The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. XLIV. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1891—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MOORE IS IN THE ROAD.

The F. M. B. A. Man Blocking Things at Springfield.

HE WANTS TO BE SENATOR

All but Four of the Republicans Will Vote for Him.

THE FIGHT OFF UNTIL NEXT WEEK.

No Election Likely to Occur Within the Next Few Days.

DISSENSIONS AMONG THE DEMOCRATS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—"Hosey" Moore is a political nine spot in this Senatorial fight in as far as his individual chances of success are concerned. He is neither high nor low, nor will he count for game. "Hosey," such is the name by which he is familiarly called by his friends, had last night given the Democrats to understand that he might vote for Palmer today.

Cockrell is generally believed to be won over to the General. He is uneasy and fidgety now, and acts as if he had a great load on his mind, a burden of which he desired to rid himself. Cockrell is beyond doubt believed to be committed to Gen. Palmer and he would fain see the General elected and relieve himself of the great weight of responsibility he is carrying. Cockrell and Moore are in deep tribulation, and every time the Republicans lead trumps at them and vote for Lindley, Cockrell and Moore seem to shrivel up and look smaller than ever. They won't vote for Lindley, the President of the State Assembly of the organization they represent, because they say he is too much of a partisan. They won't vote for the Rev. Mr. Reeder, who was by these same men nominated as the F. M. B. A. candidate for Congress in the district in which the three F. M. B. A. men reside. No good reason is or can be given for their refusal to support Mr. Reeder.

Moore Knows His Importance.

The Republicans gave them every opportunity to elect Lindley today, but neither Moore nor Cockrell would vote for him. Taubeneck was ready to support Lindley at any time the others said the word. "Hosey" Moore was inflated with his own importance and thought he would force one party or the other to vote for him. "Hosey" had no particular choice as between the sheep and the goats. It made no difference to him who would be the sacrificial lamb, John M. Palmer or Cicero J. He was ready to accept, no matter from what source the election came. The Democrats were ready to pledge him a nomination for Congress in the Sixteenth District and to defray all his campaign expenses, but "Hosey" got stiff-necked and, in company with Cockrell and Taubeneck, voted for Stelle.

It is a blooming farce to see the antics of these apostles of the F. M. B. A. refusing to support such men as Lindley or Reeder, and yet they would have the general public believe they wouldn't vote for Lindley or Reeder on principle.

May Go Over Until Next Week.

Dr. Moore is said to have expressed himself tonight when he heard of the action of the Republican caucus to the effect that he wanted to spend Sunday next with his constituents with a view of learning their ideas as to the best course to be pursued. Cockrell doesn't want any adjournment or postponement, while Taubeneck is disposed to allow the contest to jog along. The Democrats are much alarmed now over the prospect of further delay. It is a critical time in the fight, particularly for Gen. Palmer. While his 101 votes are apparently as firm as adamant in his support evidences of disintegration are manifesting themselves. Some of the Cook County and Southern Illinois Democrats are displeased because the committees are not appointed, and, just to be plain about it, they do not like to see so much attention paid to Moore and Cockrell, considering their importance as great as that of either or both of these men. Rumblings of discontent are heard, and while the 101 will preserve a firm front for the next three or four days, if need be, Gen. Palmer must remember there is an end to everything, even to the loyalty of a Democrat. Perceiving the possibilities of ruin and disaster that might arise from a truce over Sunday the Democratic steering committees are commanding their men to remain here, and under no circumstances to pair with any Republican. Representative Miller, a Republican, received word today of the death of a brother. He wants to go to Chicago to look after his brother's burial, but no Democrat will pair with him. Mr. Miller may be able to leave here tomorrow night, provided the Democrats will find a pair for him. It may be pretty light work tomorrow. If Moore and Taubeneck want to go to their homes Sunday the Republicans will help them make the necessary arrangements for a cessation of hostilities.

ONLY FOUR AGAINST MOORE.

Ninety-six of the Republicans Agree to Vote for the F. M. B. A. Man.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—It is impossible tonight to predict with any certainty the outcome of tomorrow's session of the joint Assembly. The discussion all day has been on the possibility of the Republican forces uniting upon Representative Moore, and, with the coöperation of the farmers, sending the F. M. B. A. man to the United States Senate. It is accepted now that Gen. Palmer's election is a foregone conclusion, unless the Republicans either decide to support Mr. Moore or continue negotiations with him until something unforseen occurs to grasp victory from the Democrats.

There is a general conviction in the minds of the Republicans as well as the Democrats that Messrs. Cockrell and Moore will take decisive measures to close the Senatorial contest either by voting for Gen. Palmer or by retiring from the joint Assembly, unless the Republicans promptly decide to support Mr. Moore or secure a new lease of time. The Republican steering committee has been sounding the party all day to ascertain if the members could be induced to act as a unit in the support of Mr. Moore in case the steering committee decided his election, as the last alternative, was preferable to that of Gen. Palmer. So far there have been a dozen or more gentlemen vigorously holding out and avowing that they will not under any circumstances vote for any one for United States Senator but a pronounced Republican. Among these gentlemen have been Senators Evans, Bass, Crawford of Cook, Bacon, and Secrest, and Representatives Hutchings, Miller of Cook, Nohe, Patton of Cook, Prince, and Warder of Alexander. This evening all these gentlemen have come into line except Senators Evans, Crawford of Cook, and Representatives Hutchings and Patton. So that tonight there are of the 100 Republicans only four who assert that they will under no circumstances vote for the election of Representative Moore to the United States Senate.

Discussed at the Caucus.

A Republican joint Senatorial caucus was held tonight for the purpose of discussing the situation and ascertaining whether unity of party action was possible. Chairman Fuller said:

"Our object in calling this caucus is to ascertain whether the action of the steering committee up to this stage is indorsed by the party, and whether any action which it may in the near future take in this emergency is likely to meet with general party approval. The steering committee feels that duties are devolving upon it which make its responsibility great—so great, indeed, that we need the sentiment of this caucus to uphold and direct wherever it is possible. That a crisis has arrived in the Senatorial situation is not unknown to any of you. The Democrats have 101 votes for John M. Palmer, and they have a conviction that in a day or two these 101 will be reinforced by the votes of Representatives Cockrell and Moore, making 103, and thus electing John M. Palmer United States Senator. The steering committee has good reason to believe that this confidence of the Democrats is not entirely without foundation. It must be accepted as at least probable that both Moore and Cockrell would support Gen. Palmer tomorrow should we decide to abandon negotiations with them and announce that under no circumstances would we combine for the election of an F. M. B. A. candidate. Now the question which is the responsible one for us to determine is whether it is a safe party policy to send Dr. Moore or any other F. M. B. A. man to the United States Senate in order to defeat the Democrats. Certain it is that, as the situation now stands, Gen. Palmer will be elected unless the Republicans should accept the proposition of the F. M. B. A. party, and unite in electing one of their choice to the United States Senate. How far the steering committee may go we are not prepared to say. The proposition to send Representative Moore to the Senate is met by much opposition from the Republicans, but I can say tonight that a great deal of this has disappeared. If the steering committee decides that it is the best party policy to elect Representative Moore we want to be sure we will have the full support of our party in whatever conclusion we may promulgate. It is for this purpose that we call this Republican caucus tonight. We want to know whether the actions of the committee, whatever those actions may be in this emergency, will be fully indorsed and carried out by the party.

Views of Various Republicans.

There was considerable discussion on the Senatorial situation, but the sentiment, so far as outward appearances were concerned, was practically unanimous in favor of supporting any action the steering committee might take.

"For my part," said Senator Hamer, "I am willing to do anything that the party deems best in this crisis. Of course there are two sides to the question. We have one set of men arguing that 'anybody to beat Palmer' is the best maxim. We have a minority stating that if we elect anybody but a Republican this action will reflect to the political disadvantage and possible destruction of the Republican party in this State. Here are two widely diverging opinions, and it is for the steering committee to decide what action is best for the party. I want to say that whatever my individual views may be, I am in favor of upholding the action of this committee, and whatever it may decide to do it will receive the support of my vote without a murmur." [Applause.]

"That is about my opinion," said Senator Lehman, "and I am willing to confess that I have considerably modified my views on the Senatorial question within the last few days, as I have no doubt most all of us have. We must not forget that we are a minority party in this General Assembly, that we are under the wheel, as some have been pleased to term it, and that we may be compelled in this crisis to choose the lesser horn of the dilemma. For my part I will frankly state that I will abide by the decision of the steering committee, whatever it may be, and vote for the candidate who they may in their wisdom select, whoever he may be. The question with us is, 'Shall it be John M. Palmer or shall it be Dr. H. H. Moore?' Let the steering committee decide the question and let us support its decision whatever it will be."

An Attack Upon Moore.

At this point several members began a rather vigorous attack upon Dr. Moore, and questioned the party policy of indorsing him or any other F. M. B. A. man.

"I want to say," said Senator Bogardus, "that in my opinion we should not tonight discuss candidates so much as we should discuss the situation. I do not understand that it is a foregone conclusion that the steering committee is going to invite us to vote for Dr. Moore. The only question is: 'Shall we vote for Dr. Moore or for any other man whom the steering committee may select as being a lesser evil than Democratic victory.' So let us not discuss candidates, but rather discuss party policy. I want to remind this caucus that the Chairman of the steering committee, Senator Fuller, has already led us through one campaign successfully, the gallant Senatorial contest of 1885, when, beginning with 102 Republicans, we held out through the generalship of this Chairman until death brought us 103 and we elected the grand old leader, John A. Logan. [Great applause.] I think that the feeling is practically unanimous here in favor of abiding by the action of this committee. Whatever action they may take, for my part, I am willing to repose my confidence in their wisdom and to follow their dictates." [Applause.]

Senator MacMillan's Opinion.

"I have know what it is to be at variance with the majority of my party," said Senator MacMillan, "and I appreciate fully the views of some of our Republican members who are disposed to question the wisdom of the steering committee. I think it is good policy always to assume that the steering committee fully appreciates the responsibility that rests upon it; that it has more fully discussed the situation than any one man possibly can; and that its guidance for this reason is always worth following."

The motion to indorse the action of the steering committee was carried and by a rising vote, and the caucus expressed its confidence in the wisdom of that organization.

There were many members who failed to rise, but as the negative vote on the motion was not called for it was impossible to ascertain whether those failing to arise were opposed to the action of the steering committee or not.

The absentees from the caucus were Senator Evans of Kane and Representative Chotte of Cook. The latter is ill and was unable to attend.

"I did not attend the caucus," said Senator Evans, "because there was nothing to consider. If that caucus had decided to support Mr. Moore I should not have followed its dictation. Any Republican whom the caucus may indorse I will vote for, but I want to say now, as I have said before, that I will never vote for any of these political nondescripts—Moore, Streeter, or Stelle. In fact, I will never vote for any one but a recognized Republican. That is what I was sent here for, and I am willing to go back to my constituents and stand on my record here. No caucus can ever force me into voting for Moore. They might as well understand that now."

In the Joint Assembly.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—The general knowledge that no election was possible today made the proceedings of the joint assembly rather monotonous. On the eightieth ballot Palmer received 101 votes, Lindley 100, and Stelle 3. There being no election, balloting was resumed. The eighty-first, eighty-second, eighty-third, and eighty-fourth ballots showed the same result, and Senator Crawford of Cook moved an adjournment until 12 o'clock tomorrow. Both parties acquiesced and the motion prevailed by acclamation.

Jay Gould Not Seriously Ill.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—When Jay Gould reached here at 9:30 o'clock tonight on his way to New York both he and his physician had gone to bed. Sidney Dillon was seen, however, and said there was no occasion for alarm over Mr. Gould's reported illness. He had, Mr. Dillon stated, contracted a slight cold at St. Augustine, but it was not accompanied by symptoms of the grip or pneumonia or any other alarming features. Mr. Gould was wearied by the incessant traveling of the last few days, and taking all the facts into consideration his physician thought it advisable that he return to New York.

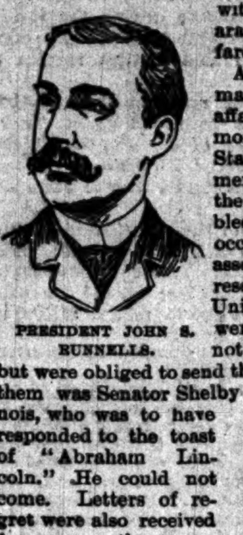
"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

IN MEMORY OF LINCOLN.

BANQUET OF THE MARQUETTE CLUB AT THE GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

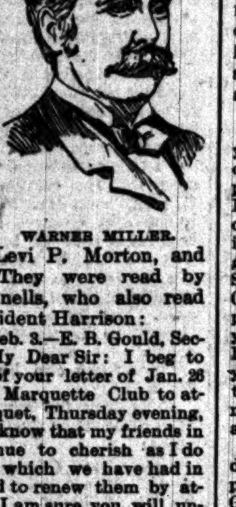
Toast to the Martyred President—Many Prominent Men from All Parts of the Country Present—Warner Miller on "The Republican Party; Its Past, Present, and Future"—A. H. Revell Responds to "The Marquette Club"—Other Speakers of the Evening.

Last night's banquet of the Marquette Club was the most successful event in the history of that organization. It was the fifth annual gathering of the club about the board and the chef of the Grand Pacific covered himself with glory in his preparation of the bill of fare.



PRESIDENT JOHN S. RUNNELLS.

Aside from material matters, however, the affair was notable in more respects than one. Statesmen and public men from all parts of the continent assembled to do honor to the occasion. It was an assemblage of the representative men of the United States. There were a few who could not respond personally, but were obliged to send their regrets. Among them was Senator Shelby M. Culiom of Illinois, who was to have responded to the toast of "Abraham Lincoln." He could not come. Letters of regret were also received from many other prominent citizens of the country, among them being Henry Cabot Lodge, C. A. Boutelle, Secretary Jere Rusk, Senator John Sherman, Senator George Edmunds, Senator W. B. Allison, Gen. R. A. Alger, Vice-President Levi P. Morton, and Theodore Roosevelt. They were read by President John S. Runnells, who also read the following from President Harrison:



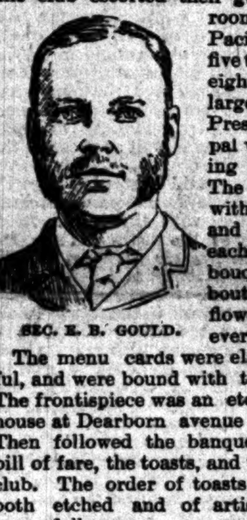
WARNER MILLER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 3.—E. B. Gould, Secretary Marquette Club—My Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Jan. 26 with the invitation of the Marquette Club to attend the fifth annual banquet, Thursday evening, Feb. 12. It is pleasant to know that my friends in the Marquette Club continue to cherish as I do the pleasant associations which we have had in the past. I should be glad to renew them by attending this banquet, but I am sure you will understand how impossible it is for me to leave Washington until after the adjournment of Congress. With the very best wishes for the success of your club, I am very respectfully yours,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

In the Banquet Hall.

Shortly before 8 o'clock the members of the club escorted their guests to the dining-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel. Thirty-five tables, each seating eight people, and one large table for the President and principal visitors were awaiting the banqueters. The boards glistened with crystal and silver, and in the middle of each was a magnificent bouquet of roses. A boutonaniere of the same flower was attached to every napkin.



SEC. E. B. GOULD.

The menu cards were elaborate, but tasteful, and were bound with the National colors. The frontispiece was an etching of the clubhouse at Dearborn avenue and Maple street. Then followed the banquet committees, the bill of fare, the toasts, and the officers of the club. The order of toasts and menu were both etched and of artistic design. The menu follows:

Blue Points.
Cream of Chicken.
Celery. Broiled Almonds. Olives.
California Salmon, Puree of Anchovy.
Potatoes Parisienne, Cucumbers.
Tenderloin of Beef, Larded. Mushrooms.
Cutlets of Sweetbreads, Green Peas.
Compote of Pears. Burgundy Sauce.
Siberian Punch.
Broiled English Tripe.
Fried Hominy, Celery Mayonnaise.
Fancy Cake, Brandy Jelly.
Confectionery.
Nesselrode Ice-Cream.
Fruit. Coffee. Roquefort.

Those Present.

The guests were:

A. H. Revell,
J. S. Runnells,
G. A. Townsend,
J. F. Upham,
L. W. Pitcher,
J. L. Bigelow,
E. L. Thornton,
E. S. Bush,
W. H. Bush,
Louis G. Beers,
Milton R. Wood,
F. K. Wells,
J. C. Brocklebank,
Charles Arndt,
F. H. Foster,
E. F. Heywood,
S. C. Eastman,
H. H. Heller,
R. A. Revell,
W. G. Anderson,
H. A. Eschenberg,
N. W. Johnson,
Alfred Peats,
A. F. Bullen,
Fred Pelouze,
Fred Casher,
C. H. Magoon Jr.,
David S. Geer,
A. Woldschmidt,
Charles L. Blake,
C. W. Andrews,
A. H. Chetlain,
H. S. Robbins,
L. K. Waldron,
N. H. Lewis,
J. H. Brooks,
Frank L. Gerwig,
W. K. Tenney,
C. L. Washburn,
A. R. Vinnedge,
Dan Farnsworth,
E. J. Barnard,
T. S. Simpson,
E. W. Morrison,
Geo. S. Willits,
Hugh I. Reed,
H. I. Lockwood,
Fred C. Voss,
S. R. Howell,
C. B. Obermeyer,
Frank Barbour,
R. D. Wardwell,
Edward Moll,
W. A. Pickard,
S. P. Gardner,
Almer Coe,
W. D. Nelson,
I. L. Lockwood,
C. S. Redfield,
Homer Cooke,
Wm. J. English,
Theo. Brentano,
J. H. Johnson,
John H. Bogue,
C. W. Rhodes,
Wm. Swanell,
C. C. Kohlsaat,
Warner Miller,
E. H. Parker,
C. R. Mengel,
W. F. Johnston,
A. S. Bigelow,
C. F. Loesch,
W. G. Stoughton,
W. B. Mandle,
E. H. Pease,
E. A. Simonds,
T. A. Broadbent,
F. Compton,
Charles L. Glass,
G. E. Richards,
J. S. Wolacott,
Shea Smith,
G. B. Hammond,
W. H. Quinlan,
G. O. Rinie,
A. B. Schubert,
D. M. McLean,
Irving T. Harts,
W. N. Pelouze,
A. L. Bournique,
G. O. Leavitt,
T. S. McClelland,
E. G. Crist,
E. S. Bowes,
G. D. Chandler,
James Pease,
Louis O'Neill,
M. L. Coffeen,
C. C. Colby,
J. E. Wynne,
G. L. J. Kneller,
Newton Wyeth,
George E. White,
M. L. Vinnedge,
Sanford D. Coe,
G. H. Williams,
Fred J. Tucker,
Lloyd J. Smith,
F. M. Murphy,
Louis E. Herrick,
R. H. McMurdy,
L. E. Steward,
I. L. Gould,
Adolph Traub,
Geo. W. Keehn,
Charles R. Clow,
H. B. Ely,
R. H. Mather,
G. H. Jenney,
A. E. Anderson,
F. I. Shaeffer,
F. P. Roach,
T. A. Freeman,
G. W. Blayney,
D. H. Hammer,
Arthur Dixon,
C. F. Ames,
E. P. Wilkins,
J. E. Rogers,
Wm. M. Rhodes,
F. W. Buescher,
Nelson A. Miles,
Robert McIntyre,
J. T. Bestor,
N. Nash,
E. N. Bigelow,
G. E. Plumb,
H. J. Porter,
W. A. Mason,
F. T. Simmons,
D. B. Heard,
G. W. Wilbur,
H. Spalding,
P. McKillip,
E. W. Brownlow,
A. Weinberg,
R. P. Gormully,
W. H. Johnson,
Lot P. Smith,
D. J. Revell,
W. H. Jurgens,
W. E. Marble,
Clark A. Webb,
E. S. Hartwell,
C. C. Bullock,
W. H. Thompson,
G. B. Haliday,
M. J. Power,
John L. Crist,
B. Eastman,
Charles Catlin,
S. R. Jewett,
L. C. Stebbins,
H. B. Wickersham,
F. M. Blount,
J. S. Moore,
Henry T. Smith,
W. H. Johnson,
Clarence Boyle,
F. S. Kettelle,
C. V. Wohlhueter,
A. H. Johnston,
Elwyn B. Gould,
D. G. Maxwell,
F. O. Parker,
R. H. Curtis,
G. I. Lanman,
C. N. Lanman,
F. W. Walker,
Edward J. Judd,
James McLean,
L. De Sadowsky,
Wm A. Bond,
J. P. Heyward,
E. B. Washburne,
Horatio F. Wood,
E. G. Pauling,
G. Van Zandt,
J. H. Ahern,
J. T. Stockton,
J. S. Denham,
Wm. Penn Nixon,
Wm. G. Rawson,
C. W. Orde,
A. F. Schmidt,
H. H. Hewitt,
R. B. Farson.

RESPONDING TO THE TOASTS.

Warner Miller on the Republican Party—Other Speakers.

When the banquet had been duly and properly considered and cigars lighted Mr. Runnells, President of the club, announced the first toast, "Abraham Lincoln." The patriot's memory was honored standing and in silence.

In his address of welcome President John S. Runnells spoke of the growth of the club. He said:

The objects of the club are not exclusively social, one of its paramount objects being to familiarize its members with public questions. We have studied them and have acquired several pronounced beliefs. We do not believe, for instance, that three members constitute a majority of a Legislature of 204 members. We do not believe that the Government should be turned into a large money-lending institution for the benefit of the farmers. We do not believe that a man should be elected to the Legislature whose sole qualification is the absence of socks; nor should a man be made Judge for the reason that he has never studied law. We do not believe that 80 per cent silver combined with 20 per cent alloy will make a hundred cents of good money. We do believe that every citizen, North and South, has the right, and should be protected in it by the Government, to cast an honest ballot and have it honestly counted.

In conclusion President Runnells regretted the pressure of official business which detained Senator Cullom in Washington and prevented him from responding to the toast "Abraham Lincoln." He said there were two dates which Americans should remember and revere; Feb. 22, the birthday of Washington, and Feb. 12, the birthday of Lincoln. He then paid an eloquent tribute to the memory and the deeds of the patriot. Mr. Runnells was often interrupted by applause. It continued for five minutes after the conclusion of his brilliant address.

Mr. Revell's Remarks.

In a few complimentary words he then introduced Alexander H. Revell to speak of the "Marquette Club." He said:

The history of the Marquette Club is as simple as the growth of the mighty oak from the tiny acorn, and has a like lesson. A few years ago six young men met in a dingy back room of one of the largest buildings on the North Side and modestly organized a club to develop the growth of patriotism and spread the principles of true Republicanism. A lady christened the club after the great explorer—Jacques Marquette. With a purpose 10 per cent social and 90 per cent political in their thoughts, these young men soon invited others to join them. The club grew and a somewhat better home was obtained in the old house at Cass and Ohio streets. We soon outgrew the second club home and sought again for larger quarters, which were found in the commodious building at present occupied—the former residence of the late Elihu B. Washburne.

When the applause which succeeded Mr. Revell's speech quieted, President Runnells presented the Hon. Warner Miller, ex-Senator of New York. His remarks on the "Republican Party; Its Past, Present, and Future," had been anticipated as the event of the evening. Nor were the hearers disappointed in the realization of their expectations, unless possibly those who had figured on hearing a shot or two fired at the Administration by way of example. A brilliant and ready talker, Mr. Miller had his audience with him from the start. When he was introduced every man in the hall arose and the visitor was welcomed with three honest cheers. Mr. Miller had no speech written, but relied on a few scattering notes. His remarks in brief were as follows:

Speech of Warner Miller.

Gentlemen of the Marquette Club: I cannot tell you how grateful I feel for your cordial reception, or how much I appreciate your invitation to be present here tonight. Although I came 1,000 miles, I have only preceded my neighbors a little. We of New York will all come in 1893. Since I arrived in the city I have looked about and seen the beginning of the work for the great World's Fair. Some one has said that if Columbus had known Chicago people were so slow he would have postponed the discovery of America by a half-dozen years to enable you to get ready for the Fair, but I have no doubt you will be prepared in 1893, and you will have no more cordial supporter up to and through that year than New York. You need have no fear of New-Yorkers; they are first, last, and always Americans.

When you invited me to come on the birthday of Abraham Lincoln and speak on Republicanism in his State, and the state of Grant and Logan, I felt that it was an honor which I did not deserve. The people of Illinois have the right to instruct others in the principles of Republicanism and I came here to gather inspiration from your enthusiasm and determination to make the party victorious in the future.

The first and greatest achievement of the Republican party was to free 4,000,000 slaves. It was met in the beginning by a rebellion which it wiped out. Vast debts were created. The party made good every dollar in honest money of the world. It legislated so wisely on revenue and finance that the depleted Treasury was filled. But the story was told better a few nights ago. Turn to the matchless speech of the late Secretary Windom at New York, and see what has been done by wise statesmanship. Such is the history of the past. The annals of the world will not produce such a magnificent record.

What of the present? "Now is the winter of our discontent." Let us hope it will be made glorious summer in '92 by some son of the Republican party. It's not pleasant to dwell upon defeat. It's not pleasant to criticise one's own party. To do so one must criticise himself. The causes of the defeat were too numerous and some too frivolous to require attention. In 1888 we organized in this city a campaign which was a revival of the Republican party. When we finished with the victory which placed the present Administration in power we felt that our work was done for twenty-five years. Two years later we lost the House of Representatives. We had not met the expectations of the people. The party of Lincoln, Seward, and Chase cannot be held in leading-strings. It cannot be controlled by bosses, but we must have leaders. And like Cæsar's wife they must be above suspicion. I have heard that the tariff question had much to do with defeat in the West.

The Republican party always will be the party of protection. But the party promised to revise the tariff, which should be protective and not prohibitory. If any sections of the recent bill were prohibitory they were against the teachings of the party. There were other issues. A new party of unknown strength came into the field. It is called the Farmers' Alliance. Its demands are not yet known. It came unfortunately for the Republicans, but yet no party deserves to rule if it has not courage to bear defeat. The party that will live and control the country must meet every issue as it arises. We now have that of currency. The Republican party has said that it will coin every ounce of silver produced in this country, but it cannot coin the silver of the world and cheapen and debase its own currency. The Republican party is bound to see that the money power of the country does not purchase votes at the polls or corrupt Legislatures. It must maintain a pure ballot, and to that end is pledged to introduce the Australian system. As to the farmers, the Republican party always stood their friend. It passed homestead laws giving homes to millions. It extended railways and opened every acre of arable land to cultivation. The Democratic theory has been that crime should be punished; the Republican party took the high ground that people should be educated in morals and intellect and crime prevented. In States under Republican domination education is within the reach of all. In Democratic States 70 per cent of the population is illiterate.

The Republican party must remain in power in this country. No other system so meets the requirements of the people. I might dwell on our extended commercial relations with South and Central America which are due to the efforts of the party, but time prevents. There is not a question of the last twenty-five years or that will arise in the next twenty-five years but the Republican party is bound up in it. What, then, can I say of the future? It is victory.

Round after round of applause followed, which terminated in a set vote of thanks to the distinguished speaker.

Hempstead Washburne On Ballot Reform.

Hempstead Washburne was next introduced and responded to "Ballot Reform," as follows:

The Colony of Plymouth was the cradle of American liberty. The children of this sterling colony revolted against every unjust oppression, shed their blood in the National defense, and for a Constitution which gave to us the ballot. It is a legacy more sacred than the heritage of a King, the only key yet found able to unlock the door to self-government, and this symbol of representative government, purchased at such a fearful cost for the benefit of mankind, has become to the wicked a jest—to the just a mockery. Its misuse corrupts Legislatures. Our Senate represents millions and monopolies. Our Councils barter away millions in franchises, and laugh to scorn the protests of a people. Such abuse of the ballot has stirred into activity the dormant energies of a Nation which has slumbered on its rights. The people demand a change, and in the people rests the intelligence, justice, culture, and aggregate wealth of this country and not in the favored wealthy few, nor in those poor imitations of a certain foreign aristocracy whose ancestral red coats twice served as targets for Yankee lead. The great confederations of labor are not the growth of an hour nor the result of any individual wrong. They are the result of legislation, unjust to the great majority which earns its bread literally by the sweat of its brow.

Let us give heed while we may to these mutterings against an impure ballot or this Government of ours, created by the people, if not maintained for the people, will forever pass from the knowledge of posterity by the violence of the people. The impression Chicago creates in 1893 will increase or break her phenomenal prosperity. Her charter, ordinances, health, and local government will be criticised by those jealous aliens who seek to disparage our form of government. Ballot reform must be an accomplished fact before then if Chicago is to represent the Government of our founders.

"The Young Man in Politics" was the toast responded to by Charles T. Strattan.

In response to the toast, "The Commander," George Alfred Townsend read a poem written originally for the Army of the Potomac Society, bearing the title of the toast.

The Rev. Robert McIntyre of the North Side closed the speeches with an entertaining disquisition on "The Duties of the Foreign-Born Citizen."

UNION LABOR UP IN ARMS.

THEY WANT A SHOW AT WORK ON THE WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.

If Refused They Will Throw Their Influence Against the Enterprise—Indignation Meeting of Committees Representing Organized Workingmen—Talk of Boycotting the Exposition—Action Deferred—Discontent Among the Men at Work in Jackson Park.

Union labor will demand a show at work on the World's Fair buildings, and if refused bids fair to throw the antagonism of the solid labor element against the enterprise. The joint committees representing all the central, executive, and legislative bodies of union labor in Chicago met last night at No. 167 Washington street. Organizations represented were the Trade and Labor Assembly, the Central Labor Union, the Building Trades' Council, the Knights of Labor, the United Carpenters' Council, and the bricklayers. P. J. Miniter of the Trade and Labor Assembly presided, and the doors were locked against reporters.

The action of the National Association of Builders in convention in New York in agreeing to submit differences between employers and employés to arbitration was discussed and applauded. "It betokens a better day for us," the committeemen said. "The boss builders intend being reasonable with us. The outlook is favorable for building trades."

Then the World's Fair question was raised. Resolutions adopted last Sunday by the Trade and Labor Assembly were read. These resolutions recited what Chicago union labor had done toward securing the Fair for this city; the implied promises made by Messrs. Gage, Bryan, and others that union labor would be given a preference in working on the buildings, that those promises were not being kept, and that unless the management made those promises good all labor bodies would be asked to aid in making the protest emphatic.

A Hot Three-Hour Discussion.

An excited discussion ensued, continuing for three hours. Some advocated that in case their demand be refused the Fair be antagonized in every way in preventing exhibiters from sending goods and in preventing attendance at the Fair. It was finally decided to make an equitable request, wait until an investigation could be made and an answer returned and considered carefully by all the subordinate bodies, so as to obtain a full sentiment of all union men, then decide on what action was best. A powerful appeal was one made by a Trades Assembly man on the line of making a clear case of the justice of their demands before any action for or against the Fair was taken. This turned the tide, and a committee of three was appointed to select committeemen to present the demands to the World's Fair Managers. The committee includes P. J. Miniter, Trade and Labor Assembly; G. E. Carter, Plasterers' Union; A. W. Simpson, United Carpenters' Council; T. J. Morgan, Trade and Labor Assembly; J. G. Ogden, Knights of Labor; and J. M. Ballou, President Cornicemakers' Union. P. J. Miniter was selected to call on the Fair managers and ascertain at what time the committee would be given an audience and then call the committee together for a meeting with the Fair representatives. The demands they will make will be for the employment of union men and home labor.

The sentiment, in case the reply is unfavorable, was unanimously on the side of taking a decided stand, for it is considered by both radicals and conservatives that after all that union men have done for the Fair if it is ignored in the construction it will be a deathblow to organized labor.

But it was in the meeting of the United Carpenters' Council in their hall last night that the ignoring of union labor on World's Fair work was savagely denounced. The attendance there included delegates from every one of the twenty-seven subordinate unions in the city. Members were present from Pullman, Austin, and every portion of the city. The unions were called by number. All delegates without exception advised making a fight on the Fair unless union labor were recognized. The meeting was held with closed doors.

Causes of the Discontent Explained.

A leading member said: "The trend of the speeches and resolutions, which I am not allowed to particularize on, was to the effect that we are Chicagoans and helped make the Fair here possible. This has been our home for years. We helped build this city and are entitled to share in its profits and glories the same as are our millionaires. We demand union labor and home labor on these buildings. Four-fifths of the local attendance will be laboring people. Pullman, Field, Farwell, and all such of our people will drive down to the Fair once. Its rare exhibits are chestnuts to them. They have traveled all over the globe. They have seen these things. We have not. We'll attend or send our families as often as we have the admission fee. It will be an education to us. But if 'rat' labor is to swallow the cash we have paid to the Fair for building it we will shun the Exposition. We can make it a financial failure. We can make it an artistic failure. There are priceless exhibits expected at the Fair from the great galleries of old Europe. Will their owners send them into a city which is in a civil broil? We think not. We don't threaten, but we feel hurt and don't propose to be imposed on. Besides, we carpenters just now are busy reading the circular recently issued by the boss carpenters of Chicago. It threatens that unless we accede to their demands they will flood the city with 'rat' labor as Philadelphia was filled at the Centennial. This means trouble. The streets will be filled with idle, hungry men, one step from whose condition is crime. Now, this is our home. We love Chicago. But there is an end to endurance. Unless we get a fair show there will be lively times."

The council then decided to have 20,000 more copies printed of the circular issued by the boss carpenters and distributed in all parts of the city.

No action was taken toward any further conferences with the boss carpenters, but it is probable that on the return of the delegates from the New York convention a proposal will be made to refer to arbitration the differences on wages which now threaten to precipitate a strike on or before May 1. Both sides now glare at each other and arbitration was broken off, but it is believed by many that because of the resolution just passed in the New York convention the bosses may be more liable to make concessions.

DISCONTENT AT JACKSON PARK.

Trouble Brewing Among the Italians at Work on the World's Fair Site.

Wild rumors filled the air at Hyde Park yesterday in reference to a threatened strike by the men engaged on the World's Fair Grounds. Capt. Lloyd at once drove to the grounds and found that while there had been no actual disturbance trouble might be expected at any time. It seems the men are obliged to work ankle-deep in water in some places, and these men feel that they ought to get more than $1.50 a day for such work. In addition to this crowds of unemployed persons loafed around all day and did their best to breed discontent among the workers.

Threats were openly indulged in by the onlookers that if Italian labor should be further employed by the contractors the white laborers would combine and drive the Italians from the grounds. By threats and promises the Italians who went to work yesterday were rendered dissatisfied, and many of them stated that unless their pay was raised to $1.75 per day of eight hours they would refuse to go to work this morning.

Feeling among the laboring class is evidently against the Italians. Agitators are actively engaged in the effort to foment a strike. Inspector Hunt and Capt. Lloyd feel confident that they will be able to preserve the peace in case trouble should arise.

The rumor that the imported Italians employed on World's Fair work at Jackson Park had been mobbed and driven from the grounds by disgusted American workmen was received at the United Carpenters' Council with shouts of approval and laughter, and many were the jokes cracked about the difficulty to be encountered by the bosses in searching through the weeds for their frightened "imports," who, the carpenters said, "understand no tongue but their own and are known to the bosses only by numbers sewed on their shirts, much as convicts in penal and reformatory institutions are identified."

Indiana's Appropriation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The joint legislative committee this evening instructed its Chairman to draft a bill appropriating $300,000 for Indiana's exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. The details as to the management of the fund were not determined upon.

CHINESE BEFORE BOSTON FOOTLIGHTS.

Swell People of the Hub Attend a Show Given by Mongolians.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—Boston society was treated to a novelty this afternoon in the shape of a Chinese theatrical performance. The local branch of the American Folk Lore Society stood sponsor for the entertainment, and the participants consisted of a score of Chinese actors who are spending the holidays with friends here. The play was given at the Chinese theater, a small, dark basement-room on Harrison avenue, but into it were crowded some 150 of the literary and society leaders of the city. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes occupied a conspicuous seat and laughed as heartily as any at the pantomime, though he confessed he had not the faintest conception of what they were driving at or whether he was applauding comedy or tragedy. William Dean Howells stowed himself away in a corner and devoted his time to unraveling the plot of the play, declaring it to be fun. Francis Parkman, the venerable historian; the Rev. Samuel Longfellow, brother of the poet and himself an adept in turning a verse; and the Rev. Dr. C. C. Everett, dean of the Harvard College Divinity School, formed a trio that attracted a deal of attention. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal occupied seats in the only thing that passed for a box in company with Mrs. John L. Gardiner. Among the others present were Thomas Bailey Aldrich, T. Russell Sullivan, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Dana Estes, Mrs. Clara E. C. Waters, Mr. B. J. Lang, Gen. Charles G. Loring, Prof. J. W. Putnam of Harvard, Dr. S. W. Langmaid, Walter G. Chase, Sylvester Baxter, Dr. C. Augustus Pope, Dr. George B. Shattuck, Dr. Walter Channing, Dr. Samuel Green of Worcester, Prof. Charles E. Fay, Prof. J. Walter Fewks of the Boston Society of Natural History, and Mrs. Mary E. Hemenway, whose liberal contributions have made the Zuni excavations in the Southwest a possibility.

The play was descriptive of the experiences of a young heir to the Chinese throne, who, having been deprived of his heritage, succeeds in overthrowing the usurping Emperor and regaining his position. Battles, hand-to-hand encounters with robbers, love-making, and fêtes crowded each other in an alarming manner. Scenery there was none, and the stage furnishings consisted only of a half dozen benches, a table, and a number of Chinese banners, hangings, and legends. The change of scenes was indicated only by a rearrangement of the chairs, and the "supes" who did this were seated conspicuously on the stage. The costumes of the leading actors, however, were simply marvelous—gold and silver, rich velvets and dainty silks in profusion and glory of color. The most striking tableaux were a birthday fête of the Emperor, a military review, an angel presentation of a baby boy from Heaven, and a battle. A novel scene was that of seven angels in changeable female costumes. These would perform a sort of dance, give a little skip into the air, and in the descent their doublets would undergo a kind of revolution and new ones appear in their places. The Chinese band furnished a musical accompaniment for the play, and several songs were introduced. The audience was rather paralyzed at one time to hear the Empress in response to an encore rattle off the familiar tune of "Annie Rooney." This play is only one of a series which the Folk Lore Society has in contemplation.

Arrangements have been made for an Italian play, and a gypsy will follow. Theater-slumming may be considered Boston's latest fad.

ROW AMONG THE TAILORS.

Poor Old St. Louis Gets Another Slap in the Face.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The Merchant Tailors' Convention administered what might be styled a resounding snub to St. Louis today, and if blood was not spilled it was simply because none of the members were armed with the deadly goose or the still more deadly bodkin. As it was a large amount of bad blood was created. Chicago led the attack. Two prominent merchants, Joseph M. Hayes of the Joseph M. Hayes Woolen company and Mr. C. H. Sampson of the Corticelli Silk company, had been invited to deliver addresses, but the association declined to hear them. Tuesday evening the convention was half a day behind with its work, and the gentlemen were asked to call again. Yesterday afternoon they presented themselves by arrangement, and were again put off until this morning, when their addresses were to be made special business. They were on hand promptly. D. F. Lindsay of Chicago was Chairman of the New Business Committee, and after some persuasion consented to give way to the gentlemen, when Mr. Walshe of Chicago insisted on hearing the report. Mr. Lindsay thereupon said he would not delay the report any longer. President Meyer of the St. Louis Exchange said Messrs. Hayes and Sampson would withdraw, which they did, taking a large portion of the St. Louis delegation with them. The St. Louis crowd was angry. A committee to apologize to the gentlemen was finally secured after Lindsay of Chicago and Cunningham of Philadelphia declined to act on it, and proper amends were made to Messrs. Hayes and Sampson. Lewis F. Lindsay of St. Louis had been elected First Vice-President of the exchange, and at the request of the St. Louis exchanges he refused to accept. Washington was finally selected as the next place of meeting.

GRAFF'S REFINEMENT OF CRUELTY.

He Takes His Wife's "Store Teeth" and Starves Her Nearly to Death.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—Mrs. Henry Graff, the wife of a well-to-do Bowerstown grocer, was brought to Allegheny Police Station today in a pitiable plight. Several days ago her husband took away her false teeth. Since then she has been unable to talk intelligibly, or to eat anything save soup or gruel. Yesterday Graff turned her out of doors. Superintendent Dean of the Anti-Cruelty Society this afternoon had a warrant issued for the offending husband.

SAID TO HAVE GONE WITH $100,000.

Richard Mandelbaum Departs for Australia and Embarrasses His Firm.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 12.—Richard Mandelbaum, of the firm of F. Mandelbaum & Sons, wholesale liquor merchants, left suddenly for Australia last Saturday, leaving the firm embarrassed to the extent, it is reported, of $100,000. It is supposed the money was lost in gambling in stocks. The assets of the firm were attached today by London, Paris, and American banks.

LAST EDITION.

SHERMAN STILL LIVES.

The Gallant General Has Not Yet Succumbed to Death.

HARD FIGHT FOR HIS LIFE.

Wants to See His Son Tom Before He Dies.

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM.

The Sick Man Gives a Remarkable Exhibition of Vitality.

EXTREME UNCTION IS ADMINISTERED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—[Special.]—It can be written on the headstone of William Tecumseh Sherman that he died fighting. It was a terrible battle waged today in the home of the grim old soldier. Death never tackled a tougher adversary. It caught him by the throat and tried to strangle him; it burned in his veins with consuming fire. But he met it at every point and wrestled with it mightily. The old General wanted to see Tom before he went. He was determined to shake hands with his first born, who had grown apart from him in his religion, but for whom his heart still beat loyally.

He would not die till Tom had come he said before his case got desperate, and he set all the powers of his indomitable will to the task of living until the Rev. Father Sherman came across the sea. And this resolution never left him, conscious or delirious. And Tom left Queenstown today on the Majestic in a desperate race with death.

The fright of the early morning today, when all nature was at ebb tide and Gen. Sherman's life force with it, was succeeded after daybreak by a period of hope. The danger of immediate death grew less patent, and the doctors thought that at the most he would live for several hours. The fever was not so high nor the coma so complete. The brain was still unattacked by inflammation. After a time the doctors were able to alter the diet from whisky and milk to beef tea, considerable of which was administered with success, and the stimulating and strengthening effects of which were noticeably felt.

Extreme Unction Administered.

Father Matthew Taylor, an old friend of the coming Father Tom, was a frequent visitor. At the earnest request of Miss Rachel they had consented to administer extreme unction when he was beyond all hope. Some said that the General had finally consented in a lucid interval, but an intimate friend said that the General had not done so.

At 11 o'clock the tide was at its lowest ebb. Gen. Sherman was dying. The doctors said all hope was gone. He had been unconscious some time. His breath came in short, quick gasps. Mucus rattled in his throat. The dew of death gathered on his wrinkled forehead as fast as it could be wiped away. Finis seemed written on the seamed face. Only the will remained unconquered. The weeping friends were gathered about the bedside. A messenger had been dispatched post-haste for one of the two priests at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament and Father Byrnes responded. And then, before this little company, the most solemn service of the Church of Rome was administered, and at last, after so many years of waiting, the prayers of the faithful wife and loving children were answered and Gen. Sherman was a Catholic, anointed with the holy oil.

But Tom had not come. The old soldier had not yet surrendered. Again he rallied his forces mightily and the fortune of war was again in his favor. A sudden fit of coughing freed his lungs of a large quantity of mucus. He was given some whisky and milk, followed by distilled water and the effect was astonishing. The doctors, who had sent out bulletins to the effect that he could not live another hour, were now putting forth promising bulletins. A dispatch was sent to President Harrison by Senator Sherman, saying: "The improvement of Gen. Sherman at 1 o'clock today justifies a faint hope that he will recover."

Walked Across the Room.

All through the afternoon hope lived again, but it was at 1 o'clock, only two hours after he had seemed to be fairly within the gates of death, that the most marvelous exhibition of Gen. Sherman's will power was manifested. For some time he had been half sitting up and striving earnestly to rid himself of the incubus on his lungs. He was conscious, but wandered off into delirium. Here he made a sturdy effort to rise, and, assisted by the doctors, succeeded in walking across the room and sat down in a chair. The exercise seemed to help him, and when he reached his bed again he seemed clearer and more vigorous than he had been for twenty-four hours.

There was a fresh alarm at nightfall, coupled with most alarming bulletins, and carriages rattled up from every direction, bringing persons who had been hastily summoned. But the prophets of disaster again reckoned without their host, and at 10 o'clock the General was pronounced out of immediate danger.

Mr. Barrett, who brought this bulletin, spoke quite freely about the General's condition. He was resting quite easily, he said, though breathing with difficulty.

Shortly after 10 o'clock a reporter had a talk with Gen. Ewing, who had just left Gen. Sherman's bedside. He said that the members of the family were preparing to retire, but not without apprehension of a sinking spell, which it was feared might occur at 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning.

At 11 o'clock in the evening the General again demonstrated his extraordinary will power by arising from his bed and walking half way across the room.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED AT NEWARK.

The Employment of Non-Union Spinners Causes Trouble.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 12.—Riot and bloodshed occurred at Clark's thread-mill this morning. When the union spinners quit work they were carried over the river from the Newark side in a launch, and when they landed on the Kearney side they were met by a throng of 2,000 persons—men, women, and children—hoodlums predominating.

Several girls were crushed and one girl was clubbed. Willie Richmond, aged 9, was shot through the foot by a special who shot downward. Intense excitement prevails. There is scarcely one undamaged sash in any window in the whole mill. A thousand panes of glass were broken. It is thought there is likelihood of a worse riot tomorrow night and the probabilities are that militia will be called out. The Hudson County police, it is feared, will be unable to cope with the crowds.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

GROVER OUT OF THE RACE

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN SAY HIS SILVER LETTER HAS KILLED HIM.

Representatives of the Democracy of the West and South Say No Man Can Get the Democratic Nomination in 1892 Unless He Is in Favor of Free Silver—What the New York Papers Say of the Ex-President's Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—Roswell P. Flower was interviewed on Cleveland's silver letter today. He remarked:

"Yesterday they said Hill was dead as a Presidential candidate. Today it is Cleveland. I wonder who will be in the field tomorrow?"

Then Mr. Flower tried to look as though his possible election as Governor of New York next fall would not make him a candidate.

Mr. Flower's utterance echoed the surface view of the politicians in Washington that both Cleveland and Hill are out of the race, but it didn't reflect the opinion of those who understand the situation best. The Cleveland letter puts the Democratic Congressmen who have been yawping for free coinage on the defensive, and most of them, on that account, wanted to believe that its author had bowed himself out of public favor. But here and there a few Congressmen, looking beyond their own personal embarrassment, saw that they might have to eat crow and take Cleveland again. Their reasoning was that, in order to carry the election in 1892, the Democrats must have a man who can get the support of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. A steer could carry the Southern States if put on the Democratic ticket, but even the free-coinage men concede that the Eastern States cannot be won on that issue. Many of the Cleveland supporters among the Congressmen were therefore around before night apologizing for Cleveland, declaring that his difference with the party on this issue was not material, and so on.

This notion was well set forth by Representative W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky, a rabid silver champion. "What do I think of Cleveland's silver letter?" he asked, repeating the question. "Why I think Mr. Cleveland will be our candidate in '92." This hint was caught up in a good many quarters, but not all of the Democratic Congressmen fell into line. Over in the Senate Mr. Vest, humble camp follower of Cleveland that he is, was mad and didn't undertake to repeat his declaration that the ex-President was now more tolerant of those who differed from him in regard to silver. Old Senator Pugh was furious and exclaimed: "Why, free silver coinage and Democracy are the same thing. Name a candidate on the Democratic ticket who is not for free coinage! Never."

Morrison Now Looming Up.

But while sober second thought caused a good many Bourbons to curb their sentiments, the fresh evidence that Mr. Cleveland and the mass of his party are not in sympathy undoubtedly opens the field to other candidates. His strongest supporters did not undertake to say today that he had a mortgage on the nomination. They merely reasoned out that in the end the convention would have to come around to Cleveland as the most available man, just as it did in 1884. Senator Gorman's friends watched the ebb and flow of sentiment carefully. Many of his colleagues in Congress believe that since he won the fight over the Election bill the Maryland Senator is really a Presidential quantity. Col. W. R. Morrison, however, came the nearest to meeting the views of those who believed Cleveland would not be available. During the afternoon a conference was held at which the situation was discussed. It was known that Morrison had fought the greenback inflation in his own party, but no case of radical hostility to silver was on record. Some of the silver Congressmen who served with him said that Morrison had always been on their side when needed and they believed there was nothing in his record as a moderate silver man to antagonize the West, while the East could better support him than almost any other Western man. Senator Carlisle and some of the original tariff reformers who have been restive under the necessity of supporting Cleveland today turned to Morrison with renewed hope. In the near future more is likely to be heard of Morrison.

Among the Republicans today the satisfaction over the developments was unbounded. Those who knew how much trouble it had been to smoke Cleveland out were immensely pleased. The ex-President's personal following have been hoping against hope for the passing of a "compromise" silver bill this session, which would take that question out of politics. They expected to abuse President Harrison for signing it, while at the same time rejoicing that their idol was not in danger of being smashed by a tempest of silver sentiment from the West. The Republican leaders do not take much stock in the Democratic free coinage men's denunciation of Cleveland, but they think it emphasizes the position the Republican party holds as the supporter of an honest financial policy. They expect in '92 to see the New York Democrats indorsing the Presidential candidate on an anti-silver platform while the Illinois Democrats indorse the same candidate and declare for free coinage. In other words, it will be the old struggle of greenback inflation over again, when the Republicans had to fight hard-money Democrats in the East and soft-money Democrats in the West who had a bond of union in the hunger for spoils. Yet the opinion is universal that the party will be strengthened from one end of the country to the other by fighting just as firmly as it did for resumption fifteen years ago.

Stanford Getting in His Work.

Senator Leland Stanford is one of the few who don't take this view. His supporters were talking tonight that the only chance for the Republicans now was to nominate Stanford on the Farmers' Alliance platform. If that wasn't done they declared that the Alliance would inevitably have a candidate in the field. While nobody takes much stock in Stanford it is undeniable that politicans who look a long way ahead think the attitude into which Cleveland has been forced makes a third party candidate sure.

Below are given the views of Congressmen on Cleveland's letter:

Mr. Candler (Georgia)—He has made a fatal mistake for himself. This country wants to have and intends to have free coinage. Mr. Cleveland's letter is sure to defeat him for the nomination. The Democratic party will never nominate any man who is opposed to the restoration of silver as a currency metal.

Amos Cummings—The next Democratic platform will have a silver plank. The man nominated must stand on it.

Didn't Want to Kick a Dead Man.

Mr. Tillman (South Carolina)—He was politically dead before he wrote this letter, and I don't care to kick a dead man.

Mr. Crisp (Georgia)—I am very sorry that Mr. Cleveland has made this declaration. My constituents favor free coinage and I would not represent them correctly if I did not favor it. Free coinage is popular with the Democrats generally, and the demand for it from the Farmers' Alliance is one that the Democrats feel that they ought to concede. It seems, therefore, that in avowing his opposition to free coinage Mr. Cleveland has injured his prospects for nomination. A free coinage bill will be passed by the next Congress and President Harrison will veto it, so the issue will be a live one in the next Presidential campaign.

Mr. Culberson (Texas)—This puts Cleveland out of the list of eligibles.

Mr. Bland—Pending all the discussion when the country was threatened with force bills and bayonet rule at the polls we never heard from this Reform Club, but now, when their money-bags are touched, they come to the front to tell us what we should do. It was the West and South that killed the force bill. They are allied in this fight for freedom of elections and for the free coinage of silver and gold as the money of the country. A man who pretends to be a candidate for the Presidency and stands against either of these propositions will be defeated.

Mr. Maish (Pa.)—I stand where Cleveland does. If a free-coinage bill be passed now its pernicious effects would become visible within a year, and the wisdom of Cleveland's position would become apparent. If not passed now the clamor for free silver will be so strong Cleveland's chances may be injured.

Farmer Hatch Is Deeply Grieved.

Mr. Hatch (Missouri)—I cannot express in a brief interview my sincere regret that Mr. Cleveland has felt called upon to write this letter at this time. It does not change my warm admiration and esteem for Mr. Cleveland personally, but I am sure the positive and determined expression of his views upon so vital a proposition of Democratic policy places an insurmountable barrier between himself and the great masses of the Democratic party. By the votes of Democratic Senators and Representatives, the deliberate declarations of Democrats in conventions and legislative bodies, it is conclusive that nine-tenths of the rank and file of the Democratic party favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at this time.

Mr. Haynes (Ohio)—It eliminates Cleveland from the list of the probable nominees of the Democratic party. The West and South can't get together for a man who is opposed to free silver.

Mr. Bynum (Indiana)—It is a long time before the Presidential convention. In the West and South, where Cleveland is strongest, the sentiment in favor of free coinage is overwhelming. In those sections the letter will be injurious to him unless the silver question is settled before the nomination and election. Whether free coinage will be in the platform or not the sentiment in favor of it is prevalent and will cut a large figure in the election.

Mr. Lawler—Mr. Cleveland would rather be right than President. He has no doubt expressed his honest convictions.

Mr. Tarsney (Missouri)—The letter doesn't suit me, but the party can survive without Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. McCreary (Kentucky)—It is a most unfortunate thing that Mr. Cleveland was impelled to choose this time to write the letter.

Mr. Dockery (Missouri)—The Democrats of Missouri will not like it.

Gen. Wheeler (Alabama)—It is a very unfortunate thing. It will injure Mr. Cleveland's chances for the nomination.

Mr. Forman (Illinois)—I suppose he wrote the letter hoping to prevent what he thinks would be unwise action by Congress on the silver question. I don't think he can be nominated. O, I don't know who will be nominated. If the nomination goes West it ought to go to Morrison.

Mr. Heard (Missouri)—I respect his candor and honesty, but I think it will remove him from the list of available candidates for President.

Mr. Peel (Arkansas)—The letter will hurt Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Edmunds (Virginia)—It will be the death of Cleveland politically.

Senator Barbour (Virginia)—The publication materially diminishes Cleveland's chances of nomination. The policy of the Democratic party now is not designed to recruit from Wall street and money centers, but is in line with the farming and producing classes.

Senator Daniel (Virginia)—I regret that Cleveland wrote such an inopportune letter. The party is too nearly unanimous for free coinage for any man who seeks to be a leader successfully to oppose it.

Mr. Gibson (Maryland)—If there is a shadow of doubt remaining as to the nomination this letter will dispel it. The letter has given an impetus to the Gorman boom.

Mr. Owens (Ohio)—It knocks Cleveland out of the fight.

Roger Q. Mills declined to come out of the chamber. He sent word he was sick, and knew nothing about Cleveland's letter.

Republicans pretty generally commend Cleveland for speaking out. Mr. Cannon (Illinois) says the letter is full of good, sound sense. "I agree with it thoroughly. Hurt him? Well, I don't know. Nine out of ten men in the country want more money, but they want good money."

Cleveland's Letter Put in the "Record."

In speaking to a verbal amendment while the House was in committee of the whole today, Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio sent to the Clerk's desk, with his hearty indorsement, the account of the meeting at Cooper Union last night and the letter addressed by Grover Cleveland to E. Ellery Anderson. The letter having been read, Mr. Grosvenor said that he had thus placed this important and statesmanlike document in the permanent records of the country to the end that in the coming campaign it should be available under the frank of the members of the next Congress to be used in disseminating information throughout the country. [Republican laughter.]

Mr. Hooker of Mississippi referred to the printing of Mr. Cleveland's letter in the *Record*, and said that for one, and speaking only for himself, he was not disposed to permit that letter to become a part of the *Congressional Record* of the country without saying something in regard to it so that he might express the sentiment of the people he in part represented. He wished to say, while he would not call in question the opinion of men who differed from him, that there was no man in this country, whether he had held a distinguished position or whether he had an ambition to hold the highest position within the gift of the American people, be he of one party or another, who could lay down the law to the great masses of this country, who thought for themselves. [Applause.] In regard to the publication he wished to say for himself, and he believed for his constituents, that they wanted the free coinage of both metals. Whatever might be the opinion of any one man, whether he had occupied an eminent position in the past or expected to occupy it in the future, no one man had a right to speak for the great laboring interests of the country, which stood back and behind the Constitution and law. [Applause.]

Mr. Cannon—I would like to ask the gentleman whether he is in favor of Mr. Cleveland for next President?

Mr. Hooker—I will say that I do not think that a man on the Continent of America will ever be a candidate of the Democratic party for President of the United States who is opposed to the free coinage of silver. [Applause].

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE LETTER.

Comment of the New York Press on Cleveland's Silver Manifesto.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—[Special.]—Following are some of the comments of New York papers on Mr. Cleveland's letter in regard to free coinage:

Sun (Dem.): Mr. Cleveland's letter to the mass-meeting at the Cooper Union is as disingenuous and amusing a document as has recently proceeded from his industrious pen. While primarily intended for the placation of his mugwump friends who have been inconveniently persistent in their demands that Mr. Cleveland should "dare to be a Daniel" on the silver question, the letter squints at the Southern and Western Democrats. The peril, in Mr. Cleveland's present view, is not in a liberal extension of the silver currency, for "we have demonstrated the usefulness of such an increase." It is in "free, unlimited, and independent silver coinage" that he sniffs disaster. Who demonstrated the usefulness of such an increase? True to the last to his destiny, Grover Cleveland dares only to be a stuffed Daniel on the silver question.

World (Dem.): Ex-President Cleveland has at last satisfied the curiosity of the country as to his present views upon the silver question. His letter shows that his opinion is unchanged and that he still has the full courage of it. Although conscious that his prophecies of disaster from compulsory limited coinage have not been fulfilled, Mr. Cleveland believes that this is no guarantee against disastrous results from "free, unlimited, and independent silver coinage."

Times (Ind.): It cannot but add to the influence of the protest of New York upon the subject of the free coinage of silver that it should receive the emphatic indorsement of our most distinguished citizen, and the simple and pointed manner in which that indorsement is given will but increase the confidence of sober and intelligent citizens throughout the country in Mr. Cleveland.

Evening Post (Ind.): Mr. Cleveland has given another signal illustration of his courage in the letter which he wrote to be read at the Reform Club meeting last evening. To appreciate the courage required for such a declaration it must be remembered that nearly all the Democrats, first in the Senate and afterwards in the House, have recently voted in favor of free silver coinage, and that in many "Democratic strongholds" the rank and file of the party appear to be nearly as unanimous on the same side. Doubtless there are plenty of Democratic politicians today who will say that Mr. Cleveland has thrown away his chances for the next Presidency by writing this letter, but the *Evening Post* believes he has greatly strengthened his position.

Commercial-Advertiser (Ind.): In a purely political sense we believe Mr. Cleveland's action to have been not only consistent but wise. Nothing short of an unqualified acceptance of their creed would have satisfied the free silver men. Nobody expected this from Mr. Cleveland. But what the Democratic party did have a right to expect from a courageous leader was a word at the critical moment to save the party from one of the worst mistakes in its history. It was given.

Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.): The most notable feature of this demonstration was the straightforward letter of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland stands precisely where he stood in 1885—namely: for an honest and healthy currency as against a currency of dishonesty and debasement. His words are timely, courageous, and consistent, and their utterance at the present crisis will not only carry wide influence for good but place the country under renewed obligations to his patriotism, his sagacity, and his resolute rectitude.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 12.—Regarding Mr. Cleveland's anti-free coinage letter the St. Louis *Republic* says:

This is, of course, merely the expression of his view as a single private citizen. Far from attempting to speak as a party leader or to control the party, Mr. Cleveland has waited until the attitude of the party became pronounced and unmistakable and has then declared his private opinion. It is possible, though not now probable, that the whole matter may be settled by the adoption of free coinage before 1892. Certainly the Democrats will leave nothing undone to that end.

BIG RISE IN THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

The Water Already Beyond the Danger Mark—Heavy Losses.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 12.—The Tennessee River at this point has passed the danger line—thirty-three feet—and is still rising steadily and will in all probability pass the forty foot mark. Although no serious consequences will follow, thousands of logs have drifted past all day from the wreck of the boom at London, entailing a loss of more than $40,000. The stream is almost out of the bank, and people in the low-lying places on the north side are taking shelter elsewhere. Only one of the regular fleet of steamboats is making regular trips. The others are giving assistance, especially at the islands. A big rise is coming down from the headwaters of the Tennessee.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

HOWLS FOR HIGH TARIFF

M'KINLEY ANSWERS CLEVELAND AT A LINCOLN BANQUET.

An Enthusiastic Gathering of Ohio Republicans Listens to an Exposition of the Doctrine of Higher Prices—Congressman Mason Tells of the Mission of the Republican Party—Hannibal Hamlin Responds to a Toast in New York.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The banquet given tonight under the auspices of the Toledo Republican Club in celebration of Lincoln's birthday to the delegates attending the State convention of the Republican club was an unlooked-for success. The banquet was held in Memorial-Hall, which was tastefully decorated. About 300 people sat down to the feast. The presence of ladies added a charm to the scene, and, as an innovation, proved pleasingly attractive. The unavoidable absence of ex-Gov. Foraker was much regretted, and the absence of Congressmen Dalzell of Pittsburg and McComas of Baltimore caused two of the speeches to be dropped out of the program. It was 8:30 when President James Boyle of the Ohio Republican League entered with Maj. McKinley, the principal guest of the evening, and the doughty Major was given a hearty welcome. Ex-Gov. Foster's reception was in the nature of an ovation, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings.

The toast assigned to Mr. McKinley was "An American Tariff for the American People," and this was the sentiment:

"Our country's welfare is our first concern,
And who promotes that best, best proves his duty."

Mr. McKinley's response was essentially a reply to Mr. Cleveland's speech at the Thurman banquet at Columbus last November. He said:

It was gratifying to the friends of protection to have that eminent Democratic leader of the State of New York on a recent occasion in the Capital city of our State make open confession of the purposes which he and his party associates aim to accomplish by a free-trade tariff. Assigned to respond to the inspiring sentiment, "American Citizenship," he made "Cheapness" the theme of his discourse and counted it among the highest aspiration of American life. His avowal is only that which the protectionists have always claimed to be the inevitable tendency of his tariff policy, which exalts cheap goods from abroad above good wages at home. The tariff reformer gravely asks why we want manufacturing establishments in the United States when we can buy our goods in other countries as cheap as we can manufacture them at home, if not cheaper. The best answer—the most conclusive—is written in our own experience under the last free-trade tariff régime of the Democratic party, when cheap foreign goods, invited by the low tariff of that period, destroyed our manufactories, checked our mining, suspended our public works and private enterprises, sent our workingmen from work to idleness or to the overcrowded field of agriculture, from remunerative to starvation wages or to no wages at all; surrendered our markets to the foreigner, giving work to his shops and his men by taking it from our shops and our men; and diminished domestic production, domestic employment, thereby increasing those of other countries and other peoples. This was an era of cheapness and of poverty, to which the great Democratic leader and his faction of the party want us to return. The masses of the people are in no temper for such a suggestion, and will never consent to the inauguration of a policy which will scale down their wages and render it harder to obtain the necessaries of life. The "cheap coats" to which the gentleman is so much attached to do not tempt them, for many remember that in previous free-trade eras of our history they were too poor to buy them at any price.

I am charitable enough to believe that many of our tariff reformers, blind followers of Cobden, are wholly unconscious of the end, the ultimate and disastrous end of their doctrine and policy. Is American manhood to be degraded that merchandise may be cheap? Are cheap goods at such a cost worthy of our high purpose and destiny, and can we believe that he who would advocate them at such a sacrifice is the true friend of his countrymen, however loud his professions? Cheap coats at any price, at any sacrifice, even to the robbery of labor, are not the chief objects of American civilization. We scorn cheap coats upon any such terms or conditions. They are "nasty" at such a price.

Our philosophy includes the grower of the wool, the weaver of the fabric, the seamstress, and the tailor. Our tariff reformers have no thought of these toilers. I gratefully commend to the new leader of the Democracy the patriotic utterances of its old leader, Thomas Jefferson. I quote from one of his letters to Jean Baptist, where he says: "The prohibiting duties we lay on all articles of foreign manufacture which prudence requires us to establish at home with the patriotic determination of every good citizen to use no foreign article which can be made within ourselves, without regard to difference of price, secures us against a relapse into foreign dependency." Jefferson was solicitous that the people should buy nothing abroad which could be had at home.

Mr. McKinley followed this line of thought at considerable length, his argument being that free trade could only benefit those living on accumulated or inherited wealth, without being required to labor for themselves, and went on, if buying where you can buy the cheapest narrows the field of employment at home it will be the very dearest of all buying, the most expensive of all trading, the most unprofitable of all exchange; the more demands there are for labor, the more avenues inviting employment and enterprise, and the more opportunities for the capitalist to invest his money the better each will be remunerated, the widest general prosperity. Continuing he said:

The gentleman who is now so insistent for cheap necessaries of life while in office and clothed with authority was unwilling that sugar, an article of prime necessity to every household, should come untaxed to the American people when it was known that it was an annual burden upon them of $60,000,000. He stood then as the uncompromising friend of dear sugar for the masses. During all of his years of power in the Government he was dishonoring one of our precious metals, one of our own products, discrediting silver and enhancing the price of gold. He endeavored even before his inauguration in office to stop the coinage of silver dollars, and afterwards and to the end of his administration persistently used his power to that end. He was determined to contract the circulating medium and demonetize one of the coins of commerce, limit the volume of money among the people, making money scarce, and therefore dearer. He would have increased the value of money and diminished the value of everything else—money the master, everything else its servant. He was not thinking of "the poor" then. He had left "their side." He was not "standing for their defense." Cheap coats, cheap labor, and dear money; the sponsor and promoter of these professing to stand guard over the welfare of the poor and lowly; was there ever a more glaring inconsistency or reckless assumption? The tariff reformer has at last, in his wild ecstasy over a so-called victory, been betrayed into an avowal of his real design. He believes that poverty is a blessing to be promoted and encouraged, and that a shrinkage in the value of everything but money is a National benefit.

Mr. President, that country is the least prosperous where low prices are secured through low wages. Cheap foreign goods free or practically free in competition with domestic goods involve cheap labor at home or dependence upon foreign manufacturers. Those who advocate duties solely for revenue see only as a result cheaper prices, which are but temporary at best and do not see the other side, that of lower wages, cheaper labor, agricultural depression, and general distress. We believe the American policy best adapted to our citizenship and civilization, and this belief is sustained by the highest American authorities from Washington down and by a hundred years of experience.

These toasts were also given and appropriately responded to: "Abraham Lincoln," by James M. Ashley of Toledo, O.; "The Press," by Robert P. Porter of New York; "The Young Republicans of Ohio," by Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati, O.; "Equality of Citizenship the Safety of the Republic," by D. Augustus Straher of Michigan; "Why I Am a Republican," by Edwin S. Wallace of Springfield, O.; "The Buckeye State," by Robert M. Nevin of Dayton, O. Mr. Porter's speech was a warm defense of high protection.

HONORING THE MARTYR PRESIDENT

Banquets, Speeches, and Resolutions at Various Places.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—[Special.]—In this city, in Brooklyn, in Jersey City, Newark, and, in short, in all the towns in the vicinity of New York, organizations of one kind and another today celebrated the eighty-second anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln in a patriotic way. There were feasting, and speaking, and singing. Famous statesmen told of the deeds of the most famous man that Illinois has produced, and famous Generals gave their views of the man who was once their Commander-in-Chief, and who, with their assistance, crushed the greatest rebellion that history has known.

Probably the most elaborate of all the banquets was that given tonight by the Republican Club of this city. It was given at Delmonico's. Covers were laid for 300 men, including members and guests. There were five tables. Hannibal Hamlin, who is now nearly 82 years of age, but is still vigorous, responded to the toast of "The Surviving Standard-Bearer of 1860."

"The Republican Party" was spoken to by Congressman W. E. Mason of Chicago. Among other things he said:

The mission of the Republican party will never be finished until it has the settled law of the land that honest commerce is based on honest money. The mission of the Republican party will never be finished until the American Congress devotes its time to the interests of America, regardless of the wishes of every other nation in the world, and all our citizens agree that protection and patriotism mean the same thing. The mission of the Republican party will never be finished until we elect a House and Senate with sand and clear grit enough to announce the rule that the majority and not the minority shall manage the affairs of state. The mission of the Republican party will never be finished until every ship that sails the seas with our flag at its mast has protection and aid equal to that given to its competitors by the nations they represent. The mission of the Republican party will never be finished until every citizen, regardless of race, color, or creed, shall have the unquestioned right to cast his vote and have it counted as it is cast. The mission of the Republican party will never be finished until it is written on our books that men, and not money, make a nation; that citizenship is more sacred than silver.

Anthony Higgins of Delaware spoke to "The Franchise." The fifth toast was "The Young Men of the Country; They Rightfully Belong to the Republican Party," and this was spoken to by John M. Thurston of Nebraska, President of the Republican National League Clubs. Then United States Senator Wilbur F. Sanders responded to the toast, "The Dakotas, Montana, Washington, Idaho, and Wyoming, the Flag's New Stars." The seventh toast was "The American Scholar," and Henry C. Robinson of Connecticut responded to it. "Nov. 4, 1892," was the last of the toasts, and Edward T. Bartlett, ex-President of the Republican Club, responded.

Indiana's Lincoln League.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The Lincoln League, the central organization of the Republican clubs of Indiana, held its annual meeting this afternoon and evening in this city. The resolutions indorsed the National and State Administrations, the protective tariff, and reciprocity, failing to mention the McKinley bill in terms. The resolution on silver favored free coinage only under international agreement of the commercial countries of the world.

Lincoln Day in the Schools.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—The following resolution was introduced in the House this afternoon by Representative McCrone and referred to the Committee on Education:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Instruction be instructed to have the teachers and pupils of the public schools of the State of Illinois observe the 12th day of February of each year as "Lincoln Day" by appropriate services commemorative of the life and character of Abraham Lincoln.

THEY SING THE OLD WAR TUNES.

Chicago People Recall the Days When President Lincoln Was at the Helm.

Recollections of the war and all the tender memories that cluster around the gentle and noble life of Lincoln were vividly brought to mind last evening at Central Music-Hall by the address of Judge George Driggs and the patriotic songs and recitations that were rendered. The program was of special interest to those of the audience who had seen the realities of the war and could more fully appreciate the great task performed by the Nation's greatest hero. The exercises were under the auspices of Lincoln Council, National Union, and the hall was well filled.

The stage was fittingly decorated with flags and National emblems. The proscenium arch was draped by two large flags caught in the center back of a large panel on which was a picture of Columbia. The border was red, white, and blue. A large shield bearing the National emblem was suspended from the organ-loft, and two small flags were extended on either side. The rear of the stage was completely covered with a flag the stripes of which were arranged perpendicularly, and a heavy blue border dotted with gold stars hemmed the upper portion. On the right of the stage, just over the organ-pipes, was a panel representing History, while, directly opposite on the other side, was a similar panel representing Fame. Both were framed in the red, white, and blue. Beneath one was a banner, surrounded with a deep blue border and gold stars, containing this inscription: "With Malice Toward None, and Charity for All," while the corresponding one read, "Government of the People, for the People, and by the People." On the right of the stage was a bust of Lincoln, and on the left, on an easel draped with flags, was a portrait of the great hero.

The program was introduced by a voluntary by Prof. Louis Falk. Then the Union Park Choral Society, composed of some twenty-five or thirty young people under the direction of Mr. W. R. Root, sang "America." The invocation was by the Apollo quartet—Messrs. W. R. Root, W. J. Fairman, C. H. M. Tobey, and J. Allen Preisch. This was followed by "Lead, Kindly Light." The audience was then favored with a couple of selections by Miss Laura Dainty. The first was Lincoln's farewell address to the people of Springfield when he started for Washington in 1861, and the second was "Lincoln's Passing Bell." She was heartily applauded and was the recipient of a choice basket of flowers. As an encore selection she gave "We Are Coming, Father Abraham, 300,000 More." "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," by Mr. Root, assisted by the chorus, greatly inspired the audience. The Hon. Lyman Trumbull, who was to have introduced Judge Driggs, was unable to be present on account of sickness.

Judge Driggs in appearing before the audience said: "That Judge Trumbull, the ex-Senator of the United States and Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, was to introduce me tonight was one of the inspirations that led me to accept this invitation. It is to be regretted that he is detained at home by sickness which we all hope is not serious, and I am informed is not, as it might be the last time this great man would have an opportunity to speak on such an occasion. I propose three cheers for the Hon. Lyman Trumbull."

Judge Driggs gave the signal, and the audience gave three cheers for Chicago's illustrious lawyer and statesman.

After the echo had died away Judge Driggs said: "This is the anniversary of the evening of a day eighty-two years ago when the greatest and grandest soul this world has ever known began a pilgrimage. It is the watch-night of liberty. The vigil of the fireside of the lowly."

Then referring to the life of Lincoln he said it was a simply story, one that had been often told; and the hero was a child of nature, one of the great plain people. Lincoln, he said, had the heart of a child, but was not sentimental. He had the nerve of a surgeon and his purpose was to do good.

"The subject assigned to me," he continued, "is: What did Lincoln stand for? I say he stood for liberty in the highest, broadest sense of that word. What did liberty mean in this country in the days of 1854 when Lincoln came into prominence?"

Mr. Driggs then turned back to the landing of the Mayflower and briefly sketched the principal historical events of this country to the beginning of the war, making prominent the fact that liberty was not given to all the people. He spoke of the long discussion and how the statesmen of the country struggled with the mighty problem.

"Lincoln," said he, "was rich only in the love of a moral, tender mother." He spoke of the books of Lincoln's youth, and the library contained only a Bible, Æsop's Fables, a life of Washington and Clay, and a copy of "Pilgrim's Progress." His character, he said, for simplicity, purity, and heroism had never been surpassed. As a young man, there was not a circumstance, he said, in his career that showed he possessed any of the qualities he afterwards developed. He had nothing but plenty of friends. He had no enemies because he felt kindly towards every one. He was honest, not because it was the best policy, but because it was natural.

His public career began when he was a candidate for the Legislature. Then he was afterwards elected to the Legislature and Mr. Driggs followed the course of his life until the night of his assassination. Much was said regarding Lincoln's attitude toward slavery and his conduct during the war. He said Lincoln's greatest ambition was the esteem of his fellow-men, and added that the world was the judge of how well he succeeded.

Judge Driggs' address was followed by a number of selections by the Apollo Quartet, a solo by Mrs. Louis Falk and others.

Life Mask of Lincoln.

To those who remembered that it was Lincoln's birthday it was worth while stopping to look in the window of No. 297 Wabash avenue yesterday. There were the casts of Mr. Lincoln's big, strong hands, the right clinched around a stick which he himself had whittled, the left simply closed on itself. There is a difference between them in size. The right is swollen because of the handshaking of a reception the night before the cast was made.

The life mask of the face gives the same sturdy, strong face that all the sculptors come close to, but never seem to attain completely. From this life mask is taken the bust of Lincoln and the statuette, which is in miniature the likeness of the colossal bronze statue to be erected by the City of Rochester, N. Y. The work is by Leonard Volk, the sculptor.

IT SPOUTED BLUE FLAME.

AN ALLEGED TEST OF THE GIBSON EXPLOSIVE MACHINE.

Inspector Summerville Examines One of the Bottles—The Arrangement of a Three-Fold Nature—Attorney Milchrist Says the Government Has Plenty of Evidence to Send Gibson to the Penitentiary—An Official's Story—Cincinnati Distillers Talk—De War at Peoria.

A startling revelation in connection with the distillery conspiracy was made yesterday by Inspector William Summerville, in reference to the explosive machine that reposes in the Government Building vault.

Mr. Summerville said that there were two bottles tied to the can of explosives and that he tested one of them.

"When I opened one of the bottles," said said he, "a flame came from it. This was on account of the nature of the substance which the bottle contained. The contact of the escaping gas with the air produced fire."

The infernal machine was of a three-fold nature, a Baltimore oyster can on the inside and two pop bottles on the outside. The contents of both can and bottles remain a mystery.

The explosives did not constitute all that Mr. Gibson's little grip contained. There were three certificates of stock in the Whisky Trust, and each was for 100 shares. Each of these certificates was signed over to John De War.

"The face value of these certificates," said Inspector Summerville, "is $30,000; their actual value is $15,000. You see it was part of the contract that De War should be paid partly in stock. He was to receive $15,000 in stock and $10,000 in money."

"What course will be pursued in the investigation from now on?"

"We have orders from Washington to not rest until the whole plot has been unearthed. While we have no evidence to that effect, we, of course, are convinced that some one was behind Gibson. We shall not be satisfied till we find the king bees in the affair. I received a telegram from John W. Mason today thanking us for the magnificent work done thus far and telling us to continue."

United States Attorney Milchrist consulted State's Attorney Longenecker yesterday regarding the possibility of bringing an indictment against Gibson under the statutes of the State. Mr. Longenecker said he would look the matter up today.

"I think the State will not take hold of the case till the Government has finished with Gibson," said Mr. Milchrist. "Unfortunately the only charge the Government can try him on is that of bribery. The penalty for this offense is three years' imprisonment. We can try him and whether he is convicted or not the State can afterwards take up the case. We have evidence sufficient to send Gibson to the penitentiary for a long term of years."

"For what can he be indicted under the State law?"

"Possibly for several offenses. Certainly under Sec. 55 of the Criminal Code. This provides:

"Any person, firm, or company who shall make, manufacture, compound, buy, or sell, or otherwise procure or dispose of, or bring within the limits of this State any dynamite or any nitro-chlorate or other explosive compound with the intent to use the same or that the same may be used for unlawful injury to or the unlawful destruction of life or property in any place whatsoever, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than four nor more than twenty-five years.

"It is the same act under which John Hornek was sent to the penitentiary for having explosives to blow up Judge Grinnell, Judge Gary, and Inspector Bonfield in 1889."

Solicitor of Internal Revenue Alfonso Hart said that he was satisfied that the explosives Mr. Gibson had in his possession when arrested were of a character sufficient to bring him under the State law as well as those of the United States.

One of the officers said yesterday that De War was selected to use the explosive because of his former standing with the trust. After he left the employ of the trust and received the appointment of gauger De War, the official said, received a letter from Gibson. The letter stated that he (Gibson) had lost a voucher for a payment of salary made to De War in 1889, and that the writer wished to see De War and get a duplicate. He saw De War soon after and told him he could be of valuable assistance to the trust in watching Shufeldt's distillery. De War consented, as he supposed he could do so honorably.

About Jan. 10, the official continued, Gibson delivered the engine of destruction to De War in Chicago. Since that time, it is said, Gibson has been expecting news that the deed had been accomplished. He is alleged to have sent several letters and telegrams urging De War to hasten. These, it is claimed, are in the possession of the authorities. At this point Inspector Stuart was called into the case as an expert on the matter of decoy letters. Last week, it is said, Stuart dictated a letter to De War which was sent to Gibson. It was to the effect that De War had made several attempts to carry out the plot but had failed, the fluid failing to do its work. Gibson was requested to come to Chicago Wednesday and bring a new bottle of fluid and something to show him that his pay for the deed would be forthcoming. Gibson responded by telegram that he would be here. De War met him at the train and made an appointment with him. The officers who were watching them followed Gibson to the Grand Pacific and arrested him.

The whereabouts of De War is known to none except Inspector Summerville. "I do not know where De War is, nor do I want to know," said Mr. Hart. "One thing is certain, and that is, he will be kept out of the way of the Whisky Trust."

"Do you think his life is in danger?"

"Certainly. The trust is desperate in its character and would stop at nothing. De War is himself terribly frightened and I do not blame him for being so."

"People seemed disposed to be incredulous about this case," said Inspector Stuart, "and call it a 'put up job.' Had the conspiracy been hatched by some obscure man what a howl there would have been. All the papers would be calling for extra police protection and more appropriations. Had the police unearthed the plot a monument would have been erected to them by a grateful public. Gibson is a man of wealth, and no one will believe his guilt. I tell you that when the facts are known even Gibson's friends will say he is guilty."

M. E. Bergen of Peoria, and an old friend of Gibson, called on Marshal Hitchcock yesterday to inquire about the case. "The arrest of Gibson," said he, "has made a great sensation in Peoria. He is much respected there, and no one will believe the story."

FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES.

Reasons Given by Cincinnati Distillers for the Charges Made Against Gibson.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The members of the Distillers' and Cattle Feeders' Trust in this city are worried by the revelations in the alleged plot to blow up Shufeldt's distillery in Chicago. The trust had its origin here and all the distilleries in this section except one are in the combine. On 'Change today nothing else was talked about. The local members of the trust had two or three quiet conferences, and it is understood that two or three of them left for Chicago tonight to see what can be done to quiet the matter. The Cincinnati men declare that the arrest was only made to hurt the trust and create public sympathy for Shufeldt. It is strenuously denied by Lou Green and W. N. Hobart, the two trustees residing here, that the trust in any shape or form counseled or countenanced the outrage said to have been contemplated. As an evidence of the effect of the disclosures, trust certificates dropped from 47 to 45¾ today.

De War, the man who makes the charge that George J. Gibson entered into a conspiracy to wreck the Shufeldt establishment, was formerly a resident of Cincinnati, and bore a good reputation. L. O. Maddux, one of the leading local distillers, expressed the view of other members of the trust in this locality. He said: "We consider the entire proceedings a concoction of the anti-trust people for the purpose of advertising. They have done the same thing before. We believe that in a few days the whole affair will be blown higher than a whole ton of dynamite could blow the Shufeldt distillery."

GIBSON'S FRIENDS STAND FIRM.

His Townsmen Still Believe Him Innocent—An Incident of De War's Career.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The excitement in Peoria over the alleged plot to blow up the Shufeldt distillery and the consequent arrest of George J. Gibson has not been paralleled since the famous Chatsworth wreck. While there is a general disposition to believe that Mr. Gibson would be utterly incapable of taking a part in the crime with with he is charged the evidence in the case seems to be so overwhelming that some who were inclined yesterday to denounce the arrest in indignant terms today simply shake their heads. Others believe Mr. Gibson is the victim of a plot. No one believes that he alone would have furnished the money.

Peoria is the home of the Whisky Trust, but last night it was almost impossible to find a distiller. Members of the trust openly scout the idea that Gibson could have anything to do with so foolish a plot. Gibson himself came home last night. He was at the trust headquarters this morning. He does not, as said, look ten years older than when he left here.

Adolph Woolner, one of the directors of the trust, says that it is preposterous to suppose that there is anything in the story. The Shufeldts have been charging all sorts of things against the trust for a year and a half, saying that efforts had been and were being made to blow them up; but the trust had adopted the policy of letting the Shufeldts alone, and they had not interfered with them in any way. Samuel Woolner says there is nothing in the arrest at all. E. S. Easton ridicules the idea.

A good deal of interest is felt in De War, the gauger who makes the charges against Gibson. David G. Clemmow, a dry gauger at the Great Western Distillery, with whom De War boarded while in this city, said: "About five years ago Agent Summerville, who is still Special Agent of the Government in distillery interests, had occasion to send a gauger here from Cincinnati and he sent a man named De War, who is the same who figures so prominently in the great sensation in connection with George J. Gibson. He was here a short time and afterwards evidently lost his position. He next appeared in Peoria in the employ of the Whisky Trust engaged in weighing grain. One evening under Dr. Wilson's administration two of the gaugers made an arrangement whereby one of them could go home to Galesburg by leaving a little of his work to be done by the other. These two gaugers' names were Reynolds and Sheppard, and they are favorably known here. Reynolds desired to go home, and to accommodate him Sheppard agreed to and did sign some of his papers for him, which was clearly against the law. This fact was noted by De War. Shortly afterwards the force was moved to the Monarch distillery, and Reynolds occupied a particular desk on which had been placed some papers belonging to De War. Soon afterward De War entered and exclaimed with an oath, 'Who has taken my desk.' Reynolds grasped De War by the collar, saying, 'I'll mash your face for you,' and after some little struggling De War fled. Not long afterward both Sheppard and Reynolds were bounced from their positions on information furnished by De War. George J. Gibson was made acquainted with the facts and by letter discharged De War, hiring Sheppard in his place. De War was afterward appointed as a special gauger of the Government under Inspector Summerville."

BELIEVE GIBSON IS INNOCENT.

President Greenhut and Dr. Rush Leave Washington for Chicago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—President Greenhut and Dr. Rush cut short their stay in Washington and left for Chicago tonight. Their interest in the developments in the alleged whisky conspiracy was not disguised, and they wanted to be on the ground. "It looks like a tremendous job," said President Greenhut, as he boarded the train. "I can hardly conceive of it in any other light. I firmly believe that Gibson will be shown to be innocent. There are many suspicious circumstances about the whole business which need to be explained."

"It is possible," said Dr. Rush, "they have some confidential letters of Gibson's which can be twisted into any sort of meaning by persons to whom they were not addressed, but I take no stock in the dynamite story."

Commissioner Mason still prefers that the facts in the case should be given out by the agents of the Treasury office in Chicago. The internal revenue people here make no secret of their belief that the conspiracy was a genuine one and that a serious crime has been prevented. They think the proof in the possession of the department is convincing.

SAYS THE TRUST'S SKIRTS ARE CLEAR

What a St. Louis Distiller Thinks About the Affair.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—Mr. Alfred Bevis, President of the Mound City Distilling company, and local representative of the Whisky Trust, said today that the charge against Secretary Gibson was ridiculous on its face. Gibson was worth $500,000, and was not a man to enter into such a plot. The trust had several million dollars in its treasury, and all but one of the big whisky plants of the country belonged to it. Shufeldt was underselling the trust two or three cents in Chicago, but if the distillery were destroyed it would be rebuilt, and the trust would not be benefited.

Gibson, he said, might have fallen into some trap and made compromising threats and propositions. "If he did," said Mr. Bevis, "he and the men who worked on him are alone responsible, and not the Whisky Trust or any member of the Board of Directors."

WATTERSON WROTE THE LETTER.

Gov. Hill Said to Be Laboring "Under a Misapprehension of the Facts."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 12.—On returning to this city this afternoon Mr. Watterson, in answer to some hundreds of telegrams which have come to Louisville during the last twenty-four hours, gave in the following statement for publication:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 12.—I wrote the letter to Gov. Hill, and I was impelled to do so by motives the sincerest and most disinterested. There appeared in many of the great newspapers last Sunday a sensational account of how a caucus of United States Senators had resolved upon retiring Gov. Hill from the Presidential arena; of how I had been selected as the instrument of these Senators, and of how I had dispatched him a letter potent enough to alter his plans.

Whence this fantastic story emanated I cannot divine; but it was so absurd, and did such injustice to both Gov. Hill and myself that I thought, as I still think, that there could be no objection on the part of anybody to the publication of the truth which flatly contradicted it. I was induced to this by the circumstance that Gov. Hill seemed to have adopted a course suggested by considerations alike honorable to his character and creditable to his judgment; the more so, indeed, since the letter in question furnished him and his friends impartial testimony to answer and refute a most odious and widely circulated calumny.

I confess that I am surprised that the Governor should make such haste to disavow and disown such a course, which, however prompted, gratified every Democrat in the United States outside the State of New York, removing him at once from the field of mere political and self seeking and placing him in the front rank of statesmen having the good of their country and party at heart.

I am equally distressed by the representation that Gov. Hill should regard my plain but friendly words as impertinent and insulting. I did not so intend them. I cannot help thinking that the same words might be with propriety addressed to him or to any Democratic aspirant by the humblest Democrat in the land; and I still hope that, annoyed by a publication which annoyed me as well, he has proceeded upon a misapprehension of the facts of the case. I can assure him that, neither in the writing or printing of my letter, was there any purpose to take an advantage of him, and least of all to do him injustice. I am no man's man, and exist in no man's interest. To use his own happy expression: "I am a Democrat" who has passed a lifetime in the service of principles and policies from which I have never sought the slightest personal recognition or reward. I am only humiliated by the reflection that this service was not sufficient in the estimation of Gov. Hill to protect me against his displeasure and that in the harsh construction which he puts upon a genuine and not a forged letter, he visits me with what I must regard as unmerited suspicion. HENRY WATTERSON.

Plundered by a Postmaster.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—W. W. Tredwell, Postmaster at Sheepshead Bay, has decamped. It has been discovered that he broke open registered letters and has not settled his accounts with the department for some time. He left Sheepshead Bay Monday morning and has not been seen since. He left a note with his wife to send to his father in which he stated that he was going to kill himself. A Post-Office Inspector is making an investigation of the office, and until he makes his report it will not be known what is the amount of the deficiency.

Ex-President Hayes Talks to Students.

OBERLIN, O., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—Ex-President R. B. Hayes lectured before the students of Oberlin College this afternoon. This evening he was given a reception by the faculty at the residence of President Ballentine.

Judge Tree Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—Judge Lambert Tree, who has been serving on the International Monetary Commission, left for Chicago this evening.

ORDERED TO KILL A MAN.

A NEW YORK BARTENDER COMMITS MURDER AT COMMAND.

William Langeheim at the Command of His Employer, Charles Koenigsberger, Shoots a Glazier Who Demanded Pay for Some Work Done—The Latter Falls Dead with a Bullet in His Brain—New York Notes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—[Special.]—William Langeheim, 34 years old, a bartender in the employ of Charles Koenigsberger of No. 168 East Houston street, is one of the most obedient employés on record. He was ordered to "shoot a man dead" today, and he did it, forthwith, and without question. His victim was Jacob Goldschmidt, glazier, of No. 282 East Houston street.

Goldschmidt was a hard-working man, 48 years of age, with an invalid wife and a family of eight children. From early morning until long after dark he had tramped the streets on the east side, uttering the cry peculiar to his calling. He was passing Koenigsberger's place at 11 o'clock this morning, and, noticing two panes of glass that some one had broken the night before, he went in and solicited the job of replacing them. As the glazier entered the place Koenigsberger, who was drunk, began to bully and badger him, but finally gave him the job. The price agreed upon was $1.05. When the work was finished Goldschmidt demanded his pay, but Koenigsberger, with drunken persistency, insisted that 65 cents would more than pay for the work.

At this point Langeheim stepped up and took part in the dispute. "Here," said Koenigsberger, handing a revolver to his bartender, "shoot him dead with it."

Upon receiving this command Langeheim took the pistol and pointed it in the face of the glazier. The latter looked straight at the weapon. "I'm not afraid of you," he said. An explosion instantly followed. The glazier reeled and fell dead, the ball having entered the left eye. Langeheim ran out into the street. He was soon arrested.

WILL BE A GRAND AFFAIR.

Arrangements for the Astor-Willing Wedding Completed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The final arrangements for the Astor-Willing wedding were completed today. One hundred and fifty guests will be present at the ceremony and remain for the wedding breakfast. A special train will leave Jersey City at 10 o'clock, carrying the relatives and intimate friends and the bridemaids and ushers. The train will make the run in two hours, arriving in Philadelphia at noon. The ceremony will be performed at the Willing mansion, No. 511 South Broad street, at 1 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. McVicar, rector of the Holy Trinity Church, will officiate. Mr. Astor will be attended by Lispenard Stewart as best man, Barton Willing, the bride's brother; Harry Legrand Cannon, Elisha Dyer Jr., Thomas Howard, Center Hitchcock, Woodbury Kane, James Kernochan, and H. Fish Webster. The bridemaids will be Miss Maude Langdon, Miss Grace Wilson, and Miss Beatrice Chapman, all of New York, and all noted as unusually beautiful women.

The wedding breakfast will be served immediately after the ceremony. The bridal table will be set in the dining-room. Covers will be laid for eighteen, and the decorations will be pure white lilacs and bride roses. Mr. and Mrs. William Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Willing, the bridemaids and ushers, with the bride and groom will be served at this table. At 1 o'clock a second special train will leave Jersey City carrying the guests who are bidden to the reception, which will last from 3 until 5 o'clock. Mrs. Astor's list of 1,200 New-Yorkers, besides a large number of Philadelphians have been asked.

BROKER SISTARE ARRESTED.

He Is Charged with Embezzlement—Out on Bail.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The plot thickens for Broker K. Sistare, who failed last spring for two million and some odd hundred thousand dollars. Hitherto the litigation resulting from the mammoth failure has been of a polite civil character, but today a detective arrested Mr. Sistare and in the afternoon the banker who failed for a few millions touched elbows in the Tombs police court with the impecunious drunk. The warrants charge the felonious embezzlement of bonds. The first charges the embezzlement of $30,000 worth of Wabash bonds, the property of August Heckscher of Philadelphia. The second complaint, made by Richard Heckscher, charges the misappropriation of 200 bonds of the Lehigh Zinc and Iron company of Pennsylvania, amounting in value to $33,000. Mr. Sistare waived examination and was paroled in the custody of his counsel.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

Meeting of Representatives of Life-Insurance Companies.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—[Special.]—On invitation of President Hyde of the Equitable Life-Assurance Society of this city representatives of fifteen or twenty companies met in convention today at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to inaugurate a reform in the practice of companies denominated "twisting" of agents and policies from one company to another, and to form a permanent organization prohibiting its members from employing agents of another company without consent of that company; to keep a record of all agents of all companies belonging to the association; also those against whom charges have been made of any alleged misconduct. This meeting was called to order by President Hyde, and President Batterson of the Travelers' Life and Accident Insurance company of Hartford was made Chairman. A list of companies represented was called, among which were the Equitable, Manhattan, Brooklyn, United States Life, Metropolitan Life of New York, Travelers', Phœnix, and Connecticut General of Hartford, John Hancock of Boston, Massachusetts Mutual, Springfield, Berkshire Life of Pittsfield, Vermont Mutual of Montpelier, and other companies, making the number of those present about twenty. President Hyde said there were other companies that had signified their desire to join the union. Resolutions were adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee of nine, with President Batterson to be added as Chairman, to whom should be referred all matters of reform, it to report thereon at a future meeting.

James Redpath's Remains Incinerated.

The funeral services over the remains of the late James Redpath, the noted Irish Nationalist and writer, who died in St. Luke's Hospital from the effects of an accident on Fourth avenue last Thursday, were held today from the residence of Frederick Weaverson, No. 242 West Fourteenth street. The exercises were conducted by the Rev. Robert Collyer and Dr. McGlynn. After the services at the house a funeral cortége was formed and the body was conveyed to the crematory at Fresh Pond, where the incineration was carried out this afternoon in accordance with Mr. Redpath's wishes.

Ready to Sink a Million.

The men who are behind Howard Carroll in his newspaper enterprise announce that they are prepared to sink $1,000 a day for three years in order to get the paper on a paying basis. The Dukes of cigarette fame and Joseph P. Knapp of the Knapp Lithographing company are furnishing the most of the money. The new paper is to be about the size of the *Herald*, and it will be called the *Recorder*. It will be issued Feb. 18. The backers of the enterprise begin by taking the building extending from Nos. 24 to 34 New Chambers street, where they have already put in $120,000 worth of presses. The paper is to be independent with a Republican leaning, and it will have several novelties in the way of dress and general make up. It is settled that John Keller of the *Times* will have the practical direction of the news columns.

National Builders' Association.

The National Association of Builders held the third day's session of their convention at Masonic Temple today. The Committee on Uniform Contracts presented their report and the convention approved the adoption of the measure. There was but one dissenting member—Mr. Charles C. Terrill of San Francisco. He said that the measure was at variance with the laws of California and the builders of the State could not adopt it. Mr. McGilvery of Denver introduced a resolution that the measure be put in operation in States where it did not conflict with the law. The resolution was adopted.

Dave Cummings Goes to Jail Again.

Judge Cowing sentenced a famous Western bank burglar today known as Dave Cummings, alias Baltimore Dick, to five years in State prison. Cummings' offense was that of having been caught with a full kit of burglars' tools in company with George Houghton by one of Inspector Byrnes' men. During the last eighteen years Cummings' record shows that he has enjoyed but eight months' freedom.

Michael Paul Tyner in Court.

Michael Paul Tyner, who five years ago gained a good deal of notoriety on account of his escapade with Lillie Curry of Chicago, was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court today for having abandoned his wife and family.

Sale of the Seney Collection.

The second night of the sale of the Seney collection resulted more favorably than the first one. For the 101 works disposed of $157,225 was realized, and this makes the total of the first two evenings for 301 pictures [illegible].

COWHIDED BY HIS WIFE.

CARL HOURLITZ, A LAWYER, FLAYED NEAR THE PALMER HOUSE.

His Spouse Objects to His Being in the Company of Other Women—Why Heinrich Henning Has Lost All His Faith in Cards—A 40 Per Cent Dividend Expected by the Prettyman Creditors—Will of the Late John Spry—Other Local News.

Carl Hourlitz, a lawyer with an office in the Opera-House Block and who recently came here from New York, was cowhided last night by his wife while in company with a traveling salesman named Phillips and two unknown women, one of whom is supposed to have been Ethel Towne, who recently became notorious by her trial in Indiana for forgery.

The affair took place at Monroe street and Wabash avenue about 7:30 o'clock. The two couples had just come from the ladies' entrance of the Palmer House, and were standing at the corner apparently waiting for a car, when a cab containing two women, one about 50 and the other about 25 years old, drove up to the corner. The younger woman, with a cowhide in her hand, alighted and at once began whipping Hourlitz over the head and shoulders, at the same time exclaiming: "So this is the reason you leave your wife and children every night, is it?"

The two unknown women screamed and Phillips grappled with the infuriated woman and succeeded in getting the cowhide away from her, not, however, until she had left several large red marks on the face and neck of the object of her wrath. About this time a policeman appeared and threatened, unless the woman kept quiet, to arrest her. She did not seem to object to arrest—in fact, she seemed rather to want to be arrested, but Hourlitz told the officer that the woman was his wife and that he would not appear against her. The officer then put the woman in the cab, which drove north on Wabash avenue.

The two unknown women were placed on a south-bound cable-car, and, after a whispered conversation, the two men separated, Hourlitz going in the direction the cab had taken and Phillips into the Palmer House. He admitted that his name was Phillips, but declined to give his first name or the name of the firm for which he traveled. He stated that he first met Hourlitz last Monday night while out "painting the town," had become quite well acquainted with him, and they had been together much of the time since their first meeting. He said he had no idea Hourlitz was married and was greatly surprised when his wife appeared on the scene. He further stated that he did not know the name of either of the women Hourlitz and he had been with, having been introduced to them only a few minutes before the cowhiding. He remembered Hourlitz called one Ethel and talked to her about "her recent trial in Indiana," which he did not understand.

HAS LOST ALL FAITH IN SEERS.

Heinrich Henning's Wife Forcibly Causes Him to Doubt Fortune-Tellers.

An innocent jack of hearts, drawn from a greasy pack of cards, separated a husband from his wife and led to a bitter family war. The disrupted ones are Heinrich Henning, 71 years old, and his wife, who is 67 and a fortune-teller. They were married four years ago, each having married children. A month after the marriage, Heinrich says, his wife demanded that he turn over his property to her, and when he refused she ran away. Eight months later she returned, penitent, and asked to be taken back. He was forgiving, and the elderly pair live together at No. 459 North Lincoln street.

A few days ago Mrs. Henning took out her greasy cards to read the past, present, and future of her husband. She found him, according to the cards, to be the worst wretch alive, and when the jack of hearts was turned up she exclaimed to her septuagenary husband: "You have been flirting with married women! You are a vile scoundrel!"

She left the house and did not return until Tuesday, when she came home with a son, grandson, daughter-in-law, and several friends. She brought a washtub and clothes basket along and in them packed all the crockery in the house, took her clothing, and some other adjuncts to home life, and after piling all on an express wagon disappeared with her relatives and friends.

The aged Mr. Henning is indignant over her conduct. He says she had a good home, plenty of clothes, and plenty to eat, while he worked hard in lumber yards. He has advertised his wife's conduct and has warned everybody to loan her nothing on his name. Mr. Henning used to have some faith in his wife's fortune-telling, especially as she made some money out of it, but since the cards branded him as a "masher" his belief in the pasteboards and in his wife's prophetic vision has been much shaken.

STATUS OF THE PRETTYMAN CASE.

A Forty Per Cent Dividend for the Creditors in April—Kean's Troubles.

A dividend of 40 per cent may be expected by the creditors of the Prettyman Bank in April, with an additional dividend of 20 per cent within a few months after. The transfer of the homestead property to the bank estate will be contested by creditors of the lumber company. Claims of the bank to certain lumber are not yet settled definitely. Property to the amount of $150,000 is still in litigation.

Judge Scales yesterday made a rule on William Taylor, the African missionary, to close proofs in regard to the trust fund he claims in Kean's bank within five days. Attorney Byam was given ten days to answer the petition of the assignees to have him adjudged guilty of contempt in securing an injunction from Judge Tuley preventing a settlement. Mr. Baldwin says the contempt matter will be pushed unless Judge Scales sees fit to drop it.

Judge Scales decided yesterday in the Kean matter that the relation of banker and depositor existed between the Kean Bank and the Bank of Yellow Creek, Ill.; and ruled against the preferment petitioned for by the latter bank. The day of Kean's failure, Dec. 17, he received a check of $1,000 to collect from the Yellow Creek Bank. After the failure, a petition was made for the return of the money. The Yellow Creek Bank had an account with Kean and the amount of the check was placed to its credit. From a finding of these facts Judge Scales denied the petition.

WILL OF THE LATE JOHN SPRY.

It Is Admitted to Probate—How the Property Is Divided.

The will of the late John Spry was admitted to probate yesterday and letters testamentary issued to the widow, Mrs. Ellen Spry of No. 481 West Monroe street, and the two sons, John C. Spry of No. 363 Ashland avenue and George E. Spry of No. 41 Laflin street. As executors they gave an individual bond in $800,000.

Mr. Spry left an estate valued at $800,000, divided up about equally in personal property and realty, some of the latter being located on West Madison street. The will first specifically devises a piece of property to each of the children—John C., George E., Alfred, Walter P., Charlotte M., and Ellen E. Spry, and Mrs. Eliza O. Harvey, widow of James O. Harvey. Testator's stock in the John Spry Lumber company is to be equally divided among the sons, John C., Samuel A., and George E., subject to the payment of $15,000 each within two years to Walter P., Charlotte M., and Ellen E. Spry. The widow is to have the entire income from the estate for five years for her separate use, and she is to pay $100 a month to the mother of deceased. Then the widow is bequeathed all the household effects, all insurance, and all the remaining property not heretofore devised as her sole estate.

The will was executed July 16, 1890, and is witnessed by Simpson Dunlop of Oak Park, George W. Murray of Washington Heights, and George W. Sanford.

TO FOUND ANOTHER MODEL CITY.

Packers Contemplate Making a New Pullman in Indiana—A New Subdivision.

It is the intention of the packing-house men who contemplate a removal of their plants to Indiana to build a small city modeled after the Town of Pullman. Houses for the workmen, club-rooms, and the water, gas, electric light, and other improvements necessary to city life appear in the plans. J. S. Martin, who has had charge of the purchase and securing the title to the property for the packers, is not now in the city. It is understood he is in Indianapolis to secure the necessary legislation to the making of the improvements. In a general way it is understood that house-room for 3,000 or more people will be provided before the city will have any permanent residents.

The Union Land Association will subdivide part of the large Proviso tract purchased early last year and place it on the market. The entire tract owned by this association contains over 400 acres. The part to be subdivided lies south of Twelfth street and west of the Desplaines River. It will be placed on the market in one and one-third-acre blocks. Almost all the members of the Union Land Association are interested in the Cicero and Proviso electric railroad. Among the shareholders are:

John P. Wilson,
R. Prendergast,
Henry S. Towle,
H. G. Foreman,
E. A. Cummings & Co.,
E. T. Mason,
Hiram Coombs,
John H. Prentiss,
J. J. McCarthy,
W. A. Galbraith,
R. E. Jenkins,
G. D. Broomell,
Noble B. Judah,
F. E. Ballard,
E. J. Harkness,
David S. Wegg,
John Carne Jr.,
James Darlow,
S. M. Jones,
E. H. Fishburn,
John B. Smith,
James Nichols,
D. Galbraith,
C. C. Broomell,
C. W. Dupee,
D. J. Swenie,
D. J. Kennedy,
W. H. Kellogg,
T. P. Phillips,
George Eckhart,
J. N. Vance,
George Butters,
John P. Barrett,
E. A. Cummings,
Fleisher Bros.,
H. C. Hansen,
J. F. Downing.

The trustees are: Edmund A. Cummings, Henry G. Foreman, and James Darlow.

Frank Riedle & Co. have sold to Geist Bros. six twenty-four-foot lots on Thirty-first street, just east of the Fort Wayne railroad, for $12,000.

THINK THEY WERE A BIT TOO SWIFT.

Building Bosses Own That They Were Hasty in Getting Out That Circular.

The members of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange held the regular meeting last night and considered the circular recently issued by the exchange defying the journeymen carpenters and promising active hostilities in the spring. The journeymen made a good deal of capital out of the circulars, using them as aids in increasing the membership of their unions. The bosses at the meeting last night came to the conclusion that the circular was premature and withdrew it. It was given out that the issuing of the circular was a mistake and that it was intended to be used only when the attitude of the journeymen warranted it.

The Chicago Culinary Alliance has decided to reorganize for 1891, adopt a new constitution, and nationalize the organization. An executive committee was appointed including B. A. Lewis, John Miller, Ross Fitzgerald, H. John, Edward Warwick, Edward Parker, Thomas McEvoy, Edward Wheeler, Jerry L. Sullivan. One cause of the reorganization was the rumor that some of the oyster-houses in the city intend returning to the old scale of wages and hours, and the alliance is preparing to resist it.

NOTHING DEFINITE KNOWN YET.

Impossible to Say Whether Michael Luby Was Murdered or Killed Himself.

The mystery surrounding the death of Michael Luby, who was found in a dying condition in a front room on the second floor of 123 South Desplaines street Wednesday night, grows deeper.

No convincing proof has been discovered pointing conclusively to either murder or suicide.

Acting on the theory that murder had been done the police arrested Alexander McWheeny and Frank Reilly, who are now behind the bars at the Desplaines Street Station. McWheeny, known among his associates as "Happy Day," was, by his own statement, with Luby from about 11 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening.

It is impossible to determine from the conflicting statements of the several interested parties whether the case is one of suicide or murder. The dead man has a brother employed in Bouton's Iron Foundry, who has taken up the matter and will investigate the case fully.

HE DIED FROM UNKNOWN CAUSES.

It Is Thus the Coroner's Jury Solves the Mystery of Roach's Demise.

The Coroner's jury took another try at the case of Lawrence T. Roach, found dead in the rear of a vacant lot at Thirty-seventh street and Parnell avenue. The first jury had concluded that death was due to alcoholism and exposure, but one juror refused to sign the verdict and the family objected. Yesterday the jurymen found that deceased came to his death from unknown causes and drew their $1 apiece with a good conscience. Dr. Ludwig Hektoen made an autopsy and gave it as his opinion that alcoholism and exposure caused death. Ben Waring and John Canavan, alias "Ballyhooley," who have been locked up on suspicion of foul play, testified that they all had been drunk, but didn't know what Roach did. They have been released. Roach's family will bring the matter before the grand jury.

CHICAGO BURGLARS ARE NOT SHY.

They Do Not Wait for Preferment but Achieve Success by Bold Work.

Burglars entered the residence of Samuel L. Joseph, No. 3133 Vernon avenue, while the family was at dinner Tuesday evening and stole diamonds and jewelry valued at $1,800.

A bold burglary was committed within half a block of the Halsted Street Police Station Tuesday forenoon. While Mrs. Charles Mighel of No. 906 Halsted street was gone to the meat market thieves broke in and stole $150 worth of clothing and jewelry from the Mighels and a gold watch from the room of Mr. Ahlberg, an architect who lives with the family.

CHARGED WITH ABDUCTION.

Mary Weekly and John Jennings Under Bonds—The Third Defendant Escapes.

Mary Weekly and John Jennings, colored, charged with abduction by Florence Barnard, 16 years old, also colored, are under bonds of $1,000 each to answer Feb. 18. Officers French and Smith are said to have withheld the warrants for the arrest of the prisoners for more than a week. It is claimed the officers were seen in company with Jennings several times within half a block of the station. Their tardiness has given Hughes, the third defendant, an opportunity to leave the city, and he cannot now be found.

JUDGMENTS AGGREGATING $11,300.

The Sheriff Levies Upon the Stock of Hall's Shoe Manufactory.

Confessions of judgment amounting to $11,300 were entered in the Circuit Court yesterday against Charles H. Hall in favor of the following creditors: E. Mall, $4,110; Benjamin Rosenberg, $1,000; Emma C. Hall, $6,200. Hall is a wholesale shoe manufacturer, whose factory is at No. 166 Illinois street. The Sheriff levied yesterday afternoon.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Meeting of the Y. W. C. A.

The Young Woman's Christian Association held its monthly meeting yesterday morning at the Boarding Home, No. 288 Michigan avenue. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance on hand of $19.50, so that the women feel that their need of money is immediate. It was proposed to give an amateur entertainment for the benefit of the depot work, and some committees were appointed for the coming international convention in this city next October. In regard to the recent discussion concerning the site for the building which the association wishes to erect Mrs. Chamberlin, the Secretary, said there was no question concerning the disposition of the Michigan avenue property. The present location is better than any other which could be secured, and their hope was to be able to erect a suitable building as soon as the remaining debt of $12,000 is paid off.

Burglars Succeed by Caution and Diligence.

Cracksmen entered the wholesale boot and shoe house of Greensfelder, Florsheim & Co., at No. 225 Market street, Tuesday night, and, after breaking into the safe, got $300 in cash. Whether they entered through a rear window or from the roof is not known, but there were at least three men in the robbery. One guarded a rear door, another the front, while one or two others attacked the safe. Three holes were drilled near the combination, which was broken. The money-box inside was treated in the same manner. The thieves took every precaution to prevent surprise, and got away without being seen by either the police or the private watchmen.

Morrison Found Insane.

James O. Morrison, who has been on trial in Judge Shepard's court for the killing of George Link, was found to be insane by the jury yesterday, and the court sent him to the Kankakee Asylum.

Success with Small Burglars.

Charles Wilkie and Victor Prescott, two lads aged respectively 12 and 14, are locked up at the Maxwell Street Station under bonds of $1,200 for a series of burglaries committed on the West Side during the last two months. They were arrested Tuesday night while attempting to force an entrance into the grocery store of E. D. Clark on West Polk street. They are accused of burglary by F. Rantt, a grocer at No. 1119 West Harrison street; by Sun Lee, a Chinaman, who runs a laundry at No. 1274 West Polk street, and by John Coulter, who lives at Polk street and California avenue.

Second Branch of the Library.

A branch reading-room and delivery station of the public library has been established at No. 625 Forty-third street. There are accommodations for fifty readers. This is the second establishment of the kind in the city. Mr. Hild, the Librarian, intends to establish two more branches before May 1. One will be at Halsted street and Blue Island avenue, and the other at Clybourn and North avenues.

Cannot Find Her Friends.

Mrs. Mollie Hillstock and her two children, aged 1 and 3 years, came to Chicago from Ronack City, Pa., Wednesday. Mrs. Hillstock is anxious to find her late husband's father, Simon Hillstock, or his brother, John Hillstock, but is unable to find the address of either. They were taken to the Home for the Friendless, but refused admission because scarlet-fever was prevalent there. They are now being cared for by the Visitation and Aid Society.

Lost in a Gambling-House.

Saturday night a New York merchant was "roped" into a gambling-house on Clark street and swindled out of $5,500, of which $1,500 was cash, and $4,000 in New York exchange. "Pasco" Pollock, a man named Ferguson, and another whose name has not been given out have been arrested. An attempt was made to stop the payment of the New York exchange, but it is thought to have been too late.

Seeking an Erring Daughter.

Lena Hood ran away from a comfortable home in Marshalltown, Ia., about a year ago and came to Chicago. She wrote her parents regularly that she was engaged as a bookkeeper in a large dry goods house. The other night her cousin, George Hood, a collector for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company, found her in a low groggery. He telegraphed her father, who is now in Chicago looking for his daughter.

Officer Fogarty Earns His Salt.

Officer Fogarty of the Twenty-second Street Station saved the life of Michael Bennick's 2-year-old boy yesterday morning during a fire at No. 1617 Clark street. In his excitement the saloonkeeper ran from the place forgetting the child, and the officer in awakening the inmates in an adjoining room found the boy partly suffocated.

Have Found a Man for Trinity.

The Rev. John Rouse of the Cathedral of St. Johns, Newfoundland has been invited to occupy the pulpit of Trinity Church. "It may be a week or ten days," Mr. A. F. Seeberger says, "before his decision is known here, but it is thought he will accept." The Rev. Mr. Rouse is a young man and a graduate of Oxford University.

Items.

Gustav Sheltgren's challenge to George Williamson to combat turns out to be a joke which Williamson didn't understand.

The Rev. D. F. Fox concluded a series of stereopticon lectures at the Adams street Evangelical Church last evening. The theme was: "Buried Cities of the East."

John G. Russell, 47 years old, and employed by the United States mail service, was found dead in his room, No. 358 East Indiana street, late yesterday afternoon. He is supposed to have died of alcoholism.

The Ladies' Highland Association met at the Grand Pacific last evening to perfect arrangements for a reception and bazaar at No. 70 East Adams street Tuesday, commencing at 2 o'clock, and continuing afternoon and evening.

Charles Mullen, alleged to be the instigator and leader of the raid on the Hyde Park Bank with Featherstone, Bennett, and Corbett, gave bail in $8,000 in Judge Tuthill's Court yesterday. His sureties were Patrick Moore, Mary Kelly, and Mrs. J. A. O'Connor.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 33° above zero; 9 a. m., 36°; 10 a. m., 39°; 11 a. m., 43°; 12 m., 43°; 1 p. m., 42°; 3 p. m., 41°; 6 p. m., 40°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.44; 6 p. m., 29.50.

A faro layout, roulette wheel, and several other gambling tools adorned the pulpit of the Methodist church at Fourteenth street and Wabash avenue last night. John P. Quinn, an ex-gambler, delivered his lecture, "Gambling Exposed," to an audience of about 200 or 300 people.

A paper denouncing the masquerade to be given under the auspices of the Board of Trade Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association at Battery D Saturday night has been signed by a large number of clerks on the Board of Trade. It is claimed that the association is made up of four ex-clerks and a printer and has nothing to do with the regular clerks.

John Hosadt and F. Kalde, carpenters, employed at the Ohlrich & Goldeck furniture factory on Ashland avenue, engaged in a fight yesterday afternoon, and Hosadt plunged a knife into Kalde's abdomen. Kalde was taken to his home on Washburn avenue and Hosadt was arrested, charged with attempted murder. Kalde will probably die.

INDIAN CHIEFS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Mighty Men from South Dakota Call on the President.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 12.—The Indian chiefs now in the city called at the White House in a body at 1 o'clock this afternoon and paid their respects to the President. They were accompanied by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and several interpreters. The reception took place in the East Room at the close of the regular tri-weekly reception to the public.

The Indians ranged themselves in a circle and listened attentively to a short address by the President.

He pointed out the folly of their going to war with the whites, and made it plain that if they made any more trouble they would be punished. He told them they must teach their young men not to be warriors but citizens, and endeavor to earn their own living by some peaceful industry. The Government, he said, would protect and encourage every Indian who was disposed to be peaceful and industrious. The Indians then shook hands with the President and withdrew.

SAY THEY ARE INSPIRED BY GOULD.

What the Atchison Managers Claim of the Attacks on Their Road.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The Atchison people attribute the attacks made recently on their management to the machinations of Jay Gould. They claim that he and Huntington are trying to frighten the stockholders into consenting to a plan that they will shortly make public for turning over the road to them. An interesting article inspired by the Atchison managers here appears in tonight's *Evening Post*, and they declare that it represents the situation as they understand it. The *Post* says:

> Such a unanimity is, to say the least, somewhat unusual. There are reasons for believing that the man who is making all these moves upon the railroad board is no other than Mr. Gould. It is at all times difficult to trace the results of his fertile mind, but in this case there seems no doubt. In accordance with the program the New York *Sun* has from the first been disparaging Atchison, while the Chicago rumors and opinions appear to originate with those new-found friends of Mr. Gould whose hopes and fears are aroused by the possible evolution of the Western Railroad Association into a larger combination, to form which is known to be Mr. Gould's ambition.

THEY WERE MERELY OUT ON A LARK.

Two Young Ladies of the Rockford Seminary Give Their Teachers a Long Chase.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—Two young ladies, students of the Rockford Seminary, hired a rig from a livery stable last evening and went out riding. They did not return, and had the whole faculty hunting for them before morning, with the police force assisting. This morning a young farmer reported two girls came to a neighbor's house last night and asked to stay all night. The Principal of the seminary took a train for the railroad station of Harlem, near which the farm house was located. At the depot at Harlem she found the two truants, who were waiting to take the train for Milwaukee, where one of them claims she has a brother. They were brought back to the seminary, and later one of them was sent to her brother at Milwaukee. The girls had no complaint to make, but simply started out on a lark. The faculty at the seminary withholds the names of the truants. It is known that the home of one is at Evanston and of the other at Waukesha.

McNulta Would Not Refuse.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—Gen. John McNulta doesn't object to being "mentioned" for a place on the Inter-State Commerce Commission. He doesn't expect Judge Schoonmaker's place, but if his friend Judge Cooley should resign, which is not improbable, he would be willing to take the position. They do say, however, that Senator Cullom, who wants an Illinois Republican on the commission, has picked out somebody else than McNulta.

DAYS OF OLD RECALLED.

CHICAGO GRADUATE CHAPTER ALPHA DELTA PHI AT A BANQUET.

Boys of Long Ago Tell Their Experiences to Boys of the Present—Three Hundred Members of the Methodist Social Union Pass an Enjoyable Evening at the Palmer House—Canned-Goods Men Banqueted at the Tremont—Other Events.

The old fellows, grizzled and gray, and the boys fresh from college mingled together at the eighth annual banquet of the Chicago graduate chapter of the Alpha Delta Phi Society in the university club-rooms last night. There were a score of colleges represented and graduates of almost every year since 1849 attended. The good old times were discussed, and tales of college life not thought of in years told to the enjoyment of all.

When the black coffee which wound up a most attractive menu had been served, Franklin H. Head, the toastmaster, spoke briefly. The first toast was, "What We Best Remember from College Life," to which Frank F. Reed responded. "The Value of an Educated Man to the Community" was responded to by the Rev. F. A. Noble. After this John Woodbridge responded to the toast, "Alpha Delta Phi, a Stimulus," and then the Rev. David Swing responded to "College Days." "The Old Fellows," a poem, was read by Stanley Waterloo, and then "White and Green," the last toast, was responded to by R. M. Williams. After each toast a song was sung.

The following officers for the ensuing year were then announced:

President, A. M. Pence, Miama University; Vice-President, George Howland, Amherst; Secretary and Treasurer, H. W. Austin, Williams; Directors, H. J. Pert of Kenyon; the Rev. W. A. Bartlett of Dartmouth; C. W. Hinckley of Cornell; W. B. Bogert of Brown; H. W. Yates of Amherst; H. F. Hawley of Ann Arbor; J. I. Bennett of Union.

Among those present were the following:

Messrs.—
E. R. Jewitt,
H. E. Linsman,
F. M. Douglass,
W. A. Bartlett,
C. Gardner,
E. L. Clark,
R. Matz,
L. M. Paine,
H. E. O. Daniels,
C. F. Kimball,
H. W. Gates,
F. F. Reid,
J. I. Bennett Jr.,
H. G. Miller,
G. A. Saunders,
H. D. Crocker,
C. B. Garrison,
I. H. Pedrick,
H. J. Peet.
I. C. Wood,
S. W. French,
C. B. French,
D. B. Lyman,
D. Swing,
F. H. Head,
H. M. Matthews,
G. Howland,
J. R. Dewey,
L. G. Loe,
H. S. Williams Jr.,
E. K. Herrick,
C. Johnson,
A. H. Foster,
E. Wright,
E. Andrews,
H. Z. Bates,
H. M. Lyman,
J. Woodbridge Jr.,
H. W. Austin,
W. B. Bogert,
H. Heyal,
W. P. Williams,
S. B. Peck,
F. A. Noble,
Francis Ring,
D. E. Bradley,
J. Lewis,
P. Blatchford,
A. M. Pence,
W. K. Williams,
W. D. Washburn,
G. I. Chittenden,
W. Mann,
D. P. Brahant,
F. W. Plant.

METHODISTS AT A BANQUET.

Enjoyable Evening Passed by the Social Union at the Palmer House.

The Methodist Social Union banqueted at the Palmer House last evening. Three hundred people were present. After dinner an attractive program was given. The entire company sang several patriotic airs.

The Rev. O. H. Tiffany gave an interesting address on "Abraham Lincoln," which he said was much the same as the one he delivered at Crosby's Opera-House twenty-six years ago. It was principally an estimate on the character of the martyred President. At the conclusion of his remarks a vote of thanks was given him. Among those present last night, most of whom were accompanied by ladies, were:

The Rev. O. H. Tiffany,
William Deering,
E. M. Boring, D. D.,
H. D. Kimball,
W. A. Lowell,
O. L. Munger,
C. W. Pierce,
C. Bears,
J. S. Harvey,
R. D. Nash,
A. B. Ransler,
M. W. Brown,
W. A. Robinson,
U. Lombard,
R. M. Hatfield,
J. Calkins,
J. A. Cost,
Geo. Roundsell,
A. N. Warner,
James Frake,
Dr. M. Danforth,
H. M. Soper,
Geo. Mendsen,
H. G. Jackson,
C. J. True,
James McCrea.
Judge O. H. Horton,
Orrington Lunt,
C. G. Trusdell,
H. W. Bolton,
W. A. Burcle,
C. H. Brand,
I. T. Sunderland,
Charles Busby,
H. Lock,
Dr. Jackson,
G. P. Jones,
Dr. Blake,
C. W. Wilmeroth,
G. U. Barnett,
G. M. Sargeant,
Dr. H. W. Rogers,
A. J. White,
D. G. McMullen,
J. H. Straight,
W. W. Painter,
E. W. Burke,
M. E. Cole,
J. S. Harvey,
B. C. Hayman,
L. L. Bond,
Geo. McAdow,
J. B. Hobbs,
A. G. Lane,
The Rev. Dr. Studley,
G. J. Jadrow,
J. A. Burhans,
J. M. Latimer,
J. R. Wood,
G. E. Willard,
C. P. Marsh,
W. D. Preston,
G. A. Foster,
C. E. Pipers,
J. Bell,
Eli Price,
F. M. Bristol,
Rev. S. Jones,
C. M. Stewart,
E. A. Hammond,
Dr. C. P. Pring,
Dr. McChesney,
A. W. Martin,
J. L. Skelton,
D. W. Reed,
A. G. Lane,
Fred Bowen,
M. C. Dean.

Dinner to Canned Goods Men.

A complimentary dinner was given the Western Packers' Canned Goods association last evening at the Tremont House by Norton Bros. Two hundred guests were present, representatives from every State in the Union being in attendance. A. Russell acted as master of ceremonies and introduced O. W. Norton, who welcomed the guests. The Lotus Quartette furnished the music. Among those present were:

A. Akin, Maywood,
J. T. Hodgson, Chicago,
O. P. Swift, Chicago,
F. Swift, Chicago,
W. S. Gifford, Chicago,
B. H. Larkin, Chicago,
E. Elsterman, Chicago,
T. S. Rattle, Chicago,
A. L. Farnum, Chicago,
E. S. Judd, Baltimore,
L. G. Sugar, Gillman, Ia.,
J. S. Edwards, Leaven'h,
J. W. Polk, Circle, Ia.,
Mrs. C. Sears, Circle, Ia.,
A. H. Frego, Hampton, Ill.,
L. Ludd, Adrian, Mich.,
A. W. Dale, Nebraska,
M. Kinnar, Denver,
R. C. Rose, Kansas,
G. G. Perry, Michigan,
W. H. Timmins, Tenn.,
O. W. Norton,
E. Norton,
S. E. Norton,
H. M. Norton,
L. A. Norton,
S. S. Norton,
H. N. Norton.

A Musicale for Charity.

The Art and Literature Committee of the Chicago Woman's Club gave a musicale yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. William H. Bush, No. 606 North State street. The committee has in view the raising of $1,500 for the endowment of an art scholarship for women at the Art Institute. Those composing the committee first subscribed $500, and this, with other donations and the proceeds of the musicale of yesterday and one previously given, has enabled them to realize thus far two-thirds of the required amount. Among the 150 persons present were:

Mesdames—
P. C. Hanford,
W. A. Mather,
J. Gilbert,
Selfridge,
Davis,
W. D. Marsh,
S. Ellis,
W. A. Mason,
Allport,
Scott,
R. Givins,
J. H. Swan,
L. McConnell,
Roche.

Musicale and Reception.

Mrs. Sarah Robinson Duff gave a musicale and reception at her rooms, No. 63 Auditorium Building, yesterday afternoon. The wax candles were pink and shaded, and pinks were tied in the pretty program cards. Mrs. Walter Wyman sang several songs, Mr. Frederick Hess played three solos on the 'cello, and Mrs. Nellie Bangs-Skelton accompanied. Among those present were:

Mesdames—
H. O. Stone,
Ela,
Seeberger,
S. J. Medill,
A. A. Parker,
McVicker,
Otis,
Upton,
Louis Webster,
Stevenson,
Potter,
Gibbs.
Mr. and Mrs. Milward Adams and Miss Robert.

Gilbert—Koehler.

The marriage of Miss Alma Koehler and Charles Champion Gilbert took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Mitelberger, No. 332 Forty-first street, at 6 o'clock last evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Albert Moore. It was a quiet affair, no cards having been issued. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert left for Louisville, Ky. On their return they will be at home to friends at No. 69 Maple street.

Reception to Y. M. C. A. Members.

There were 125 young men at the reception to new members last evening at the Madison Street Department of the Young Men's Christian Association. Solos by Byron L. Roberts, vocalist, and George Barrington, violinist, with select readings by Prof. H. B. Roundtree, an address by Daniel Sloan, and refreshments constituted the program.

Mrs. Le Moyne Reads at Evanston.

A reception was given by the members of the Evanston Club at the club-house, Grove street and Chicago avenue, in that village last evening. During the evening Mrs. Sarah Cornell Le Moyne of New York gave a reading which was received with appreciation by the 250 guests present.

Wine and Sandwiches for Solons.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The State Senate held the longest session today since Gov. Hill was Lieutenant-Governor and presided over that body. Wine and sandwiches were served in the Lieutenant-Governor's room in lieu of dinner and supper. At 8 o'clock a recess of 20 minutes was taken for caucusing. Then the session was resumed. At 9 o'clock, after ten hours' session, it was agreed to make the matter under discussion a special order for Wednesday.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The investigating committee has found that the Arkansas State Treasurer is $63,740 short in his accounts.

A bank vault at Shepardsville, Ky., was blown open by burglars Wednesday. They got $100, but overlooked $50,000.

The first triennial meeting of the Woman's National Council of the United States will open in Albaugh's Opera-House, Washington, D. C., Sunday, Feb. 22, 1891, and will continue through the 23d, 24th, and 25th of February.

The steamer Catalena from Catalena Islands reports finding wreckage of the sloop Fawn, which left San Pedro for Catalena last Sunday. The occupants of the sloop, Andrew Rule and Alexander Urquhart, merchants of San Pedro, were undoubtedly drowned.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION IN QUEBEC.

More than a Score of People Killed by the Bursting of a Boiler.

QUEBEC, Feb. 12.—About 9:45 this morning the boiler in the Quebec Worsted company's factory, at Hare Point, exploded, completely demolishing the engine-house and about half of the factory.

The works are situated at Hare Point, on the extreme northeastern outskirts of the city. They cover a large area and employ more hands than any other manufacturing establishment in the city. They had been closed down for two weeks while the boilers and machinery were being overhauled and refitted. Operations were to have been resumed this morning, and about 300 of the operatives were on hand. Owing to some cause, however, the machinery was not started, and they were dismissed. Many of them, however, remained about the building, a number keeping in the vicinity of the engine-room for the sake of warmth. About 9:45 there was a sudden explosion, which completely wrecked the engine-house and dye-house and damaged a large part of the main building. A great crowd gathered immediately, and the work of rescue commenced. The fire brigade was called out, but fortunately the horrors of fire were not added to the calamity. A battery of artillery was ordered out to assist the police in keeping order and controlling the enormous crowd of men and women, who blocked up every avenue of approach.

About twenty bodies have already been taken from the wreck.

Among the dead are:
AMELIA BOULE.
MISS MEYER.
JOSEPH DUFRESNE.
HENRI LABERTE.
JOSEPA MICAUD.
JOHN LA MONTAGNE.
ARTHUR TREEDLE.
H. STYLES.
ED MORRISON.
GUSTAVE BLOWIN.
PETER CLEMENTS.
PIERRE GIRROUX.
— LEE.

Mr. Harvey, foreman of Messrs. Carrier, Laine & Co. of Levis, who were carrying out repairs to the machinery and boilers, says that he was in the engine-room when the explosion took place. He instinctively threw himself under the shelter of a large wheel and so escaped being crushed by falling bricks and rafters. He was rescued half an hour later and has only slight injuries. He cannot account for the accident.

NARROW MARKET ON WALL STREET.

A Third of the Day's Trading Represented by Three Stocks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The market assumed a distinctly bearish aspect today. Smaller operators have recently been furtively chipping fractions off the bull edifice, meanwhile keeping a sharp lookout for fear the builders would pounce down upon them and dust their jackets. Today they grew bolder and knocked off whole points here and there. They were encouraged to do this by several facts. To begin with they believed that the great converted bull was becoming a backslider and was getting out of his stocks. Then the situation abroad was less encouraging. While the Bank of England did not advance its rate this morning it was known that it was borrowing money on consols with a view to advancing the outside rates, in order to attract gold to replenish its falling reserves. The most important incident, however, was the engagement at the assay office of gold for export Saturday—$750,000 by Lazard Freres and $1,000,000 by Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.

The stock market, however, was narrow, more than a third of the trading being represented by three stocks—St. Paul, Louisville, and Northern Pacific preferred—which ran down respectively 1, 1⅛, and 1¼. Lake Shore is down 1¼, Michigan Central 1⅛, and many other inactive stocks show declines extending from 1 to 2¾ per cent. The sugar issues are all down 1⅞ to 2¼. In the general list of more active stocks the decline is only fractional, and toward the close the market improved somewhat.

BOGUS CLAIMS OF A LAND COMPANY.

Secretary Noble Complains of a Paris (Ill.) Concern's Operations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—Gov. Fifer has received a communication from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting a copy of a report made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs exposing the operations of the Cherokee Land company of Paris, Ill., and setting forth certain efforts on the part of that company to locate lands in the Cherokee Outlet. Secretary Noble says:

> This land company is leading the people of the country into a snare, and all the money it may obtain will be by false pretenses. The lands are not yet open, nor will the company be able to perform the act it pretends it will do.

The report of the Commissioners shows that circulars have been issued by this alleged company offering to locate claims for a fee of $10, and to buy the land when entry is made if the settler is dissatisfied. These were signed by "J. A. Clark, real-estate broker, Lock-box 377, Paris, Ill.," and contain statements which the Interior Department says are untrue and fraudulent.

Newspaper Publishers Elect Officers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—At today's session of the American newspaper publishers' convention the following officers were elected: President, James W. Scott of the Chicago *Herald*; Vice-President, E. H. Woods of the Boston *Herald*; Secretary, L. L. Morgan of the New Haven *Register*; Treasurer, W. M. Laffan of the New York *Sun*; Executive Committee, W. C. Bryant of the Brooklyn *Times*, C. W. Knapp of the St. Louis *Republic*, Louis Baker of the St. Paul *Globe*, J. A. Butler of the Buffalo *News*, and Milton McRae of the Cincinnati *Post* and the St. Louis *Chronicle*.

It Printed a Lottery Item.

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS, Colo., Feb. 12.—The entire issue of the *Inter-Mountain* this week was thrown from the mails because of a local item published therein pertaining to an entertainment to be given by the school children for the purpose of buying an organ for the schoolhouse, at which they intended to present a watch to the person holding the lucky number. As the forms had been taken down the objectionable item was clipped out and the papers sent to subscribers.

It Was Copper, Not Gold.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Feb. 12.—The gold excitement at Florissant seems destined to die a violent death. Some of the ore taken from Capt. Hensley's shaft was brought to this city for testing. Prof. William Striby of the Colorado College, professor of chemistry and metallurgy, after a careful test, pronounced the metal to be copper, with perhaps an infinitesimal trace of gold, perhaps 50 cents worth to the ton. He will make another analysis, but does not hold out the least hope to the miners.

"You're All Right, Doctor."

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—Miller Bros., the lessees of the Lyceum Theater, today brought suit for $2,000 damages against Frank Daniels, with whom they had a contract to appear in "Little Puck" every night this week. The petition charges a violation of the contract by failure to appear. Daniels says that he has been unable to appear on account of being afflicted with sore throat.

Frances Smith to Have a Hearing.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—Miss Frances Smith, whose name has figured so prominently recently in connection with that of Harry French, the lecturer, sails for home Feb. 14. The West Roxbury Congregational Church will give her a hearing, as it did French, on her arrival, and the scandal will be sifted to the bottom. French proposes to go to Germany. He says he has an invitation to deliver an address before the University of Leipsic, which he shall accept.

Gov. Stephen Harding.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—Mr. Stephen Harding, aged 83, died at Milan, Ind., yesterday. He was appointed Governor of Utah by Lincoln in 1861; afterwards he was a Justice in Colorado.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

BIRTHS.

BERNSTEIN—To the wife of S. Bernstein, a daughter.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Frederick W. Forch, Mary E. Reshe	21–18
August Kruger, Palatine, Ill., Hulda Larbe, Barrington, Ill.	27–19
Christian J. Fedderman, Annie McGovan	[illegible]
John H. Grant, Amanda Nelson	[illegible]
A. J. Gindict, Mary De Gehetto	[illegible]
Ignatz Trefny, Mary Chylik	24–21
J. I. Bignall, St. Louis, Mo., Mary Yeager, same	[illegible]
Holvar Gjertsen, Carrie Petersen	[illegible]
Wilhelm Kuhns, Attilie Wettstein	[illegible]
Ernst Ross, Frances Seidel	[illegible]
Sidney E. Underwood, Alethea Luse	[illegible]

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Orne K. Norsted, Agat Amundson	27–21
Carl O. Johanson, Ida Petterson	24–21
Peter Hameester, Maggie Foerwerda	[illegible]
Daniel Headley, Minna Snyder	[illegible]
Gustaf Carlson, Lena Scharberg	[illegible]
Elias G. Granlund, Ida Linblom	[illegible]
Jesse M. Soper, Maude L. Wilber	[illegible]
John Christophenson, Josephine Evanson	[illegible]
Moses H. Silverman, Ray Jacobs	[illegible]
Christoffer Sunde, Rachel Rasmunsson	[illegible]
Nels Hansen, Aliva Nelson	[illegible]
Charles Reins, Aliva Baker	[illegible]
Abram Peck, Sophia Guske	[illegible]
Samuel B. Woolley, Nellie O Willard	[illegible]
Charles C. Gilbert, Alma Koehler	[illegible]
Christian Ruge, Mathilda Banske	[illegible]
Edwin H. Knapp, Margurite Bayette	[illegible]

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Friday:

For Ohio, fair, except local rains in extreme southeast portion; cooler by Saturday; southerly winds, becoming variable.

For Lower Michigan, fair, slightly cooler, variable winds, generally northerly.

For Indiana and Illinois, fair, except local rains in extreme southern portions; cooler; northwesterly winds.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 12—1 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Fair, cooler, winds generally northerly.

Places of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tation for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	30.08	52	64	N.	Clear	..
Bismarck, N. D.	29.98	28	28	..	Clear	..
Boston, Mass.	30.12	36	38	S. W.	Cl'udy	..
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.02	34	39	S. W.	Clear	..
Cairo, Ill.	30.02	50	54	S.	Cl'udy	..
Charleston, S. C.	30.16	58	64	E.	Clear	..
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.04	22	40	S. W.	Cl'udy	..
Chicago	30.04	38	40	N. E.	Fair	..
Cincinnati, O.	30.08	46	50	S. E.	Clear	..
Cleveland, O.	30.10	34	40	S. E.	Clear	..
Fort Custer, Mon.	29.92	12	38	S. E.	Cl'udy	..
Davenport, Ia.	30.06	40	48	N. W.	Clear	..
Denver, Colo.	30.16	32	46	N. E.	Clear	..
Des Moines, Ia.	30.10	30	38	W.	Clear	..
Detroit, Mich.	30.06	38	44	W.	Clear	..
Dodge City, Kas.	30.16	40	50	N.	Clear	..
Dubuque, Ia.	30.06	36	42	Calm.	Clear	..
Duluth, Minn.	30.18	24	29	N. E.	Cl'udy	.01
El Paso, Tex.	30.04	44	[illegible]	N.	Clear	..
Erie, Pa.	30.04	34	42	S. W.	Clear	..
Galveston, Tex.	29.98	60	66	N. W.	Cl'udy	.76
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.04	38	40	N. W.	Clear	..
Green Bay, Wis.	30.08	30	38	W.	Clear	..
Helena, Mont.	29.90	30	32	S. W.	Clear	..
Huron, S. D.	30.04	18	24	S. E.	Clear	..
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.12	46	50	W.	Clear	..
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.14	68	80	S.	Fair	..
Kansas City, Mo.	30.12	34	36	N. W.	Clear	.02
Keokuk, Ia.	30.06	38	50	N. W.	Clear	..
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.10	46	48	E.	Cl'udy	.66
La Crosse, Wis.	30.08	32	40	N.	Fair	..
Manistee, Mich.	30.08	32	32	N.	Clear	..
Marquette, Mich.	30.16	30	32	N.	Cl'udy	.10
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.04	36	42	N. E.	Fair	..
Minnedosa	30.12	4	4	E.	Snow	.04
Montreal	30.02	26	30	S. W.	Fair	..
Moorhead, Minn.	30.12	22	24	S. E.	Clear	..
Nashville, Tenn.	30.02	54	56	S. E.	Rain	.22
New Orleans, La.	30.02	72	80	S.	Cl'udy	..
New York City	30.10	38	46	S.	Cl'udy	..
Norfolk, Va.	30.12	44	46	N. E.	Rain	.02
Omaha, Neb.	30.16	26	40	S. W.	Clear	..
Oswego, N. Y.	30.10	28	40	S.	Cl'udy	..
Pensacola, Fla.	30.08	64	76	S. E.	Cl'udy	..
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.14	38	48	S. E.	Cl'udy	..
Port Huron, Mich.	30.06	38	42	N. W.	Clear	..
Rapid City, S. D.	30.10	30	40	N. W.	Clear	..
Rochester, N. Y.	30.02	30	48	W.	Clear	..
St. Louis, Mo.	30.00	52	56	E.	Cl'udy	..
St. Paul, Minn.	30.12	26	36	N.	Clear	..
Salt Lake City, Utah.	30.04	30	40	S. W.	Clear	..
Sandusky, O.	30.08	36	46	..	Clear	..
Sioux City, Ia.	30.14	16	36	S. E.	Cl'udy	..
Springfield, Ill.	30.02	48	54	N. W.	Cl'udy	..
Springfield, Mo.	30.04	44	52	N.	Fair	..
Toledo, O.	30.04	42	48	W.	Clear	..
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.00	62	68	E.	Rain	.32
*Portland, Ore.	29.72	36	..	S.	Rain	.38
*San Francisco, Cal.	30.08	46	..	S. E.	Cl'udy	.01

*Morning reports.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Philadelphia—Arrived, British Prince, from Liverpool; Switzerland, from Antwerp.
Southampton—Arrived, Trave, New York.
New York—Arrived, Westernland, from Antwerp; Circassian, from Glasgow.

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free

ANDREWS—At Pueblo, Colo., Feb. 8, Charles S. Andrews, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Andrews and husband of M. Florine Andrews, aged 30 years and 9 months. Funeral from residence, 281 Winchester-av., Friday at 10:30. Intimate friends of family invited.

ADAMS—Mrs. Albina Adams, beloved wife of George Adams and eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Clement, at 7:10 p. m., at her home, 95 Blue Island-av.

COLYER—At her parents' residence, No. 1 Margaret-st., Feb. 12, 1891, Pearl Colyer, youngest daughter of George and Sarah E. Colyer, aged 1 year and 5 months. Funeral Sunday, 10:30 a. m., by train to Calvary.

I'll put away the little dresses,
And pick the playthings from the floor,
For our little darling Pearl has left us
To join the angels on the other shore.
MAMMA.

CONE—Feb. 12, at 5:20 a. m., Salmon F. Cone, aged 49 years, of pneumonia. Funeral from residence, 6636 Yale-st., Englewood, Sunday, Feb. 15, at 2:30 p. m., carriages to Oakwoods.

FREIMUTH—Feb. 11, 1891, Mary, wife of Peter Freimuth. Funeral Friday, Feb. 13, from late residence, 23 N. Wright-st., at 9:30 a. m., to Annunciation Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

GRIFFIN—At Windsor, Fla., Feb. 8, 1891, Mary Ann Griffin, wife of George B. Griffin, formerly of Chicago, and mother of George W. and F. W. Griffin of Chicago.

HOYT—Thursday, Feb. 12, Henry W. Hoyt. Funeral services from the residence, 1931 Calumet-av., Saturd.../ at 1:30 p. m. Burial private.

HOLDEN—Mary A. Holden, at 249 S. Green-st., aged 60 years and 8 days. Funeral Friday at 10 o'clock, to St. Patrick's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

KEELER—Wednesday evening, Feb. 11, Harry S. Keeler, at his residence, 188 N. State-st. Funeral at 2 o'clock Friday; interment at Rosehill.

MEYERS—Michael Meyers, aged 48, member of Court Welcome No. 56 I. O. F., at his residence, 1404 33d-st., Wednesday, Feb. 11. Funeral from St. Bridget's Church, Sunday, Feb. 15, at 9 a. m., thence by C. M. and St. P. train to Calvary. Members of sister courts invited to attend.

MEDCALFE—Suddenly at his residence in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 12, Franklin Medcalfe, father of Mrs. H. G. Medcalfe of this city.

McCAFFERY—Eddie, beloved son of James and Mary McCaffery, aged 1 days. Funeral Friday at 11 a. m., from parents' residence, 128 Coblentz-st., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

RAGGIO—Arthur C. Raggio, beloved son of David C. and Minnie Raggio, Wednesday, Feb. 12, at 6 p. m., aged 1 year and 1 day. Funeral from parents' residence, 2927 Cottage Grove-av., at 10 o'clock Saturday, Feb. 14, by carriages to Calvary.

STOUTENBURG—Feb. 7, in New York City, Henry Wells Stoutenburg, formerly of this city.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NOONDAY LENTEN SERVICES ARE HELD this year in the Grand Army Hall, 204 Dearborn-st., second floor, every day during Lent, except Sundays, lasting 20 minutes, from 12:10 to 12:30, opening and closing promptly. The services are in charge of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and will be conducted on Monday, Feb. 16, by the Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D.; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays by the Rev. E. R. Bishop, Archdeacon of the cathedral; on Friday by Mr. D. B. Lyman, on Saturday by Mr. W. G. Oliver. The public cordially welcomed and ushers will show them to seats.

THE CHICAGO KINDERGARTEN CLUB will meet with the Cook County Teachers' Association at the Methodist Church Block Saturday at 10:30 a. m.

A FREE LECTURE WILL BE GIVEN BY Dr. Henrietta K. Morris under the auspices of the Moral Educational Society Saturday, Feb. 14, at 3 p. m., at Emerson Hall, 45 East Randolph-st. Subject: "From Girlhood to Womanhood."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
"AN ABSOLUTE TRIUMPH."
☆ EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AND NEXT. MATINEE SATURDAY. ☆
Mrs. Leslie Carter
IN
THE UGLY DUCKLING.
"At the end of the first act the crowd increased in warmth and gave her four recalls."—The Tribune.
SUNDAY ONLY—THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.
Monday, Feb. 16—Last week of MRS. CARTER.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
LAST 2 NIGHTS FAREWELL MATINEE SATURDAY.
CLARA MORRIS
IN SARDOU'S
ODETTE.
SUNDAY NIGHT, RUSSELL'S COMEDIANS,
Including FAY TEMPLETON & CHARLIE REED,
In MISS McGINTY of the Comedie Francaise.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted.
RICH & HARRIS.
BE WISE IN TIME—LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT
☆ BOSTON ☆☆☆
☆ HOWARD ☆☆
☆ ATHENÆUM ☆
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FAVORITES ALL.
ONLY CINQUEVALLI
AND ALL THE FAVORITES.
Sunday Matinee—George Thatcher's Minstrels.

JACOB LITT'S STANDARD.
Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts., West Side.
An audience that filled the Standard to the very doors and to the roof with enthusiasm last night witnessed
FRAYNE'S☆KENTUCKY BILL
Next Sunday—OUT OF SIGHT.

THE PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Good Reserved Seats, 35 and 50c.
THE BURGLAR.
Next Sunday—UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

THE AUDITORIUM—STANLEY.
Tonight and Tomorrow Night
Major J. B. Pond announces the Farewell Appearance in this city of HENRY M.
STANLEY.
Subject First Lecture: INCIDENTS OF TWENTY-THREE YEARS' LIFE AS AN EXPLORER IN CENTRAL AFRICA.
Second Lecture: THE GREAT MARCH ACROSS AFRICA, THE CANNIBALS, PIGMIES, MOUNTAINS, AND RIVERS.
Reserved Seats 50c, $1.00, and $1.50. Boxes $10.00.

THE AUDITORIUM—"SOUDAN."
Commencing Tuesday, Feb. 17, the Great Historical Melodrama THE
SOUDAN
As produced by Mr. EUGENE TOMPKINS at the BOSTON THEATER, where it scored the greatest run ever made on the Boston stage, 137 CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCES, to the delight of HALF A MILLION PEOPLE. It will be presented here with the same excellent cast of characters, all the magnificent scenes, appointments, and realistic effects.
SEATS FOR THE FIRST WEEK
NOW ON SALE.
Prices—50c, 75c, $1.00, and $1.50. BOXES—$10.

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DAVID HENDERSON............Manager.
AN ARTISTIC SPECTACULAR SUCCESS.
MARGARET MATHER | MAT. SAT. | IN JOAN OF ARC,
SUPPORTED BY MR. OTIS SKINNER.
SAT. MAT., FEB. 14—SPECIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Chicago Herald Charity Fund.
MISS MATHER in JOAN OF ARC.
Seats Now on Sale. | NEXT MONDAY, FEB. 16, THE
BOSTONIANS.
Every Evening (except Saturday) and Mats.
ROBIN HOOD.
SATURDAY NIGHT,
CARMEN.
ONLY ONE WEEK

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3 PIANO RECITALS
IN CHICAGO, ILL.,
Will occur on
Monday Evening, 16th, at 8; also
Wednesday, 18th, and Satur., 21st, } Aftern'ns at 3.
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Balance of hall, 50 cents.
Seats at Central Music-Hall.

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Mt. CARMEL AIR SHIP.
The Greatest Wonder of the Age.
Flights will take place every other 15 minutes from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
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AL. HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS.......Proprietors
EVERY NIGHT BUT SUNDAY.
TWO WEEKS ONLY.
AGNES HUNTINGTON
And Her Own Opera Comique Company in Planquette's Latest Success PAUL JONES
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
Seats now on Sale for next (the last) week.

EDEN MUSEE—Daily Matinee and Evening.
THE SCOTCH DANCER.
Little Addie Smith, the "Queen's Own."
Silbom Trio, Greatest Trapese Artists.
McNeill & Knoll, Cornet Soloists.
Hoffmann's Wonders, Strobouka, Hungarian Orchestra, The World in Wax.
Every feature first-class.

MADISON-ST. OPERA-HOUSE,
Between State and Dearborn-sts.
Hannah & Hogg, Props. G. L. Hogg, Manager.
Commencing Monday, Feb. 9, Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, & Sunday, ENGLISH GAIETY GIRLS—30 Beautiful Women—4 Skirt Dancers—The Horseshoe 4—Miss Patti Henri in her new and original songs—and others. Conclude with the Great Burlesque—MERCEDES.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM
And Bijou Theaters, | Randolph-st., near Clark.
LEWANDA—The Strongest Man on Earth.
IDA WILLIAMS, Mammoth Fashion Plate.
LUBARDA'S Birds. Mechanical Musical Wonders. Great War Galleries. A Million Curiosities.
2 New Stage Shows in 2 Separate Theaters.
Theater No. 1—Ferguson's All Star Novelties.
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PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison.
Lydia ◆ Ray's ◆ Burlesque ◆ Combination
In a Choice Programme, introducing
—70—o—FEMALE—o—BEAUTIES—o—70—
10c—Admission—10c.

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FOURTH PUBLIC CELEBRATION
Lincoln's Birthday,
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 12.
Reserved Seats, 25c, 35c, 50c.

HAVLIN'S—To Secure Seats Telephone 8127.
"They Wink the Other Eye." | Matinees Thursday and Saturday. VERNONA JARBEAU in ☆ STARLIGHT ☆ | "That's Enough, Don't You Think?"
Next Sunday—TWO OLD CRONIES.

NEW WINDSOR—M. B. Leavitt.
North Clark and Division-sts.
NIGHTLY AT 8—SATURDAY MATINEE.
—THE TWO SISTERS—
By Denman Thompson and George W. Ryer.
Sunday Matinee, Feb. 15—Gus Williams and John T. Kelly—U & I.

H. R. JACOBS' ACADEMY—Madison & Halsted.
Dowling-Hasson Photographs for Ladies attending the Saturday Matinee.
JOS. J. DOWLING AND SADIE HASSON IN TONIGHT, ..Nobody's Claim..
Next Sunday—Gray and Stephens in Vesper Bells.

THE ALHAMBRA, State-st. and Archer-av.
H. R. JACOBS.........Sole Manager
Admission.....25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
Tonight at 8. | John A. Stevens in Wife for Wife.
Next Sunday Mat.—J. J. Dowling and Sadie Hasson.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
South Side Dime Museum.
Week Commencing Monday, Feb. 9.
—SECOND WEEK—
Gypsy Camp, Free Fortune Tellers.
Three New Theater Companies.

CRITERION THEATER.
Sedgwick-st., Corner Division.
Every Evening Saturday and Sunday Matinees. Shook & Collier's Great Military Drama, THE BLUE and THE GRAY, A Story of Love and War. Presented with a powerful company and elaborate scenic embellishments for each act. Prices 15, 25, 35, and 50c. Next week—Nelson's Great World Co.

CLARK-ST. THEATER.
Cor. Clark and Kinzie-sts.
TONIGHT ☆ AFTER TWENTY YEARS!
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
Next Week—WIFE FOR WIFE.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON.
The only War Museum in America. A wonderful exhibition of historic relics. Open daily and Sunday from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

The Tribune.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1891.

The latest price for silver in Wall street was $1.00¼, that being equal to 77¾ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar. That is about 5¾ cents above the selling value of a year ago and probably as much above what it would be now but for the agitation in favor of unlimited coinage.

At length, after weeks of coaxing, pushing, pulling, entreating, and begging, the Stuffed Prophet has come out with a slow, dilatory, reluctant, and guarded letter of opposition to the demonetizing of gold and the monometallizing of silver. It was like pulling teeth to get this "brave, courageous man" to open his mouth and to utter the faintest of whispers against the conspiracy of the silver speculators and of the people who want to scale down their debts and cheat their creditors. It remains to be seen whether he will stop with this scant condemnation of the stumptail silver policy of his party and will return to his favorite theme of "tariff reform," or whether he will say something more from time to time against this attempt to drive out of the country that metal—gold—of which he was such a worshiper six years ago.

A Pittsburg dispatch says:

> A special meeting of the Americus Republican Club has been called for Saturday evening to consider a resolution censuring Senator Cameron for his vote on the Silver bill. The resolution is strongly worded, and it is understood that it charges that the Senator's vote was influenced by personal interest. It is said the resolution will be passed, but that its wording will be changed. The Americus Club is the leading Republican organization in Western Pennsylvania.

Every Republican club in Pennsylvania should pass resolutions denouncing the treacherous vote of this silver speculator, and if they were to follow that up by calling on him to resign they would be doing just right. Stumptail-silver monometallism would do every Pennsylvania interest immense and permanent harm. If ever a Senator deserved a stern and sharp rebuke from his betrayed constituents Senator Cameron is the man.

The New York stock market was weak yesterday. The whole list showed fractional declines. The local market was both dull and weak. New York exchange was 40 to 25 cents discount. Sterling rates were strong. Rates are now about up to the gold exporting point. There were reported engagements of $1,600,000 of gold for export to Germany.—The Chicago produce markets were only moderately active yesterday. There was a sharp advance of about 5 cents in the price of rye, while the other markets held about steady or were a shade easier. Wheat fluctuated often within a comparatively narrow range and closed with May ¼ cent above the latest price of the previous day. May corn closed ⅛ cent lower, oats unchanged, barley steady, flax easy, May pork easy after having sold considerably lower, and lard and ribs a shade lower.

The forthcoming removal of Mr. Thomas to Chicago has left poor old New York in sad musical straits. After striving in vain to secure some European conductor to take his place it sought permission from the Chicago association for Mr. Thomas to continue as the Philharmonic conductor and go to New York whenever it was necessary to give the concerts. It goes without saying that Chicago declined, as such an arrangement would have been absurd. Chicago will monopolize Mr. Thomas' services and does not propose to divide his time with any other city. Failing in this, Mr. Walter Damrosch has succeeded in inducing a certain number of wealthy New-Yorkers to subscribe a guarantee fund of $60,000 a year for the maintenance of an orchestra on the Chicago plan. It now remains to be seen whether this is one of the typical New York subscription lists—money put on paper but never paid, as in the Grant monument business. Strange, however, it is that the New-Yorkers did not take this step a little sooner and secure Mr. Thomas. They are now laying the flattering unction to their souls that Thomas will get tired of Chicago as he did of Cincinnati and go back. They do not know Chicago, however. Mr. Thomas is not coming here to run a college of music and to be exposed to the annoyances of understrappers clothed in a little brief authority. He will be master of all he surveys musically and be relieved of all business cares. He is coming to stay.

Several hundreds of thousands of people in the United States have money invested in the shape of loans, or deposited in banks, or otherwise out of their hands, and subject to call by the owners. Suppose that all these people should suddenly receive notice from the individual debtors and the banks that on a stated date, as March 1, the borrowers and bankers would pay back those loans, but that they intended to pay only 80 cents on the dollar or to pay in money worth but 80 per cent of the value of the money that was loaned and deposited. There would at once be a howl raised by the owners of the money. They would gather in large and excited crowds around the banks and in other places and demand what was meant by the proposal to confiscate a fifth or a fourth part of their property. They would say: "We gave you so many dollars, each worth 100 cents, and we do not propose to be satisfied with the same number of dollars worth only 80 cents or less apiece." They would be apt to accuse the debtors of a determination to repudiate an honest indebtedness, to steal the property of their creditors, and skin them as the highway robber does his victim. Suppose that thereupon the bankers should stick their heads out of an upper window and say: "Gentlemen, we have received orders from the Democratic party to do this, paying only 80 cents on the dollar on and after March 1 to all depositors. We are good Democrats ourselves and accept the order from our party managers." They discourse thus to an audience made up of workingmen, a portion of whom are Democrats. The response to such remarks would be a howl of execration, curses loud and deep from the many-throated multitude, epithets of every possible kind showered upon the heads of the self-proclaimed swindlers, and not unlikely a proposition from some of the wronged ones to try the virtue of suspension to the nearest lamp-posts on a few of the repudiators as the best means of bringing the others to their senses. The defrauded ones would then proceed at the earliest available moment to smash into smithereens the party cited as responsible for such an outrage. Those would be the consequences.

Yet the Democratic party is striving to do this very thing. The acts of its leaders in and out of Congress are leading up to just these results, and if permitted to succeed the outcome will be precisely this swindling of lenders and depositors by the bankers and others who have taken their money. It is difficult to understand how so many of the owners of money can persist in standing by a party which is so doltish as to call down ruin upon itself and the whole country in response to the demand of a few who think they would be benefited by the passage of a law authorizing an unlimited coinage of silver and the inauguration of a stumptail era.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE YET.

Early last October, when Western Republican Congressmen were returning home to take the stump and ask their constituents to reëlect them, The Tribune gave them some advice, of which the following is a part:

> The Aldrich amendment is wrong, because it gives away the sugar duties in advance instead of making arrangements for trading them in free Pan-American markets for our surplus foodstuffs. It appeals to the generosity of the Southern nations and not to their self-interest, but the latter is always the dominant feeling of the two. Since so much time must pass before the duties are taken off sugar nothing can be easier than to introduce next December a short bill of a few lines amendatory of this provision of the Tariff bill declaring that the duties shall not be removed in advance, and in a bunch, but only as agreements are made by the Southern sugar-growing countries to admit our farm products. The section should read, as modified, something like this:
>
> "Whenever and so often as the President shall be notified that the Government of any country producing and exporting sugar or molasses has removed duties or other exactions upon the agricultural products of the United States which in case of the free introduction of such sugar and molasses would be reciprocally unequal and unjust he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the collection of the duty (2 cents a pound) on such sugar and molasses the production of such country."
>
> Put through at the next session a little, short bill with such a provision in it and Mr. Blaine will have in his hands a crowbar with which to pry open the tightest closed doors of all the West Indies, Cuba included, to the free admission of millions of barrels of Western flour and pork and millions of dollars' worth of canned goods, which will have the effect of raising the selling price of Western farm products enough to pay the taxes and interest on mortgages which distress the farmers. There will be little need indeed of using this powerful lever, for self-interest will throw those doors open wide at once.
>
> It would be a good idea for Western Congressmen, when their constituents begin asking them why they did not use these 60 millions of duties to pry open new Southern markets for their agricultural products, to tell them they knew nothing of reciprocity till the Tariff bill had left the House, because the Ways and Means Committee suppressed its interview with Mr. Blaine where he expounded it. When the bill was returned by the Senate all a House member could do was to vote yes or no on the report of a conference committee. But at the next session they will see to it that the mistakes of the past are corrected, and that this error in the Tariff bill and any others which may have shown themselves by that time will be remedied. A little talk of this sort may revive the weakened confidence of Western constituencies in the intelligence of their Representatives.

The aforesaid Congressmen were imbued pretty generally with the idea that they "knew it all." They were above taking advice. They determined to play their hands alone, and, as may be remembered, most of them got euchred. They ought to see in the light of their melancholy experiences that the advice given them in October was sound, and they ought to see with equal clearness that the interests of their country and their party demand that it be carried out now.

The reciprocity agreement made by Mr. Blaine with Brazil shows what good results can be accomplished by a statesman with imperfect tools, and shows also what he can do with perfect ones. The Aldrich amendment with its penalty of the reimposition of only half the sugar duty is of no value when it comes to negotiating with Spain, and of but little value when it comes to dealing with those West India Islands which are not large shippers of sugar or coffee. What is necessary is to change the reciprocity clause in the manner indicated last October. When that is done Spain can be brought to terms at once or have an immediate revolution on its hands.

In order to reach more easily the West India Islands, such as Jamaica, tropical fruits like bananas and pineapples, now let in free, should be put in with coffee, tea, rubber, hides, sugar, and molasses in the list of reciprocity articles. The total value at the ports whence they are shipped of the bananas sent to this country is nearly four million dollars. Bananas make up nearly half of the exports of Jamaica to the United States. The trade in this particular fruit here is an enormous one, and there is no place where bananas cannot be found. Why not use this rapidly-growing traffic which has become so essential to the West India Islands for the purpose of forcing from them concessions they might be reluctant to make otherwise?

Less than three weeks of the session remain, and there are many things before Congress demanding attention, but there is not one which is as important as this modification of the reciprocity plan. Everything else should give way to that, and other business should be given the go-by till a short bill has been put through making the alterations suggested above. There is no measure which will yield to the country such ample and swift returns in the shape of substantial trade advantages.

DEMOCRATIC CRITICISM OF CREGIER.

Mayor Cregier's temper is sorely tried these days by the criticisms of his party associates. They do not appear to like him or to approve his methods. They do not agree with Mr. Cregier's estimate of himself as a good and great Mayor. Mr. Adolph Kraus, for instance, says from his experience as a taxpayer and property-owner Mayor Cregier's Administration is the worst we have had in Chicago for ten years. He declares that taxes are now 20 per cent higher than they ever have been before, and there is less to show for them. Mr. Kraus adds that all his West Side neighbors who pay taxes make similar complaints.

Now comes Carter H. Harrison, another prominent Democratic taxpayer and West-Sider, who has had considerable municipal experience. He contradicts point-blank Mr. Cregier's assertion that the alleys are kept clean, and says they are filthy. He has had to complain himself, but was met by the feeble excuse that the contractors could not be made to do their duty. Again Mr. Harrison blandly asserts: "Mr. Cregier seldom visits the West Side. I have seen him over here but once during his whole term of office. I don't think Mr. Cregier is aware that it is almost impossible for us to get to the South Side in any light vehicle, simply on account of the condition of the streets." This, in City-Hall parlance, is "rough on Cregier." He has not even tried to do his duty. That is clearly the meaning of Mr. Harrison's accusation. The ex-Mayor further proceeds to ridicule the arguments of his former Commissioner of Public Works in these sneering terms:

> I do not see that Mr. Cregier's remarks on the extension of the water-mains and the paving of streets have any direct bearing on the expenditure of the public taxes for public improvements and sanitation. All water-main extensions are built at the expense of the water fund and the streets are paved at the expense of the owners of abutting property. Taxes cut a very small figure here.

Democratic County Commissioner Stauber is severer still on the Democratic Mayor, for he emphasizes an argument that will become familar to the voters before the spring election when he says:

> The evil of a tax-eating class is one of the things the labor party should turn its attention to. Why, those fellows are so thick in the City-Hall that I sometimes wonder how they manage to escape falling over one another. I have estimated that the work of the city could be just as efficiently done with one-half of our present expensive, useless staff of officials.

But Cregier is all the time howling for more money to pay salaries.

It is hardly necessary to call attention to the fact that Edward Corrigan, another good Democrat, has made charges against Cregier that no honorable man would let go unrefuted for three weeks. Corrigan is now hard-hearted enough to renew the old charges when so many others are making new ones. There is little doubt that Democrats of the Harrison, Kraus, Stauber, and Corrigan kind will furnish the Republican press with all the campaign material it will care to use after Cregier is renominated by his City-Hall gang.

UNLIMITED COINAGE.

Would that some power would give to the people of Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Nevada, and those in other silver States who join in their cry for "free coinage" the power to see themselves as others see them. They would then be able to perceive what colossal asses they are in advocating through their Representatives the passage of the bill urged by the man Vest, who is either a monkeying lunatic or a malignant knave in proposing to open our doors to make of this country a dumping ground for all the spare silver in every other part of the world.

Who would benefit by such a bill if it were passed? Only the few men who now have silver in bars ready to exchange at almost a moment's notice for American gold. By the time all that silver which is already on hand had been shoveled into the mints of the United States by the speculators all the profits would have been taken out of the business. There would then be no gold left to exchange for whatever silver might come along from other countries or be extracted from our own mines and arrive halting and shuffling into the market a few weeks later. The whole of the cream would be skimmed off the milk at the first operation, leaving to the people only an impoverished fluid of little value.

It is laid down by the well-known Cernuschi as a law that two metals like gold and silver can be kept in circulation side by side even though one of them may be for the time being a little below par as compared with the other. This because of the fact that the cheaper metal is sought for in payment of indebtedness. The greater demand tends to enhance the price, as in the case of every other thing that is bought and sold, while comparative neglect of the dearer metal tends to keep it down. In consequence of this the two will come again to a parity like the pendulums of two clocks which tend to beat in unison when placed near each other. But if the clocks be widely separated there is no such harmonizing influence, and if the equality of the two metals is too rudely disturbed the tendency is then to a further widening apart. The tendency of both is to recede farther away from the middle line between them. This difference is established when the breach has widened so much that silver can no longer be used in payment of indebtedness for gold except at a discount.

Such a driving apart would be almost an immediate consequence of the adoption of unlimited coinage of silver at the present ratio of sixteen to one when the ratio of actual values is more than twenty to one. The difference is too wide to permit of both circulating together a single day after it has been resolved that the owners of all the silver in the world could send it here to have affixed to each sixteen ounces of that metal a certificate that it was equal to twenty ounces. Our gold would at once begin to slip out of the country, and very soon the whole of it would have disappeared, never to be coaxed back again until after we had returned to our senses and shown ourselves willing to pay for it its bullion value in silver. The next thing we knew we should be down to the bullion basis for silver, the ounce of it buying no more than the current quotation in London, and then the foolish ones who voted for stumptail silver under the impression it was going to help them mightily would find it was not helping them at all. The silver would be worth even less at the mint (in gold dollars) than it is now.

If the stumptail silverites would content themselves with insisting that the Government should take up the total production of the American silver mines they would show enlightened selfishness. That extra demand would take from the world's markets a portion of the weight that now presses them down, and might by so much permit a lifting of the bullion value of silver in London. If with this there could be a limitation of the quantity annually produced by our mines, so that the quantity offered here would not be oppressive, the mine-owners might be able to raise somewhat the value of their product.

WHY THE SHIPPING BILL SHOULD PASS.

When the Farquhar Shipping bill was under consideration in the House Wednesday Mr. McAdoo, a New Jersey Democrat, spoke against it thus:

> He had always understood that commerce was the interchange of commodities. Commerce would not be regained by unfair reciprocity intended to delude the American people. The American flag would not be restored to the sea by so-called reciprocity. The tariff's walls were responsible for the delay. No one could eat his cake and have it too. If this Nation was going to commit itself to the policy of subsidy it should understand what it meant. The subsidy proposed by the Shipping bill was too much for nothing and too little for anything.

This was meant to be smart and epigrammatic. It is stupid and pointless. It shows that Mr. McAdoo has forgotten or has chosen to ignore the past policy of his party. The Democrats used to base their opposition to subsidies for American ships on the same ground as The Tribune, that there should first be outward-bound freights sufficient to load the ships. Neither the Democrats nor The Tribune had anything to say against subsidies when American products were in the ports awaiting shipment and a little encouragement given to American vessels might secure for them the transportation of these commodities which were to be exchanged for foreign commodities. But to pay a ship for going hence in ballast or with gold enough on board to buy a return cargo of foreign products seemed an absurdity.

The Democrats used to say: "Give us free trade and American exports will increase enormously in quantity, so it will be worth while to pay subsidies." Very well, Mr. McAdoo, Democrat, has been given free trade practically, as far as this country and Brazil are concerned. Venezuela is on the verge of following the example of Brazil, and other South and Central American Republics will come trooping after. Hitherto the vessels sailing from American ports to Brazil had next to no freight to take from this end. Hereafter they will have a steadily increasing quantity, which, as all patriotic men agree, ought to be carried, if possible, in American bottoms. Therefore, the Democratic McAdoo having been given the free trade he asked for ought to be ready to carry out his part of the agreement and vote for the Farquhar Shipping bill, and assist that "interchange of commodities" which he says constitutes commerce, instead of making a speech which shows either his ignorance or his folly.

The House should pass this subsidy bill and send it to the Senate in time for action by that body. The evident success of the Blaine reciprocity policy has made its passage advisable. The Senate on its side should pass the bill to aid in the construction of the Nicaragua Canal in time for the House to put it through. This is another great measure demanded by the commercial interests of the Nation. With these two projects made laws and the reciprocity plan altered to meet Mr. Blaine's suggestions, this country will enter on an era of unparalleled prosperity, in which all classes, farmers, merchants, manufacturers, and those employed in transportation, will share.

PARNELL AND HIS POLICY.

The dispatches in yesterday's Tribune show that the negotiations which have been going on for some time between Mr. Parnell and the McCarthy wing of the Irish party have proved fruitless and have been abandoned. Mr. Parnell will pursue his path alone with a well-defined policy. What the McCarthyites will or can do is not clear as yet. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien are going to serve out their six months' term in jail, which indicates that they do not expect much of anything will happen during the next half-year.

Mr. Parnell says he will insist on home rule for Ireland in the broadest sense of the term. He demands an Irish Parliament at Dublin which shall be as free and untrammeled in its legislative power over all Irish local matters as the one at Westminster is over all British matters. With such a demand Mr. Gladstone refuses indignantly to comply. He says he looks on it as an insult. The Liberal party thinks like its chief. The alliance, therefore, between that organization and the Parnellites is definitely at an end.

While Mr. Parnell's policy is applauded by a large number of the unthinking Irish, especially those who have not votes, he himself knows perfectly well that it is impossible of realization as the case stands now. He knows that neither the Tories nor the Liberals will dream of granting what he asks any more than the people of the North would have dreamed of complying with the demand of the seceding States in 1861, that they be allowed, regardless of the provisions of the Constitution, to set up for themselves and rule themselves as they pleased.

It has been said by some, in defense of Mr. Parnell's proposition, that the Queen of England will have the power to veto absolutely any law of an Irish Parliament which might not suit her or her advisers. They forget that that veto power has gone. It had to go because it was incompatible with parliamentary government, which means government by the majority of the House of Commons, which majority, acting through its leaders, decides regardless often of the personal wishes of the ruler what legislation it will put through. If the proposed Irish Parliament is to be run on the same principles as the English one there will be no check by any person or any body of men on its doings. For the Queen's veto to amount to anything there would have to be a semi-American system adopted for the Irish Parliament.

In England executive and legislative powers are in the same hands practically—those of the parliamentary majority. In America they are separated carefully, and the President and the Governors of States have a veto which amounts to something. There is also another veto power in this country, which is unknown to England, where Parliament is supreme and there is no written Constitution. It is that of the Federal Supreme Court. Suppose the Legislature of New York should pass a law trenching on the rights of the National Government as defined in the Constitution. It may be an attempt to interfere with interState commerce, coin money, or do any other forbidden act. The Governor may veto it, and thus end it. But it may pass over his veto. In that case it will soon be brought before the United States Supreme Court, which will declare it null and void. If the State refuses to obey the whole force of the United States stands behind the court to compel obedience.

An Irish Parliament, then, with legislative powers subject only to this nominal regal veto, would be far more independent of Great Britain or the Parliament which governs it than the State of New York or Pennsylvania is of the United States Government. No American would consent for a moment to give to any State that absolute independence of all National control, that entire freedom from National supervision, which Mr. Parnell asks for Ireland. The latter—half an American, and familiar with these facts—knows perfectly well that he cannot get what he asks for.

It is evident then that he is playing merely for position. He intends to drift along during the lifetime of the present Parliament. If land legislation worth anything to the Irish can be secured under the Balfour bill Mr. Parnell will take it. If county government can be secured for Ireland such as has been given England and Scotland he will accept it with pleasure. When it comes time to elect a new Parliament he can either stick to his present policy in the hope that there may come some turn in the wheel of events which may make it possible of realization, or he can change his plans to suit new circumstances. But he knows perfectly well that at present he can no more get for Ireland that kind of Parliament he asks for than South Carolina could get from Andrew Jackson and Daniel Webster acquiescence in its attempt to do what it pleased in 1832.

Americans are in favor of "home rule" for Ireland, but the kind insisted on by Mr. Parnell has none of the checks and vetoes on its possible abuse which "home rule" in Illinois has.

The Ottawa *Free Press*, one of the ablest of the Dominion Liberal organs, calls attention to the manner in which the Canadian manufacturers are coming out for unrestricted reciprocity. Alexander Gibson of New Brunswick, the most successful manufacturer of cotton in the Dominion, is heartily in its favor. The managers of the Monckton cotton factory, who took grounds against it, are now bankrupt and not likely to pay five cents on the dollar. The large boot and shoe manufacturers of Quebec are ardent supporters of the measure, and so are the owners of cotton and hosiery mills and agricultural implement factories in that section. The *Free Press* says:

> Mr. A. Gunn is largely interested in factories in Kingston and elsewhere. He is Sir John Macdonald's opponent in that city. Sir Richard Cartwright is the principal owner of a number of mills and factories in Napanee. He is the leader of the party of unrestricted reciprocity in this province. Mr. C. S. Hyman, one of the most extensive manufacturers in London, is the opponent of the Minister of Agriculture in that city. Mr. William Patterson, another leading Brantford manufacturer, is the Reform candidate in South Brant, and he is supported by all the other manufacturers in the riding. And Mr. G. F. Burnett of G. F. Burnett & Co., clothing manufacturers, writes to the Montreal *Herald*, stating that his firm now employs 300 persons, but would employ 600 if we had unrestricted reciprocity.

It is only the sugar combine, the cordage combine, and a few monopolists who control the Government who are afraid of competition. Evidently the "veiled treason" twaddle of Sir John Macdonald has little effect upon the Canadian manufacturers.

The Canadian Campaign.

The Liberal organs met Sir John Macdonald's address to the electors with derision and poured hot shot into it on all sides. The Ottawa *Free Press* thus riddles it:

> The Tory Czar has issued a ukase, and of course all his subjects must obey his commands, on pain of being knouted or sent to the Canadian Siberia. The Reformers should be grateful to the Premier for his manifesto. It contains nothing but fallacies, falsehoods, and twaddle, and will deceive nobody. What does he talk about? Not a word about his alleged offer of reciprocity to the Americans. Have the combinesters forced the Tory chieftain to keep his mouth shut on that subject? Not a word about the shocking McGreevy-Langevin scandal, in which, as it now appears, Sir John is personally involved. Not a word about finding new markets for Canadian produce. Not a word of hope or encouragement for the unemployed of our cities and towns. No prospect of better markets or better prices for farm produce. Nothing but silly misrepresentation of his opponents and ridiculous self-glorification.

The Toronto *Globe* resents its twaddle in vigorous fashion:

> There is no denying the fact that the insertion of any mention of the reciprocity proposals would have had a bad effect upon the turgid and bombastic eloquence of Sir John's appeal. The people of Canada well know that not one of the promises made by the authors of the so-called national policy has been fulfilled; that it has not prevented the exodus of Canadians, but increased it; that it has not brought the farmer good prices for his produce; that it has not given him a home market, but has reduced him to such a pass that the Government has been telling him to ship his produce to the West Indies, and that it has not forced the Americans into agreeing to reciprocity, as the McKinley bill shows too well. But the proposal for reciprocity is an admission that none of these promises has been fulfilled, and it would never have done to publish side by side with laudations of the national policy the evidence that the national policy has been a miserable and ignominious failure.

The Toronto *Mail* thus goes for the treason cry of Sir John:

> As the treason cry in 1878 went for nothing it is morally certain that the same cry today will be fruitless, unless there is, what we can scarcely suppose there can be, some exceedingly forcible evidence to show that the best interests of the country are being deliberately bartered away for the private ends of individuals, high or low. The people, however, are fairly well able to judge between right and wrong, and they should be trusted to give their cool and deliberate decision upon the merits of the issues. Those who carefully peruse Sir John's manifesto will be surprised to note that it contains no reference, direct or implied, to the reciprocity project upon which the people have been so suddenly called to pronounce.

These extracts give but a faint idea of the vigorous style in which the Liberals are running their campaign. Even if they do not succeed this time they will come so near it that there will be no doubt next time.

The Topeka *Capital* rises to amend the bill appropriating $15,000 for Kansas' exhibit at the World's Fair by making the amount $1.50, which it thinks would do about as much good. The joke is a *Capital* one.

Nearly three-fourths of the States in the Union have passed laws restricting in some way or other the sale of cigarettes. The hope may be indulged that the time will come when the actual criminality of smoking the abominable things where innocent people are compelled to smell them will be recognized and established by law.

Mr. Dana's personal testimony to the effect that Mrs. Jefferson Davis is mistaken in charging Gen. Miles with keeping her husband in a "vermin-infected cell" at Fortress Monroe disposes of the matter. Mrs. Davis has been led by careless or malignant report to do an injustice to a brave officer.

Secretary Gibson may look for a blowing-up from the other members of the Whisky Trust on sight.

It isn't at all cheering to think that tomorrow will be the regular annual mating day of the English sparrows.

Notwithstanding the enchanting picture Robert Louis Stevenson gives of life in the South Sea Islands the civilization of the people there must be extremely crude. They don't declare boycotts against each other.

The Sphinx in old Egypt its mouth opened wide
For the first time in all these long centuries past.
"I can speak freely now!" it exultingly cried,
"The Stuffed Prophet has blabbed on free coinage at last!"

The frightful possibility suggests itself that Nevada, not satisfied with keeping aloof from the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, may start one of its own in opposition.

Cousin Benny Folsom, United States Consul at Sheffield by the favor of Mr. Cleveland and the forbearance of Mr. Harrison, is on his way back to America for a short visit. It is probable he wants to get the hang of this game of indoor base-ball.

A sea Captain who has returned lately from Alaska says it is not true that the seals are nearly all exterminated. He reports that countless thousands of them are still alive and waiting to be killed. He claims to have seen them, but any dealer in furs can easily convince him that he has been the victim of an optical illusion.

An oyster measuring over eleven inches in length was found at New Haven, Conn., a few days ago. How an oyster of that size must enjoy the taste of itself!

An esteemed contemporary speaks of the following, which is published now and then on the editorial page of the New York *Sun*, as a "cabalistic legend":

Delaware.	Maryland.	Indiana.
Gray.	Gorman.	Gray.
3	8	15

There is nothing cabalistic about it. The figures refer to the Electoral votes of the States whose names they stand under. The esteemed contemporary can now claim it knew all about it and that it pretended ignorance merely to veil its subtle sarcasm.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Remark by a Good Man.

Portion of Scripture quoted by a Chicago divine as he looked about him at a full-dress party: "'Low—and behold!'"

English, You Know.

Customer—"I don't see any difference in the two overcoats. Same cloth, same lining, same everything, except that one has a seam down the back and the other hasn't."

Tailor—"Yes, that's one difference. The other is $20."

Another Deadly Blow.

"It appears," said the police magistrate, sternly, "that you were found roaming about the streets in a state of beastly intoxication. Have you anything to say in your own defense?"

"No, your Honor," replied the seedy vagabond. "I'm guilty, I reckon. You kin send me up. But there's just this much about it," he added, with a vindictive gleam in his eye, "when I git loose agin I'm goin' to do my durnedest to break up the World's Fair!"

The New Dodge.

Manager—"Why do you object to tights? Have you any conscientious scruples against appearing in them?"

Actress—"No, sir. Merely business scruples. I've lost my diamonds two or three times, you know. Got to try something else."

PERSONALS.

Bismarck is said to have sent a large quantity of his papers to England for safe-keeping against any possible swoop upon them by the German Government.

Cal Brice declares there is no truth in the report of his intended resignation from the Senate, and the story of his heavy losses in Wall street he says is "all bosh."

Ex-Mayor Cobb of Boston is suffering from what is pronounced an incurable illness attributed to the absorption of arsenical poison from wall-paper in his own house.

Meissonier left no will. His family intend to fulfill his intention of presenting to the Louvre two pictures which he always refused to sell—namely: "L'Attente" and "The Etcher."

Cal Brice has found chasing political rainbows an expensive amusement, and it is said that he contemplates eschewing politics and resigning his seat in the Senate. There can be no doubt that his fortune, some time ago estimated at from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, has been so materially lessened that if he is anxious to continue a millionaire he must be up and doing at his old business.

Sam Jones says of his late unpleasantness in Texas: "I am sorry of the occurrence. I don't like to have a fellow set in on me with a cane without a moment's notice. I shall continue to denounce the wrong and stand up to the right anywhere and everywhere, and when they think to cane me is the best way out I will give them the best I've got in my shop every time. Yours, out of the ring and free of disfigures."

Miss Anna W. Kelly, the new Reading Clerk of the Colorado Senate, is a young and very pretty woman. She reads rapidly, clearly, and with correctness of accent and pronunciation. She is the first woman to hold such a position.

Emperor William has instructed a German railway official to make an exhaustive examination and report on American railroads. It is understood that Jay Gould is thinking of sending a competent man to Germany to estimate on the value of the Empire with a view to buying it.

Minister Phelps has written from Berlin to his home in Englewood, N. J., offering to bear one-third the expense of purchasing land for a park, a new station, and buying a steam roller, and one-half the expense of improving the sewerage, macadamizing the roads, and erecting a soldiers' monument.

Dr. James S. Kelly, a New York physician who has been in Berlin studying Dr. Koch's treatment, has returned home a convert to the system, but strong in the belief that the lymph is dangerous in inexperienced hands. He says: "I consider that the lymph, to the medical world, is what dynamite is to the engineer."

Mrs. Tennant, mother of Mrs. Stanley, says to an interviewer: "In America, as in England, there are thousands and thousands of sweet, lovely, worthy girls who are fading away because there are no husbands for them. This is really deplorable, and a question of far more importance, in my mind, than the labor problem."

Cyrus W. Field, Jay Gould, and a half-dozen other millionaires who live at Irvington are engaged in a war against a new school house. These gentlemen live in what they themselves term the richest school district in the United States, and they oppose the erection of a building that will cost over $5,000, inasmuch as there is already one $50,000 house in the district.

George Francis Train learns from his friend Psycho that everything is going to the demnition bow-wows. "People," he says, "will wake some fine morning within a few weeks and find that Jay Gould hasn't a penny and the Standard Oil company is in the dirt, and Carnegie has his bread to beg, and there isn't a dry-goods house or a mill or factory that can pay 10 cents on the dollar."

Ben Pitman, the famous shorthand writer, tells this story of a speech which John Sherman once delivered at a political meeting on resumption of specie payments: "I was with him during the day of the speech. He took me to a private room, and there, referring to books and quoting aloud, he talked of the intended speech. I took down every word he said, but when he had finished he remarked that he would give a much better speech at the meeting in the evening. We went to the meeting, but the crowd was so great and the bands made such a racket that Mr. Sherman was not able to make himself heard, nor did he deliver by any means as good a speech as he had uttered to me. Having both in shorthand, I made up a speech from the two that was worthy the great financier and that was copied far and near in newspapers."

CURRENT NOTES.

A man never forgives until he has had a chance to get even, and has improved the chance.—*Atchison Globe.*

A lawyer of California has just received $95,000 for five years' work on one case. The client is not mentioned, probably because he is not in it.—*Memphis Commercial.*

Husband (during a spat)—"You had better shut your mouth; the fool-killer is around." Wife—"I don't care; you've got your life insured."—*Men's Outfitter.*

She—"O, yes, the Count is proud of his family tree; and justly so, I think." He (jealous)—"His family tree? I did not suppose he even owned a trunk."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"American husbands," observed the foreign visitor, "suffer under the rule of contraries." "The what?" chorused a half-dozen victims. "The rule of their wives."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Foreign Visitor—"Does it cost much to live in New York?" Host—"No, sir, it doesn't cost much to live in this city, but it costs like Sam Hill to keep up appearances."—*New York Weekly.*

Pedagogue—"Can you give a sentence illustrating the difference between mind and matter?" Tommie—"Yessir! When I don't mind, pretty soon they's suthin' th' matter!"—*New York Herald.*

Russet shoes and the killing sash will not be fashionable next summer, but the dude need not be cast down. Some man milliner will invent a new way of distinguishing the dude from the male.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

"I guess," said the impecunious composer, "that I may as well take these manuscripts and sell them for waste paper." "It seems too bad to dispose of piano music by the pound." "Yes, but it was of the Wagnerian school."—*Washington Post.*

FAIR PLAY FOR CHICAGO.

San Francisco *Alta:* Chicago wants $5,000,000 more money before she will feel safe in starting the Fair. All right, she can have it.

Kansas City *Journal:* The Chicago trades unions should know, but if they don't they will probably learn, that the World's Fair is a National enterprise and that Uncle Sam is an employer who does not arbitrarily discriminate against non-union men.

Baltimore *American:* Congress should promptly appropriate whatever is necessary to make the exhibition a success, with the full assurance that the money will be a magnificent investment, in a dozen different ways ministering to the prestige and material progress of the Nation.

New York *World:* Director-General Davis of the World's Fair organization is right in asking for executive power commensurate with his responsibility. The attempt to run an enterprise of this magnitude by a committee of forty members is like trying to run a mill or a railroad by town meeting. With plans agreed upon by the wisdom of many counselors the executive head should be free to execute them.

Detroit *Tribune:* If the directors carry out their alleged intention organized labor of the United States will be asked to protest, and if the organized labor of the United States enters a protest it is only a short distance further to a protest of organized labor all over the world. If organized labor sets up a protest against the employment of unorganized labor it will be interesting to know what unorganized labor will do about it. Have they no rights in the matter?

New Orleans *Times-Democrat:* In some matters the Chicago Fair may not equal the Paris Exposition, but in its display of resources, and especially in the State exhibits, it will be far ahead. The Southern States are likely to be the greatest beneficiaries by such exhibits, because they have the most to show, and because they are the greatest competitors for capital and immigration; and we feel sure that they all appreciate this fact, and will make liberal provisions for State displays.

Albany *Journal:* A liberal appropriation for New York's exhibit at the Columbian Exposition is a matter which should secure the early attention of the Legislature. New York, above all other States, should not be a laggard in this enterprise. She was the only State which offered serious opposition to Illinois in the effort to secure the Exposition; and it would be extremely unbecoming, indeed childish, for her to refuse her successful rival that enthusiastic support which Illinois would render her, if the city of New York rather than Chicago had been selected as the site of the Exposition.

Philadelphia *Press:* There is no probability that Chicago will permit a failure of this enterprise. The whole history of that city is against such an issue. The energy and foresight which have built that Western metropolis and made it one of the marvels of the world will not be found wanting at this supreme moment. Philadelphia knows something of the petty jealousy and popular indifference to be overcome in an enterprise of this kind. It saw nearly the whole country stand coldly by with hardly a word of sympathy or support while the preparations for the Centennial Exposition were under way. It had practically to shoulder the whole enterprise. But Philadelphia did its duty and carried the project to an unquestioned success. And knowing the work and worry and dogged persistence necessary in such matters it can sympathize with Chicago and claim for that city the support it deserves. So Philadelphia not only claims but demands fair play for Chicago.

EYES ON ILLINOIS.

Washington *Post:* The Illinois farmers have issued an ultimatum. They seem to be able to issue about everything but a Senatorial certificate.

Rockford *Register:* Gen. Palmer's election is as much out of the question, to all human appearances, as though he had never been in the race.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* The Alliance, if it is to secure any advantage for the farmers, should steer clear of candidates who trade their principles for votes.

St. Louis *Republic:* It is to be hoped for the credit of Illinois that no member of the Legislature will become a fugitive to prevent the transaction of business.

Peoria *Transcript:* Gen. Palmer peremptorily declines to withdraw in the face of the enemy, which goes to show that he has learned something since the Atlanta campaign.

Cincinnati *Gazette:* The Illinois Legislature should hurry up in electing a United States Senator or all the gentlemen who have been named for the position will be beyond the age of active service.

Nebraska State Journal: It is pleasing to note that the Republicans of the country very generally are encouraging their brethren in the Illinois Legislature to stick to their colors to the last. The party is not yet so poor that it must give up its honor for a vote in the Senate, and if the Democrats want to accept the terms of the three Illinois dictators they are welcome to all the advantage they can get out of the deal.

Atlanta *Journal:* Gen. Palmer is in danger of defeat through the manipulation of three or four tricksters in the Legislature. It is not strange that the demand for election of United States Senators by the people is increasing.

Quincy *Whig:* "When Speaker Crafts and the Democrats get ready" to discharge the duty for which they were elected and for which they are paid, they will proceed to business. And while they are getting ready the taxpayers are being robbed at the rate of $2,000 per day.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* The "Big Three" in the Illinois Legislature must be satisfied by this time that the mountain will not come to Mohammed; and the next best thing, of course, is for Mohammed to go to the mountain—which implies that Uncle Dick Oglesby ought to be elected Senator.

Springfield *News:* If nothing be done soon in the way of electing a Senator the suggestion is made that all the present candidates be dropped, new candidates selected, and the whole matter begun anew. The people will not stand such costly pastime, which, by courtesy, goes by the name of legislation.

Sioux City *Journal:* The talk about a majority of 30,000 for Gen. Palmer in Illinois is the veriest bosh. There was not a single vote cast for Gen. Palmer in the late election—not one. This is shown by the official returns. Ex-Congressman Morrison is right in suggesting to the venerable demagogue "to come off."

Illinois State Journal: Delay can be tolerated when it is necessary, but the present extravagant and useless expenditure of the people's money by the Democratic majority of the Legislature is intolerable and inexcusable. No defense of it is attempted; none can be tolerated. It is a case of "the public be d—d." Gen. Palmer can end it any day.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley's lecture at the Auditorium tonight will cover the events of his twenty-three years' experience as an explorer in Africa. He will tell how he found Livingstone, how he explored the Victoria Nyanza and Tanganyika Lakes, and how he sailed to the Atlantic on the Congo from its headwaters. He will also speak of his return to the Congo region and how he built roads, equipped steamers, set up governments, made treaties, and cleared the way for the establishment of the Belgian protectorate of the great Congo Free State. The closing part of his lecture will be devoted to a new description of his recent journeyings across the continent in the search for Emin. Tomorrow night Mr. Stanley will make his last appearance in the city in his lecture on "The Great March, and the Cannibals, Pigmies, Mountains, and Rivers of Africa."

Rascally Pension Frauds.

The New York *Tribune* has done good service during the last year in exposing the mismanagement of the Pension Office by Commissioner Raum, and it now goes a step further in demanding a thorough overhauling of the pension-rolls. In a leading editorial entitled "The Feeling About Pensions" it points out that there has been much change in public opinion regarding the pension business during the last year, and that "there are thousands of voters who were heartily in favor a year ago of liberal measures for the benefit of Union veterans, but who are now inclined to look with distrust upon measures heretofore enacted as well as now proposed, feeling that the business may have gone too far for the public good. Scarcely any former officer of the Union army has not become cognizant of pension claims which he knew ought never to have been considered, but which have been established through false swearing or fraud of some kind." The correctness of this opinion cannot be questioned. Occasionally a writer for the press who served in the army bears witness as to his own observations in this respect. The editor of the Portland *Oregonian*, for example, who was in a Vermont regiment, has declared that he knows of his own knowledge that "since the passage of the Arrears of Pension act about every shirk and utterly worthless veteran of his brigade has been a successful applicant for a pension." He told of a wagoner who lost his leg by tumbling off his team while hopelessly drunk, but who got a pension on the plea that he had lost it in action with the enemy; of another man who swore to having received injuries in a battle when in point of fact he was not present at all; and of several who shot off their fingers in order to escape from service and then had their names placed on the rolls as though the wounds had been honorably incurred. It is not an exaggeration to say that there must be tens of thousands of such shirks and frauds drawing pensions. The *Tribune* says truly that "there is a widespread feeling that a thorough purging of the rolls would lessen materially the charges which the Government has to meet." But it is not simply a question of saving the money out of which the Treasury is thus swindled. The spectacle of a worthless fellow drawing a regular income from the Government to which he has not a shadow of a claim has a most demoralizing effect upon the community in which he lives, and it would be a great service to the cause of good morals if the rascals could be exposed.

Let Us Have Fast Ships for Brazil.

New York *Tribune:* It ought not to take much argument to convince a commercial people that in these days of combination and competition if a merchant wants custom he must equip his establishment with the facilities to sell and deliver goods. Suppose a great retail dry-goods store in this city, for instance, were to announce that it had plenty of goods to sell but didn't keep delivery wagons of its own and would be compelled to depend hereafter on the delivery wagons of its rivals in the same line of business. How much trade would be left to that establishment at the end of six months? It might arrange with its rivals to deliver its sales, but it is hardly necessary to argue that those rivals would give every advantage to their own deliveries over its, or that they would take measures to inform its customers that they would sell the same goods at the same rates and deliver in half the time.

Some persons talk about the "Government granting subsidies" as if the Government were a thing above and beyond the people, instead of being identical with the people. A continent is developing below us. It needs everything that a temperate zone supplies in return for the wealth of the tropics. It offers to spend millions in our markets if we will arrange to make prompt and quick deliveries of its purchases, and the question now pending in Congress is, not whether the public money shall be spent in sustaining a private industry, but whether we, the people, all of us, North and South and West, for we are all the producers of the goods applied for, shall spend a cent apiece for ten years to supply ourselves with the facilities necessary to deliver our sales. To consider the Shipping bill in any other light than this is to be narrow and short-sighted.

The Election of United States Senators.

Springfield *Republican:* The method of electing the Senators by the State Legislatures was devised for the express purpose of separating the Senate from the people, and rendering its members independent of the direct expression of the popular will. It was to be in contradistinction from the House "the select and stable member of the Government," with limited numbers and an assured tenure, beyond the power of the people to control, and, to quote the "Federalist" again, "a defense to the people against their own temporary errors and delusions." To adopt Senator Turpie's amendment, therefore, would be to rob the Senate of what was in the minds of its creators, one of its most important characteristics and make it like the House, an essentially popular body.

Great Guns!

The ordnance shops at the Washington Navy Yard have given an illustration of the development of their capacity in the manufacture in eighty-seven working days of an 8-inch, 35-caliber breech-loading rifle. The cost of labor was $2,327; something like $760 less than the cost of the previously made gun of the same size, and $700 less than the cost of the 6-inch guns turned out two years ago. The time of manufacture in this case is one month less than that needed for the making of the first of the high power 6-inch guns.

Secretary Windom's Last Words.

"As poison in the blood permeates arteries, veins, nerves, brain, and heart and speedily brings paralysis or death, so does a debased or fluctuating currency permeate all the arteries of trade, paralyze all kinds of business, and bring disaster to all classes of people. It is as impossible for commerce to flourish with such an instrument as it is for the human body to grow strong and vigorous with a deadly poison lurking in the blood."

Reciprocity Which Our Farmers Favor.

Boston *Journal:* There is one kind of reciprocity to which there are no objections except political ones of a wholly trivial nature, and that is reciprocity with the West Indies and Central and South America. Our farmers are supporting this almost as strongly as they oppose reciprocity with Canada.

A Living Refutation.

New York *Sun:* Prof. David Swing of Chicago is wildly mistaken in averring that there is no great man alive now. Mr. Swing will learn something to the advantage of his stock of information by addressing the Hon. Jeremiah S. Simpson, Medicine Lodge, Barbour County, Kas.

Don't Murder Your Customers.

Wheeling *Intelligencer:* When the Farmers' Alliance awakes to the fact that in striking at the manufacturers it is destroying the market for the farmers' products it will go a little slower, perhaps, with the crusade.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Mr Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

OFF FOR AN IRISH JAIL.

DILLON AND O'BRIEN SURRENDER TO THE ENGLISH POLICE.

A Night Passed in Scotland Yard—Parnell and His Friends Call Upon the Two Prisoners—Strange Story of the Shooting of the Heir to the Belgian Throne—Another Victim of Jack the Ripper in Whitechapel.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

FOLKESTONE, Feb. 12.—Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien arrived here from Boulogne at 4 o'clock this afternoon. They at once drove to the office of the Superintendent of Police and formally surrendered themselves so serve out the terms of imprisonment to which they were sentenced last autumn in Tipperary. They soon after left for London under the charge of an officer.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien arrived at the Charing Cross Station at 5:50, accompanied by several friends, including many ladies. The police were not visible. The small gathering at the station included Col. John P. Nolan, M. P. for Galway; Mr. John O'Connor, representing Tipperary; James E. Kelly, member for Roscommon; and the Marquis of Carinarthen. Mr. Dillon told a reporter that he had not the slightest idea what their movements would be or in what direction they would be taken. Both gentlemen appeared to be enjoying excellent health and were in the best of spirits. The significance of their reception consisted in the fact that the members of Parliament awaiting them were all Parnellites, not a single member of the McCarthy party being seen. There was no demonstration as the distinguished prisoners alighted and not the smallest effort at cheering. There was a considerable amount of handshaking and many inquiries after their health. Inspector Littlechild then escorted the two gentlemen to a four-wheeled cab and the whole party, with the exception of Mrs. O'Brien, who left the station on foot in company with Mr. Gill, was driven to New Scotland Yard. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien will probably be taken to Ireland tonight.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, although they were booked for sleeping berths by the Irish mail leaving Euston station at 8:20 tonight, did not arrive at the station. A large crowd of Nationalists, members, priests, and the general public assembled to bid them good-by. It is now stated they will leave at 7:15 tomorrow morning.

During the time Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were held in custody at Scotland Yard Mr. Parnell, Mr. Thomas Sexton, Sir Thomas Esmonde, and Sir Henry Roscoe called there to see the prisoners.

Mrs. O'Brien remained with her husband until a late hour. She will accompany Mr. O'Brien to Ireland.

M'CARTHY'S MEN IN COUNCIL.

Pacific Talk and Regrets Over the Failure of the Negotiations.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The long-talked-of meeting of anti-Parnellite members of the House of Commons was held today in Committee Room No. 15 of the House. The meeting was called to order at 1 o'clock by Mr. Justin McCarthy, who presided. When Mr. McCarthy entered the room he was warmly cheered by his supporters. Among the more prominent opponents of Mr. Parnell in attendance at the meeting were Messrs. McCarthy, Sexton, Healy, Tanner, Commins, Donald Sullivan, T. A. Dickson, Sir John Pope Hennessy, and Sir Thomas Esmonde.

Mr. McCarthy made a statement which was not acrimonious, but cordial. During the course of the meeting a number of telegrams from absent members were received and read. These messages stated that the senders were detained in Ireland, that they regretted their inability to be present, and deplored the rupture of the negotiations looking to a settlement of the troubles in the party. Mr. McCarthy, during the course of the meeting, referred to the report prepared in conjunction with Mr. Sexton on the course of the negotiations over the Liberal assurances in regard to land and to the police. The meeting passed resolutions of regret at the failure of the negotiotions, and then adjourned until 9 o'clock this evening.

There were thirty in all present at the meeting. Besides the above-named gentlemen Messrs. Webb, Deasy, Knox, Chance, Cox, Abraham, Tuite, J. F. Xavier O'Brien, O'Keefe, McNeil, Morrogh, Arthur O'Connor, and Crilly took part in the proceedings.

It was decided to convene the National Committee immediately at Dublin in order to deal with the situation. Mr. McCarthy quoted passages from the report on the course of the negotiations over the Liberal assurances in regard to land and the police, and said:

> We felt confident that the assurances of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues would not be long delayed even if no further inquiry was addressed to them. But we thought it desirable to expedite these assurances by communications requesting a statement of their policy in regard to the settlement of the land question and the final control of the police. We submitted specific questions and asked for a prompt discussion. After a few days a paper was placed in our hands with the intimation that it embodied provisions with reference to land and police which Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues regarded it as their duty to insert in the Home Rule bill and treat as essential provisions. This response was made in view of our position that it was inconsistent to grant home rule while confining the laws relating to land to the Imperial Parliament and excluding them from the Irish Legislature; that the land question was either to be settled by the Imperial Parliament simultaneously with the establishment of home rule or that power to deal with it be committed to the Irish Parliament. Regarding the police we kept in view the statement made by Mr. Gladstone in introducing the bill of 1886, that he and his colleagues had no desire to exempt the police from the control of the Irish Legislature. In our opinion the complete organization of the civil force by the Irish Government to replace the armed police ought not to require more than four years, during which the present police would undergo a rapid transformation and finally disappear.

The meeting ended at midnight. Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Sexton have issued a brief official statement declaring that the Boulogne negotiations were conducted upon their sole responsibility, uninfluenced by any other members of their section, and specifically upon the basis that Mr. Parnell's leadership was impossible. Mr. Sexton adds: "Mr. McCarthy and myself had interviews this evening with Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, who declared that in their judgment we have done all that men could do to arrive at a friendly result." To the foregoing Mr. Condon adds the following:

> I also had an interview this evening with Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien repeated what he had said to Messrs. McCarthy and Sexton. Mr. Dillon expressed himself as strongly against Parnell's leadership as any member of the McCarthy section, saying that under no possible circumstances would he ever again serve under Mr. Parnell, and that rather than do so he would quit politics. The latter statement was made distinctly on public and political grounds.

The meeting stands adjourned until tomorrow. The report read at the meeting occupied twenty minutes. The report will not be published in its entirety unless the action of the Parnellites makes it necessary. The McCarthyites aver that there are no signs of defection in their ranks.

DILLON AND O'BRIEN DISAGREE.

A Surmise That the Prisoners Have a Difference of Opinion.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The manifestoes of Dillon and O'Brien have infuriated the McCarthyites, and at their private meeting today a proposal was made by one of the irreconcilable section to issue an attack on Dillon and O'Brien. This suggestion was vetoed, as in view of the sympathy excited by the arrest of the two members a repudiation of them would still further damage the position of the McCarthyites. The general reading of the manifestoes by politicians of all hues here is that O'Brien is in favor of Parnell while Dillon is against Parnell, but also against the McCarthyites. Parnell tried to induce O'Brien to remove the seal of secrecy under which the negotiations are placed, but though O'Brien recognized that Parnell's demand was enforced by the action of the McCarthyites in publishing an ex-parte statement on the subject, he would not agree to yet divulge the whole facts.

After Parnell Dillon and O'Brien received Justin McCarthy and Sexton, and in conversation with the latter they urged him to make the Healyites restrain themselves in the impending struggle and avoid the further use of offensive and degrading personalities. Sexton said he would do all in his power to that end. There is a general agreement between both sides that the controversy shall be carried on with an effort at dignity and decorum. John Morley also visited them. He took a most gloomy view of the outlook, but he was always a pessimist. Later on Healy called, but his stay was brief, as he found Dillon and O'Brien both greatly incensed at his conduct, strongly disapproving of his projected new paper, which can only become a clerical organ. Dillon and O'Brien both stated to THE TRIBUNE that the struggle might yet end well if both sides restrained personal animosities. In a couple of weeks the fight will be transferred to Ireland. It will then be very difficult indeed to keep the excitement within reasonable limits. Dillon and O'Brien look somewhat careworn, and it is doubted whether the health of either will stand the strain of six months' imprisonment in Clonmel, which has the reputation of being the worst jail in Ireland.

VICTIM OF A HUSBAND'S WRATH.

The Heir to the Belgian Throne Said to Have Been Shot.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The *Intransigeant* gives an explanation of the singular rapid evolution of the pulmonary and nephritic diseases of which Prince Baudoin died. According to this version the Prince wanted to make a love match with a young lady of noble family in order not to marry the King's youngest daughter. A stop was put to this romance by the lady's marriage with another. Nevertheless she and the Prince continued to see each other in secret. At one of their meetings the husband discovered them, and fired off a revolver at the Prince. The bullet lodged in the lumbar region, and caused a long continued hemorrhage which utterly depleted the unfortunate Prince, and so caused his death. The Belgian Legation protests against this version of the affair, and utterly denies that there is any shred of truth in it.

MURDERED AND MUTILATED.

Another Whitechapel Woman Killed by Jack the Ripper.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 13.—At 2:45 this morning a policeman on duty at Chambers street, Whitechapel, found the dead body of a young woman with her throat cut from ear to ear. The head was attached to the body by a small strip of skin. The body was still quite warm, and the ground near by testified that the victim had made a desperate struggle. The report of the discovery of the body spread like an electric flash, and the place was soon thronged with hundreds of men and dissolute women. The police refused to give details, but it is rumored that the woman's body was mutilated after the same manner as the victims of Jack the Ripper murderer. Indeed the murder is already put down to him. The murdered woman was one well known in the dissolute class. She was aged 26. The body was removed to the district infirmary.

The dead woman had evidently been decoyed to the site of her death in the same way that the other victims of "Jack the Ripper" had been, but the officers have not traced the murderer. Hotels, boarding places, and public houses of all description have been vainly searched. That "Jack the Ripper" is the murderer is not doubted.

HAS A WILL OF HIS OWN.

Some of the Peculiar Tricks of the Duc d'Orleans.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Duc d'Orleans has gone to Russia without the consent of his father, the Comte de Paris, and is traveling under the title of the Comte de Nevers. At first the Czar was somewhat embarrassed at the unexpected visit of the heir of the French pretender and his first impulse was to ignore him, but a letter from the Princess Waldemar of Denmark seems to have smoothed matters. The young man was in consequence invited to lunch at the Winter Palace yesterday and will hereafter not be overlooked by the court officials having the arrangement of the imperial functions. These escapades on the part of the impulsive Prince are a source of intense annoyance to his father, whose timidity and shrinking from publicity are well known. The Duke has now informed the Comte that in choosing a wife he will consult only his own inclinations, and that if he meets at any of the courts of Europe a Princess to his liking he will propose. In case he should not be so fortunate he will wed a girl of good lineage who is already a Roman Catholic or who is willing to espouse her husband's religion. The Duke is said to be deeply attached to a young lady belonging to one of the best families in England, but who has no fortune and does not appreciate her royal admirer. The latter is evidently designed to play a peculiar and original part in the private history of the royal houses of Europe. His moral sense is very high, but he has a very decided will of his own.

Marriage of Victor Hugo's Granddaughter.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The marriage of Mlle. Hugo, the granddaughter of Victor Hugo, with M. Georges Daudet was celebrated last evening at the Mairie at Passy. The Salle des Fêtes was splendidly decorated for the occasion and the ceremony was conducted with great solemnity. All the most notable people in the political, literary, and artistic worlds of Paris appeared to be present. After the ceremony was concluded the Maire read a short speech and M. Jules Simon delivered a nuptial address. The marriage was exclusively a civil one and the ceremony was concluded at 7 o'clock. The wedding presents were both rich and numerous.

Took Liberties with Marie's Journal.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 12.—It is asserted that the journal of Marie Bashkirtseff, which was published last year and created a sensation among impressionable people all over the world, was submitted to a rigorous editing before it was given to the public. Four years were taken off Marie's age, in order to make her morbid ravings appear more remarkable, and many passages were wholly suppressed. It is alleged that this was done at the demand of Paul de Cassagnac, with whom the woman was in love, and her personal references to whom were exceedingly distasteful.

Want a Spanish Republic.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—A meeting of republicans took place in a theater of this city last night. The building was crowded with people who applauded the orators who enthusiastically advocated the establishment of a Spanish Republic. Señor Labra, the well-known Cuban representative in the Chamber of Deputies, concurred in the sentiments expressed by the speakers, and in turn demanded universal suffrage in the Antilles.

A Gladstonian Elected.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The polling at Northampton in the contest for the seat made vacant by the death of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, passed off quietly and uneventfully. The election resulted as follows: Mansfield (Gladstone), 5,736; Germaine (Con.), 3,721.

WANT THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The National Convention of Miners Interested in the Movement.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The National Convention of Miners today transacted considerable business. The committee on reduction of hours of labor recommended that all miners and mine laborers in the United States demand the adoption of the eight-hour work day May 1, 1891, and that the incoming Executive Board devise ways and means for the enforcement of the same. For the better protection of scale rates in all competitive fields a general suspension at stated intervals in the several fields forming the competitive district was favored by the convention. An appeal from the miners of Grape Creek, Ill., for support in resisting the efforts of Operator Kelly to reduce the price of mining from 65 to 60 cents was referred to the Executive Board. The convention indorsed the action of the workingmen in the Connellsville coke region in resisting a reduction in wages. The use of all inferior grades of oil in mines was condemned. All organized trades are invited to assist the miners morally and financially in securing the eight-hour work day.

Mixing Religion and Politics.

DUBOIS, Pa., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The Catholics and the members of the Protestant secret societies of this town have become involved in a bitter war. The trouble started a year ago on a parochial school question. It reached a climax last week when incendiaries destroyed the Baptist Church and the First Ward Public School. Protestants say that Catholics applied the torch. The American Mechanics and Sons of America have banded together to down the Catholics politically. At next Tuesday's charter election the voters of the town will have to decide between two tickets, one all Catholic, and the other wholly Protestant.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

GEN. MILES KNOCKED OUT

COL. FORSYTH EXONERATED BY THE EXAMINING OFFICERS.

They Find That Gen. Miles' Charges of Incompetency and Neglect of Duty Are Unfounded—Significant Change in the Bearing of the Administration Toward Gen. Miles Since His Censure of Col. Forsyth—Facts About the Wounded Knee Battle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The papers relating to the Forsyth case, which were made public by Secretary Proctor today, agree exactly, both in general and in detail, with the prediction recently made in regard to them in THE TRIBUNE. The prediction was that the report of the examining officers would show that the evidence was favorable to Col. Forsyth, that the indorsements of Gen. Miles and Gen. Schofield would be, respectively, unfavorable and favorable, and that the final ultimatum by the Secretary of War would completely exonerate the Colonel in command at the Wounded Knee battle. This is exactly the purport of the papers officially issued from the War Office this afternoon.

Their appearance aroused considerable comment among army circles. The opinion is practically unanimous that in view of the facts as presented in the papers the Secretary of War and the General commanding could have taken no other action than they have.

The report also shows a decided change of spirit on the part of the Administration oward Gen. Miles. At the outset of the recent campaign the disposition was manifested here to accede to every suggestion of the General, and to treat him as positive master of the Indian situation, including the Forsyth affair. The change in sentiment here is to be attributed, it would seem, to the effect produced at headquarters by the evidence procured by the officers who made investigation of the circumstances of the case, and not to any personal or political prejudice entertained by the Administration against the General. It has been the general opinion all along that the conduct of the Wounded Knee battle, while it might be open to question, did not to all appearance justify such extreme and unusual measures as were adopted by Gen. Miles toward Col. Forsyth, and this opinion is now fully confirmed by the official documents promulgated today.

Is It a Snub to Gen. Miles?

The absence of any and all congratulatory tributes to Gen. Miles in the Secretary's report or decision is said by army people to be significant. It is evident that the department is far from satisfied with the results of the Sioux campaign. The omission of congratulations to the General commanding is noticeable, and causes much comment. It is possible, though, that the customary references in praise of the management of the campaign may have been in this case held in reserve until after the reception of the General's official report at headquarters, but it would have been natural to express some laudatory comment in the present report if the department had any inclination in that direction.

The light shed on the Wounded Knee affair by the Secretary's report confirms the opinion hitherto held by good military authorities that that battle was of great service in subduing the hostile Indians, and in fact had greater and more salutary effect in ending the outbreak than all the other details of the campain taken together, and that in this view of the case the battle must be regarded a necessary and beneficial event.

The papers are voluminous, containing the report of the officers who conducted an examination into the affairs of the case, copies of the correspondence on the field, and the indorsements of Gen. Miles, Gen. Schofield, and finally Secretary Proctor. The evidence indicated that Col. Forsyth was guilty of no carelessness, that the killing of women and children was unavoidable, and that as far as could be ascertained no troops were killed by the fire of their own side. Gen. Miles' indorsement is savage in its reflections on Col. Forsyth, while those of Gen. Schofield and Secretary Proctor are harmonious in their vindication of Col. Forsyth's course.

The following witnesses were examined by the investigating officers: Brig.-Gen. John R. Brooke, Maj. S. M. Whiteside, Seventh Cavalry; Col. J. W. Forsyth, Seventh Cavalry; Lieut. W. J. Nicholson, Seventh Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon J. V. B. Hoff, Capt. E. S. Godfrey, Seventh Cavalry; Lieut. Charles W. Taylor, Ninth Cavalry; Capt. C. S. Illsley, Seventh Cavalry; Capt. Henry Johnson, Seventh Cavalry; Capt. W. S. Edgerly, Seventh Cavalry; Lieut. W. W. Robinson Jr., Seventh Cavalry; Lieut. T. Q. Donaldson Jr., Seventh Cavalry; Lieut. S. R. H. Tompkins, Capt. Allyn Capron, First Artillery; Capt. H. J. Nowlan, Seventh Cavalry; Lieut. L. S. McCormick, Seventh Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon C. B. Ewing, R. O. Wells, a half-breed interpreter for Col. Forsyth; Frog, a Sioux of Big Foot's band; Help Them, an Ogalalla Sioux; Capt. C. A. Varnum, Seventh Cavalry; and the Rev. Francis M. J. Craft.

Gen. Miles' Savage Indorsement.

Gen. Miles' indorsement is dated Jan. 31, 1891, and is as follows:

> Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the army: In disposing of this matter it has been desired to treat Col. Forsyth with the utmost consideration, but as it is important to the service that skill and heroism should be rewarded, so also is it important that incompetency and neglect when found should not pass unnoticed. It would be utterly subversive of military discipline to overlook a neglect and disregard of warnings and orders on the part of an officer, particularly when such neglect and disregard may have involved the lives of brave men and jeopardized the success of military operations in hand.
>
> Certain features of the affair at Wounded Knee Creek were so unusual and extraordinary and such injurious reports were current immediately thereafter as to imperatively demand an investigation in order to ascertain and record as accurately as possible all the facts, so that an intelligent opinion might guide in the bestowal of commendation or censure. The testimony elicited shows the following facts: First, that Col. Forsyth had received repeated warnings as to the desperate and deceitful character of Big Foot's band of Indians and repeated orders as to the exercise of constant vigilance to guard against surprise or disaster under all circumstances. Secondly, that these warnings and orders were unheeded and disregarded by Col. Forsyth, who seemed to consider an outbreak of the Indians as being beyond the pale of possibility in the presence of the large force of troops at hand. The disasters that have occurred to our troops in the past from the desperation of the Indian nature are known to all who are familiar with our history. In addition to this it was well known, and Col. Forsyth had been warned, that this particular band contained many of the most desperate and deceitful characters in the Sioux Nation and that a religious excitement nearly approaching frenzy had made them particularly dangerous. Under these circumstances the apparent indifference and security of the officer in command of the troops at Wounded Knee Creek are incomprehensible and inexcusable.

Next he makes a review of the testimony as to the disposition of the troops and says:

> It is in fact difficult to conceive how a worse disposition of the troops could have been made. The fact that a large number of the 106 warriors were without firearms when the outbreak occurred is shown by the evidence that forty-eight guns had been taken from the tepees, and that a personal search of twenty or more warriors resulted in finding them unarmed. This fact, taken in connection with the extremely injudicious disposition of the troops was such as at the outset to counteract in great measure the immense disparity of strength and would have been inexcusable in the face of an armed and desperate foe, even had no special warnings and orders been received from higher authority. I can only partially account for the singular apathy and neglect of Col. Forsyth upon the theory of his indifference to and contempt for the repeated and urgent warnings and orders received by him from the division commander or by his incompetence and entire inexperience in the responsibility of exercising command where judgment and discretion are required.

Gen. Schofield's remarks, respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, are as follows:

> The interests of the military service do not, in my judgment, demand any further proceedings in this case nor any longer continuance of Col. Forsyth's suspension from the command of his regiment.
>
> The evidence in these papers shows that great care was taken by the officers and generally by the enlisted men to avoid unnecessary killing of Indian women and children in the affair at Wounded Knee, and shows that the conduct of the Seventh Cavalry, under very trying circumstances, was characterized by excellent discipline and in many cases by great forbearance. In my judgment the conduct of the regiment was well worthy of the commendation bestowed upon it by me in my first telegram after the engagement.

Opinion of Secretary Proctor.

The Secretary of War's indorsement is as follows:

> Respectfully returned to the Major-General commanding: From the testimony taken by Maj. Hunt and Capt. Baldwin, two officers of Gen. Miles' staff ordered by him to investigate the fight at Wounded Knee, it appears that before the action Big Foot's band had been joined by Sitting Bull's following, and these bands embraced the most fanatical and desperate elements among the Sioux. They surrendered because of the necessities of the situation rather than from a submissive spirit. It was the sullen and unwilling yielding of a band of savage fanatics, who were overmatched and out of food, to superior force. It was not in good faith on the part of the younger braves at least, but yet not with any definite prearranged plan of treachery.
>
> The surrender was made to Maj. Whitside, commanding the First Battalion of the Seventh Cavalry, the afternoon of Dec. 28. Col. Forsyth was ordered up to his support, and arrived at 8:45 that evening. It was manifestly an imperative necessity to prevent the escape of any of these desperadoes during the process of disarming or as a consequence of the attempt to disarm them, for such escape would probably have resulted in a destructive raid upon the settlements. The troops appear to have been well disposed to prevent an outbreak which was not and could hardly have been anticipated by any one accustomed to dealing with Indians, and the dispositions made appear to have had the desired effect of convincing at least a majority of the Indians of the futility of any attempt to escape. If treachery was premeditated by any of the Indians, which seems extremely improbable, the majority of them were deterred from attempting to execute it until incited by the speech of the ghost-dancers.
>
> The disarmament was commenced and it was evident that the Indians were sullenly trying to evade the order. To carry out this order the men had been ordered out from their camp to separate them from their women and children, and were formed about 100 yards away, and troops K and B were posted midway between them and their tepees. When ordered to surrender their arms they produced two broken carbines and stated that was all they had, but when the partial search of the tepees was made before the firing commenced about forty arms were found, the squaws making every effort to conceal the same by hiding and sitting on them, and in various other ways evincing a most sullen mien. The disarmament was much more thorough than they expected, and when they found that the arms were to be taken from their tepees and those they had concealed under their blankets were to be taken away also, they were carried away by the harangue of the ghost dancers and, wheeling about, opened fire. Nothing illustrates the madness of their outbreak more forcibly than the fact that their first fire was so directed that every shot that did not hit a soldier must have gone through their own village.

Killed Their Own Women and Children.

> There is little doubt that the first killing of women and children was by this first fire of the Indians themselves. They then made a rush to break through and around the flanks of Troop K, commanded by the gallant Capt. Wallace, and reached their tepees, where many of them had left their arms with the squaws, and they continued the firing from among their own women and children, and when they started from their camp their women and children were mingled with them. The women and children were never away from the immediate company of the men after the latter broke from the circle. Many of them, men and women, got on their ponies, and it is impossible to distinguish buck from squaw at a little distance when mounted. The men fired from among the women and children in their retreat. Cautions were repeatedly given both by officers and noncommissioned officers not to shoot squaws or children, and men were cautioned individually that such and such Indians were squaws. The firing by the troops was entirely directed on the men in the circle, and in a direction opposite to the tepees, until the Indians, after their break, mingled with their women and children, thus exposing them to the fire of the troops, and, as a consequence, some were unavoidably killed and wounded, a fact which was universally regretted by the officers and men of the Seventh Cavalry. This unfortunate phase of the affair grew out of circumstances for which the Indians themselves were entirely responsible.
>
> Maj. Whitside emphatically declares at least fifty shots were fired by the Indians before the troops returned the fire. Several special instances of humanity in the saving of women and children were noted.
>
> That it resulted in the loss of the lives of many good soldiers and the wounding of many others, as well as the almost total destruction of the Indian warriors, was one of the inevitable consequences of such acts of insane desperation.
>
> The bodies of an Indian woman and three children, who had been shot down three miles from Wounded Knee, were found some days after the battle and buried by Capt. Baldwin of the Fifth Infantry the 21st day of January, but it does not appear that this killing had any connection with the fight at Wounded Knee, nor that Col. Forsyth is in any way responsible for it. Necessary orders will be given to insure a thorough investigation of the transaction and the prompt punishment of the criminals.

The Seventh Cavalry Commended.

> No doubt the position of the troops made it necessary for some of them to withhold their fire for a time in order that they might not endanger the lives of their comrades, but both Maj. Kent and Capt. Baldwin concur in finding that the evidence "fails to establish that a single man of Col. Forsyth's command was killed or wounded by his fellows." This fact, and, indeed, the conduct of both officers and men through the whole affair, demonstrate an exceedingly satisfactory state of discipline in the Seventh Cavalry. Their behavior was characterized by skill, coolness, discretion, and forbearance, and reflects the highest possible credit upon the regiment, which has sustained a loss of one officer and twenty-five men killed and three officers and thirty-two men wounded.
>
> The situation at Wounded Knee Creek was a very unusual and a difficult one, far more difficult than that involved in an ordinary battle, where the only question is of gaining a victory without an effort to save the lives of the enemy. It is easy to make plans when we look backward, but in the light of actual conditions as they appeared to the commanding officer there does not seem to be anything in the arrangement of the troops requiring adverse criticism on the part of the department.
>
> I, therefore, approve of the indorsement of the Major-General commanding that the interests of the military service do not demand any further proceedings in this case. By direction of the President Col. Forsyth will resume the command of his regiment.
>
> REDFIELD PROCTOR,
> Secretary of War.

The official order for the investigation is dated Jan. 4 and is signed by Lieut. Maus as aid-de-camp. Col. Forsyth's original report of the fight to Gen. Brook, dated the day of the battle, is as follows:

> On attempting to disarm the persons of the bucks they made a break, which resulted in a hot fight, lasting from about 9:15 until about 9:45. About fifteen soldiers are wounded and a few killed. The number of Indians killed and wounded is not known, but believed to exceed the loss on our side. The ones who escaped have fled up the ravines to the west, pursued by three troops. Lieut. Garlington is shot through the arm, not a dangerous wound. This dispatch is indefinite, but is as accurate as I can give, as we are still engaged clearing out the ravines.

MILLIONS FOR CANADA'S ELECTION.

Big Funds Raised by Both Parties—A Speech by the Liberal Leader.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—A millionaire miller today further augmented the Manufacturers' Association election fund by a check for $25,000. Many other national policy manufacturers have subscribed all the way from $1,000 to $10,000. It is said that the Canadian Pacific railway has given $50,000, and that the fund now reaches about $200,000. Why it should be necessary to spend such large sums of money in order to carry the election for the Dominion Government is not clear, if protection and the national policy are, as declared by Sir John Macdonald, believed in and supported by the farmers as well as the manufacturers. Premier Mercier has borrowed a million and a half to aid the Liberals, so that corruption will be rampant until after the elections. The Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Liberal party, in the course of an opening speech today, ridiculed the charge of disloyalty and a treasonable desire for annexation hurled against his party by his opponents, as well as the contention that unrestrained reciprocity meant direct taxation, arguing that free trade with the United States would restore the prosperity which the Conservatives had failed to give to the country with their boasted national policy, and which it had enjoyed during the former reciprocity treaty. Mr. Israel Tarte, editor of *Le Canadien*, one of the most eminent French writers, and a life-long Conservative, definitely abandoned his party today and will run as a Liberal candidate for Montmorency.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The Conservatives have practically abandoned the issue on which they first went before the country—viz., of securing closer trade relations with the United States—and have fallen back on the old policy of high protection of home industries from American competition, loyalty to England, and no discrimination against manufacturers. Reports which are current from several quarters of dissension in the Liberal ranks on the attitude of the party toward the United States are jubilantly received by the Conservatives. Mr. Blackstock, who defended Reginald Birchall, is the Government candidate in the rural constituency that at the last election returned Edward Blake, the ex-leader of the Liberals and the most prominent leader in the colony, who is retiring from politics.

Promotions on the Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—There seems to be no question among railroad officials that James McCrea, the present Second Vice-President of the Pennsylvania company, will be elected to the vacancy caused by the death of J. N. McCullough, First Vice-President. It is probable that Thomas D. Messler, the present Third Vice-President, will be elected Second Vice-President, and S. B. Liggett, the Secretary and Treasurer, will be made Third Vice-President. General Manager Joseph Wood is next in order for Mr. Liggett's position.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

DEMOCRATS IN CONTROL.

CARRYING THINGS AT INDIANAPOLIS WITH A HIGH HAND.

They Refuse to Allow the Governor to Name the Republican Member of the Board of Police Commissioners—Wisconsin Democrats After the Ex-State Treasurers—Suits for the Recovery of Interest on State Funds—Political Notes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The Democratic State officers today appointed a new Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners for Indianapolis, consisting of Sterling R. Holt, R. F. Catterson, and W. A. Sullivan. They refused to allow the Governor the usual courtesy of naming the Republican member of the board and he declined therefore to participate in the proceedings. The new Commissioners at once reorganized the police force and made sweeping changes in the responsible positions.

When the Indiana Legislature gets through with the Fee and Salary bill, which has now been under discussion for two days in the House as a Committee of the Whole, there will probably be nothing more undesirable in Indiana than a public office. The Circuit Judges escaped reduction of pay, but all others will suffer. The State Librarian has been reduced to $1,500, and his assistants $600; the State Statistician, $1,200; the Secretary of the Board of Health, $1,200; the Law Librarian, $1,200, and their assistants, $600. The reductions are from 25 to 40 per cent.

AFTER THE INTEREST MONEY.

Wisconsin Democrats Proceeding Against the Ex-State Treasurers.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The first steps in the suits to recover interest money from ex-State Treasurers McFetridge and Harshaw were taken today. At an early hour this morning messengers left the Capitol with papers to serve on the last two State Treasurers. A formal demand is made upon Mr. McFetridge for the return of interest on State funds amounting to $159,166, and upon Mr. Harshaw for $183,204. These amounts are alleged to be interest on State funds loaned to banks during the terms of the two Treasurers, of which no account was made to the State, and the Democrats promised in their platform last year to recover the same.

SHALL MEMBERS HAVE PASSES.

That Is the Question Now Worrying the Michigan Legislature.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The present Legislature has squandered a good deal of valuable time in heated discussions as to whether the members should be allowed to use free passes. Today Representative Dafoe attempted to pour oil on the troubled waters by the introduction of a bill requiring the railroads to furnish free transportation of members and their baggage on certificate of the Secretary of State issued Dec. 15, prior to the meeting of the Legislature. The certificate reads as follows: "This is to certify that Mr. —— is a member of the State Legislature and is entitled to free transportation upon any railroad in the State while traveling upon legislative duty." Another bill introduced by Mr. Dafoe permits the wives and children of holders of 1,000-mile tickets to ride thereon; the tickets are valid for two years, and may be redeemed within thirty days after expiration. A queer bill introduced today provides that lawyer members of the Legislature shall be prohibited from practicing their profession during the session. The bill is an outgrowth of the evil resulting from members acting as paid attorneys in measures pending before the Legislature.

WANT MOODY TO STEP ASIDE.

South Dakota Republicans Think There Is No Hope for Him.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—Three ballots were taken today, each resulting as follows: Moody, 69; Kyle, 58; Tripp, 25; sixteen paired, one absent. The Moody men carried the Republican caucus again last night, but the fight is on again. Moody received every Republican vote today, but captured no Independents, who all voted solidly for Kyle. For this reason the Republicans claim his full strength is developed and that now he should step aside. Gov. Mellette has a strong following, while the Melville men will also be heard from. Whoever is nominated will hereafter receive every Republican vote in the hope of receiving the necessary seven votes from the Independents.

MORE TALK OF CORRUPTION.

The Washburn Matter Comes Up Again in the Minnesota Legislature.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The alleged corruption in the Legislature two years ago at the time of Senator Washburn's election bobbed up again this morning in the Senate, and Senators Donnelly, Smith, and Leavitt became so excited that it was almost necessary to call on the Sergeant-at-Arms to quiet them. Finally the matter was disposed of by the adoption of a resolution to print and distribute over the State 10,000 copies of the report of the investigating committee.

Staub Is Still Out.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The Republicans in the Legislature today assented to the seating of the first of the Democratic State officials, Nicholas Staub of New Milford, whose majority for Controller last November was 1,662. The Democratic Senate declared his election in January, and he then took the oath of office. The Republican majority in the House today refused to take up the Senate resolution declaring his election and pass it, but passed a new resolution of the same purport. The Senate had adjourned before this resolution reached that body. Staub supposed he was all right, but when he went to the Controller's office he was confronted by Gov. Bulkley, who told him that the fact that he had been declared elected by both Houses made no difference. He must await the Senate's action on the House resolution of today. The Senate will probably refuse to consider it, and in this event Staub will go to the courts for relief.

President Harrison Going on a Tour.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—President Harrison is expecting to make a pretty extensive trip after Congress adjourns. No President has ever gone to the Pacific coast, but this is what Gen. Harrison expects to do. Presidents Hayes and Cleveland swung around through the Mississippi Valley, and President Arthur went as far as the Yellowstone Valley. Senator Stanford some time ago invited President Harrison, on behalf of the Pacific coast, to make a visit, and the invitation was conditionally accepted. The President will probably be accompanied by one or two members of the Cabinet. The South will also be visited. The journey will probably be begun in April.

Resubmissionists Are Ahead.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The first resubmission gun was fired in the Senate this afternoon. The Chief Clerk of the House appeared with a message about 2:30 o'clock, which the Senators ascertained to be the resubmission resolution which the House passed yesterday. Before the message was received a motion to adjourn was made. The Prohibitionists opposed the motion and demanded a roll-call, which showed 17 yeas to 13 nays. The resubmissionists appear to be fighting for more time, but the vote indicates that they already have a majority. Two Democrats voted with the Prohibitionists.

Fixing the Rate of Interest.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—In Committee of the Whole this afternoon the House recommended the passage of Speaker Elder's Interest and Usury bill. The bill does not change the present legal rate of interest, leaving it at 6 per cent if no rate is agreed upon, and 10 per cent the maximum that may be agreed upon. The penalty for violation of the law is the forfeit of both principal and interest. There is a clause in the bill that protects innocent purchasers of notes and other securities. The Republicans offered an amendment covering this point, but it was voted down by an overwhelming majority.

Dropped Cameron's Name.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The Don Cameron Colored Political Club, the second organization of colored Republicans in Pittsburg, last night dropped Senator Cameron's name and took that of George W. Dilworth, a local Republican. This action was taken because "Mr. Cameron has shown himself inimical to the interests of the negro" by his attitude on the Election bill.

West Woodruff Arrested.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The joint committee of the House and Senate on Treasurer's and Auditor's books reported today a defalcation of $63,749 and asked for the arrest of ex-Treasurer William E. Woodruff.

End of the Idaho Farce.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The Senatorial farce has culminated in Claggett securing twenty-eight votes, all the Democrats except two voting for him.

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Members:

The year 1890 completed forty-five years of service by this company to its constituency. How great that service has been and how great a one is still in progress may be seen from this summary:

IN FORTY-FIVE YEARS.

Received premiums	$164,359,948.77	
Interest and rents	64,621,265.27	
Balance profit and loss	767,120.48	$229,747,324.52
Paid death claims and endowments	$77,254,372.85	
Surrendered policies	20,038,594.43	
Dividends	43,542,732.50	
Total paid to policy-holders and beneficiaries	$145,835,699.80	
Expense of management	19,566,916.60	
Taxes	7,055,923.68	$172,458,280.48
Balance net or ledger assets		$57,289,094.04

Adding for accrued interest, market values of bonds above cost, deferred premiums, etc., $1,458,613.40, the gross assets Dec. 31, 1890, were $58,747,707.44, protecting 64,147 policies for $153,234,742, with a present liability of $53,175,707.25 and a surplus of $5,572,000.19.

The sum of payments already made to policy-holders and beneficiaries and of the gross assets held to protect existing policies exceeds the total premium received by $40,324,149.47. This work has been done at a ratio of expense of management to income of 8.51 per cent, an economy unequaled in this country.

THE YEAR 1890

has had its full share of service and prosperity, and witnesses a continuing growth in numbers, in amount at risk, in assets, and in surplus, at a decreased ratio of expense.

During the year the company received:

For premiums	$4,416,577.33	
For interest and rents	3,029,053.49	
Balance profit and loss	369,410.61	
Total income		$7,815,041.43

During the year it paid out:

For claims by death and matured endowments	$4,224,503.65	
Surplus returned to policy-holders	1,147,381.79	
Lapsed and surrendered policies	461,706.90	
Total paid policy-holders		$5,833,592.34
Commissions to agents, salaries, medical examiners' fees, printing, advertising, legal, real estate, and all other expenses of management		732,610.05
Taxes		292,586.24
Total disbursements		$6,858,788.63

Leaving a balance of $956,252.80 to be carried to the increase of net or ledger assets.

INVESTMENT OPERATIONS: INTEREST AND RENTS.

The interest income shows a natural increase over the previous year. The rents have diminished in volume, though not in percentage, by reason of the continued sale of real estate, the funds from which pass into interest-bearing securities, which, during the year of sale and reinvestment, affect the item of accrued interest more than that of interest received.

It is a satisfaction to us to learn that another company—one of the largest in New England—is seriously considering the reduction of the rate of interest assumed in its calculations from 4 per cent to 3 per cent, thus practically indorsing the like action of this company in 1882, in which we have hitherto stood alone. Each year's experience increases our satisfaction at having taken so important a step at so early a date and before its necessity exerts an actual pressure on existing contracts.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

During 1890 the company completed sales of three pieces of real estate at a loss of $5,729.20 on its cost, and of forty-one pieces at a profit of $297,147.17 over cost, a net gain of $291,417.97. From the sale and exchange of securities and from sundry sources it made a further profit of $77,992.64, making a total profit of $369,410.61.

REAL ESTATE.

During the year 1890 we made completed sales of properties that had cost us under foreclosure $1,041,187.77 for $1,332,605.74, a gain over cost of $291,417.97.

In the aggregation the company has sold of such foreclosed property, acquired at various times, an amount which has cost it $9,161,992.92 for $10,469,798.54, a gain over cost of $1,307,805.62. This statement includes all sales, whether closing out properties or not; but no profit is credited until the entire property taken in any case has been sold, or enough of it sold to cover the cost of the whole, in which case subsequent sales are credited to profit. In several instances enough of the property has been sold to pay the cost, and the remainder stands at nothing on our books and makes no figure in our income or assets until actually sold.

The cost of present holdings of real estate, including the company's office building, is $7,662,865.54.

BONDS.

We have sold or have had matured and paid during the year bonds costing $614,992.50 and have purchased bonds costing $595,144.75. Our aggregate holding of Government, municipal, and railroad bonds stands at a cost of $11,155,464.64. Their high character is evidenced by their slight shrinkage in value during the financial stringency of the past year, which materially affected the average price of bonds.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

During the year loans to the amount of $4,881,622.59 have been paid, and loans have been made amounting to $7,665,765.48. This class of loans now amounts to $35,074,585.53.

MORTALITY.

The general death rate of 1890 was considerably increased by the prevalence of winter epidemics, and we did not wholly escape their effects. But our mortality has been well within the expectation, giving us a saving on tabular cost of about $440,000.

It seems proper to point out to our members that in respect of the death hazard we are pursuing what is fast becoming, by comparison, a very conservative course, and one which will give them an increasing relative advantage in the cost of their insurance. We spare no pains to secure the most competent medical examiners, who are wholly in our interest and in the closest confidential relations. Our standard of selection is high and rigidly maintained. Our ambition for great quantity is not such as to lead us to cover the globe with our agencies, thus exposing ourselves to a loss hazard not always well known, leaving the selection of foreign risks to be made without the possibility of effective control, and necessitating the permanent deposit with foreign Governments of a great and growing proportion of the assets held for common protection. We believe that these things must unfavorably affect the cost of insurance in the long run, and that the administrative duties imposed by the principle of mutuality are best discharged by a restriction of the business to our own country, where the hazard is thoroughly known, where we can fully control selection of risks and retain complete and unembarrassed control of the resources with which we must meet our contracts.

EXPENSES.

The ratio of expenses of management to income for 1890 was 9.57 per cent, as against 9.98 in 1889; a reduction of over six-tenths of 1 per cent from a ratio which was lower than that of any other company and not one-half that of our greatest competitors.

Economy is a modest quality. It does not dazzle the imagination with the glitter of its effects. It quietly accumulates the assets and silently lowers the cost, [illegible] strained and calculated effort rather than of that unbounded ambition which grasps so widely as to conceal the cost. Magnitude of operations and boldness of enterprise are today chief attractions constantly dwelt upon by most of the great companies to win the applause of an enterprising public, regardless of their unprecedented and increasing cost. The sober way [illegible] monotonous [illegible] of brilliancy.

But the truth never changes to suit our moods or ambitions. Security being assured, the thing of chief importance to the policy-holder is the individual yearly cost of his policy. He is the man that pays the expenses. His premiums pay the expenses and must furnish the invested assets that guarantee the contract. No one else is losing it for him. Many of the companies [illegible] only $10 to $15 for expenses out of every $100 of premiums [illegible] from $20 to $30 [illegible]. That extra $10 or $15 for expenses out of every $100 comes out of the pocket of the policy-holder. What is magnitude to him that he should so dearly pay for it? [illegible] to the dollar.

And to whom does the management of a mutual company owe its duty [illegible] trol all its methods, if not to those who already and solely compose it—its present policyholders?

We have been and still are held up to discredit by the Racers, because at one time we allowed our business to shrink in volume rather than incur such an increase in expense and use such adventurous methods as alone would then have allowed it to grow; and because, since it began again to grow without increase of cost or change of method, we have cared more to keep down its cost than for rapid growth. What is rapid growth worth to a mutual company of 64,000 policyholders for $153,000,000 that they should pay an extra and heavy cost for it?

We are giving insurance to our present members at the lowest cost attainable today—lower on the average and as to the whole body than any other company; we are taking on new business on terms which make it profitable to present policy-holders; we are taking it on faster than the old is going off; humanly speaking, the perpetuity of the company at its present rate of prosperous increase is secure. We count all that the only true and enduring success, and a review of our yearly operations shows it to be one of no mean proportions.

EFFECT ON AGENTS.

By far the largest item of the expense account, the thing in it which costs the policyholder most, is the compensation to agents, who are engaged in the business as a means of livelihood and to whom, therefore, every increase in commissions by a rival company is a powerful incentive to change their connection and a source of discontent if they do not so change. The company which pays the highest commission will draw to it at last all the agents who care only for the commission and nothing for what becomes of their customer afterward. It will get most of the new men entering upon agency work and who have not yet learned that the higher their own pay the less the dividend to their policy-holders and the less permanently desirable the company.

We have seen our rivals advancing commissions and allowances of every sort from two to three times more than we could pay without cutting our dividends, and devising plans for postponing all dividends from ten to twenty years, and a speculative system of forfeitures to cover up expenses and supply profits, and so taking away many agents and keeping away many more that would have come to us.

We have not an efficient agent who has not been tempted to leave us for higher pay, and who has not staid with us at a sacrifice for the time being. They have preferred to remain because they have shared in our conviction that this should be a policy-holders' company, and have not been willing for a price to offer the public that which they could not themselves believe in at a cost which they knew could not be justified. Against the temptation of speculation, rebates, and every extravagance of competition they have made a hard, slow fight. It is now a winning fight, and they deserve the respect of our membership and its cordial coöperation in the greater opportunity which lies before them.

We desire to extend to all who need them the same benefits upon the same terms which, through forty-five years, have made this company a conspicuous exponent of the singular value to American homes of pure life insurance. Our ability to serve was never so great, our ground never before so certain. We ask every member to use actively his influence with those whose families need protection, to the end that we may widen our usefulness, not only without increase of cost in so doing, but in a way which shall tend to benefit present policy-holders as well as newcomers.

THE CALL FOR REFORMS.

Apropos of these matters it is of the highest interest to note that some of the severest critics of our conservative course and most strenuous workers for a great volume of new business are now trying to secure concerted action to reform the methods by which they have worked their results. The significance of this is far-reaching. Unfortunately for the success of such a purpose, they abate none of the ambitions which led to the vicious methods and which compel their use until a more conservative standard of success shall be accepted.

Meantime, it is a profound satisfaction to know that their every step in reform must lead back to the ground we have persistently held and hold today without need of change.

STANDING OF THE COMPANY.

On the 31st of December, 1890, this company had in force 64,147 policies, insuring $153,234,742. Its gross assets on that day were $58,747,707.44. Its liabilities were $53,175,707.25. Its surplus was $5,572,000.19, an increase during the year of $491,823.58.

An examination of the schedule of assets and their income leaves nothing to be said for their high character.

The liabilities are computed upon a higher standard of solvency than that used by any other company or by any of the State Departments. They calculate upon a basis which assumes the earning of 4 per cent annual interest. Our business up to 1882 was written upon the same assumption. That written since 1882 is upon the assumption of only 3 per cent interest. Our liabilities are computed accordingly, and are therefore much higher than if computed on the assumption of 4 per cent throughout; in which case our surplus would be considerably over $6,000,000. There is no stock to own or control the surplus.

A mutual life insurance company is a coöperative effort by its members to secure for their families the necessary financial protection against the loss of the husband and father. The essential elements of its success are security, equity, loyalty to true purpose, prudence, and economy. Its success is a maximum of family protection at a minimum of cost. By these things we stand to be judged. By them all must, sooner or later, be tested.

Respectfully submitted,
JACOB L. GREENE, President.

LEA & PERRINS
SAUCE
(THE WORCESTERSHIRE)
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, WELSH-RAREBITS, &c.
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."
Lea&Perrins
Signature is on every bottle of the genuine and original.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

BEWARE
Of mercury and potash mixtures. They aggravate the disease instead of curing it.
Life a Burden.
"I suffered for five years with mercurial rheumatism, which was the result of potash and mercurial treatment by physicians for constitutional blood poison. They not only failed to cure me, but made me a physical wreck and my life a burden. I then commenced taking Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), and after taking a few bottles was entirely cured both of the rheumatism and blood poison. I cheerfully commend S. S. S. to any one similarly afflicted.
"JOHN H. LYLES,
"Sorento, Ill."
Books on Blood and Skin Diseases free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Cooksey & Co. and Tress & Co. Celebrated English Hats, Spring styles, received and will be on sale tomorrow. Shayne, 191 and 193 State-st.

[illegible] 108 [illegible]

NOT FITTED FOR A BOSS.

A STANCH DEMOCRAT'S CHARACTERIZATION OF MAYOR CREGIER.

Possessed of Neither the Right Capacity Nor Caliber—The Sentiment Loudly Applauded at a Democratic Meeting at the Sherman House—Other Speakers of the Same Faith Roundly Denounce the Administration—Election Commissioner Stewart Resigns.

"Cregier has not the capacity or the caliber to boss the Democratic party of this town. All the patronage at his disposal will not enable him to maintain the Cregier family trust for another term of two years," said F. W. McNally, who used to be Democratic wheelhorse here ten years ago, when addressing an overflowing meeting of other Democratic wheelhorses in the club-room of the Sherman House last evening. The sentiment was loudly applauded. Mr. McNally then went on to denounce the plan of assessment of City-Hall employés in order to continue the Cregier régime.

"It is scandalous," he said. "It is an outrage. It will not succeed. It must not succeed. Martin Van Buren, a bigger man than Cregier, attempted it, and the National Democracy crushed him, as the Chicago Democracy will crush Cregier." Mr. McNally spoke much more to the same general effect.

Mr. Adolph Kraus presided at the meeting, and among those present were: Herman Alschuler, Commissioner Brandt, Committeeman Murphy of the Eighth Ward; P. C. Harbour; J. S. Schwab, James Kincaid, the contractor; M. B. Bailey, Thomas J. Diven, Col. Baldwin; John O. Callaghan, the Treasurer of the Democratic Committee; Robert Burke of the City Attorney's office; Roswell B. Hayes, D. L. Boone, J. B. Costello, M. Hanley, J. A. Sprague, Dan Deasy, Daniel J. McMahan, Frank Gorman, J. J. Schlessing, L. W. Kadlec, Victor Durante, Stephen Griffin, J. C. Harvey, and 100 others.

Too Many for Secrecy.

It was the intention to have the meeting with closed doors, but there were too many on hand. The room could not contain them. Every uncomplimentary reference to Cregier, to the family trust, and to the City-Hall gang was cheered. At one point in the meeting a city employé named Neeley interrupted the proceedings and began to abuse the Chairman, who, he said, was sore because Cregier would not appoint a Republican on the School Board for him. The same person made an attack on Commissioner Brandt. He was threatened with personal violence. A Sergeant-at-Arms was finally appointed to take care of him and he subsided. He was accompanied to the meeting by some of the City-Hall detectives, who hovered on the outskirts of the crowd during the evening.

The meeting, it was announced, had been called for the purpose of effecting an organization in each ward. Names of prominent Democrats were handed in who are ready to do that work. James B. Costello of the Second said he had secured 108 volunteers against Cregier. They were all good Democrats, but were against the family trust.

Thomas J. Diven, who was the Democratic candidate last fall for Senator in the Ninth District, said that in his ward, the Thirteenth, and in the neighboring ward, the Fourteenth, he did not know any Democrats not city employés who were in favor of Cregier. His crotchety opposition to the extension of the street-car lines was disgraceful and ridiculous. He unsparingly denounced the special assessment plan for sewers, and the general increase of taxation without any equivalent.

They're All Against Cregier.

Commissioner Brandt said that in the Twenty-sixth Ward the Democrats with the exception of the fourteen employés are against Cregier. Herman Alschuler corroborated the Commissioner. He said they had too much of Cregierism.

John Sullivan referred to the City-Hall employés as the gang, the assessment system as one of robbery. Other speakers indulged in similar uncomplimentary language to the "old man."

Then Dr. Brandt introduced a resolution instructing the Secretary and the President to invite the coöperation of the ward clubs in the work of reorganization and purification of the Democracy. This was objected to. The ward clubs were bossed mostly from the City-Hall and by the family gang. There was no hope from them. They are hole-in-the-wall organizations, offshoots of the County Democratic Club and the wine-and-whisky organization. Finally P. C. Harbor suggested as a compromise that clubs be organized under the management of a Central Committee of five, as was done last fall when Frank Lawler knocked out the City-Hall gang in the convention. [Applause.] This was agreed to. Then the Chairman presented the following declaration of principles as the platform of the organization:

> We declare for a Democratic Administration which will give the people a clean and economical government. We want a Mayor who will enforce the laws, who is a cultured and liberal-minded man, and who possesses sufficient tact to receive all classes that may come to our city during the World's Fair with such dignity and courtesy as is becoming the Chief Magistrate of this great city.

The new organization then dubbed itself "The Chicago Democracy," to distinguish itself from the County Democracy, and a delegate presented the following resolution:

> WHEREAS, It has been rumored that the majority of the City Central Committee intend to call what is known as a "free and easy primary," which rumors have a tendency to injure the Democratic party; therefore be it
>
> *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Democrats in this meeting assembled that the result of such primary does not express the will of the party and is not binding on any one; and be it further
>
> *Resolved*, That the Chair appoint a committee of fifty to wait on the City Central Committee and request its coöperation in order to secure a fair primary election.

It Remains Unpledged.

Roswell Hayes wanted the new organization to pledge itself to the support of the nominees of the party. The meeting would not have it, and the resolutions, which were characterized as a declaration of war on Cregierism, were then adopted, and the Chair was warned to make no delay in appointing his committee, lest the gang in control of the City Central Committee should spring a call for an early convention on him.

Some other routine business was transacted, during which it was brought out that Warden Jonathan B. Taylor of the County Hospital, John E. Pettibone of the Tenth Ward, and Representative Michael McInerney were all against Cregier and for any man who could beat him in the convention. No other names were mentioned. Only one reference was made to Carter Harrison. That brought forth slight applause.

But it was a red-hot anti-Cregier meeting, and it meant business. By way of a parting shot Mr. Kraus explained that he did recommend Graeme Stewart, a Republican, for reappointment on the Board of Education because he is a scholarly gentleman, and had filled the position of President of the School Board honorably and acceptably, never allowing politics to interfere with him in the discharge of the duties of that office. "But Cregier was too small and narrow and contracted," said the speaker. "He objected to Mr. Stewart on political grounds alone. He thus tried to drag the schools into politics. That was a course of procedure which the people would not tolerate—which they had resented and would resent every time that small-minded persons attempted it."

Mr. Kraus was applauded and the meeting adjourned subject to his call at a date not later than Monday.

CREGIERITES ARE UP IN ARMS.

An Interview with Carter Harrison Throws Them Into a Violent Rage.

There was much indignant criticism at the City-Hall yesterday concerning an interview with Carter H. Harrison published in a penny paper which severely criticised the administration of Mayor Cregier. Mr. Harrison, while affecting to be charitable towards his former subordinate, in effect denounced him as inefficient, incapable, and ignorant of municipal affairs. He denounced the unclean condition of the alleyways as a disgrace to the city, sneered at the loud excuses put forward by the Health Department for not enforcing the contracts, and finally said that the Mayor was hardly accountable for his acts because he seldom or never visited the principal division of the city—the West Side. He said that during his own administration the worst cleaned portion of the city was better than the best cleaned now, and so on.

When the members of the Regency Committee read the criticism they denounced Harrison. It was like him, they said, to attack when the man whom he assailed was absent. They recalled his attack on Grover Cleveland and resurrected some pointed newspaper criticisms of the ex-Mayor. There was no doubt from the way that they talked that the Harrison-Cregier fight is on. The following are the passages in the Harrison interview particularly objected to by the Cregierites:

> I don't want to say anything severe about Mr. Cregier or criticise his administration. In fact, I would rather say very little about the matter, anyway, he continued. In regard to the payrolls, however, I do not see that Mr. Cregier can have any objection to the proper persons examining them. It was always my custom to exhibit the pay-rolls to citizens' committees, prominent business-men, or other respectable parties desiring access to them. . . . I think Mr. Cregier must have been misquoted, for surely no man could be wild enough to compare the alleys and streets of today with the alleys and streets of my administrations. Why, sir, said Mr. Harrison, warming up a little, there is absolutely no comparison. I believe that it is generally conceded that the alleys are kept in the best condition in the so-called better quarters of the town. Now the condition of the alley back of my house, right here on Ashland boulevard, has been far worse during the last season than any alley in the whole city during my administration. . . . I do not think he rides on horseback as I did. Mr. Cregier seldom visits the West Side. I have seen him over here but once during his whole term of office. I do not think Mr. Cregier is aware of the fact that it is almost impossible for us to get to the South Side in any light vehicle simply on account of the condition of the streets. Three times during the present season I have been to complain to the Health Department of the condition of the alley back of this house. They say that it is the fault of the contract system. Whether that is so or not I cannot say, but surely the contractors could do something. They should be well raked over the coals.
>
> I do not see that Mr. Cregier's remarks on the extension of water mains and the paving of streets have any direct bearing on the expenditure of the public taxes for public improvements and sanitation. All water-main extensions are built at the expense of the water fund, and the streets are paved at the expense of the owners of abutting property. Taxes cut very small figure here.
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> "The suppression of fixed, open, public gambling hells would be a matter of easy accomplishment," said he, "but the evil of gambling can never, in my opinion, be wholly wiped out. I advise police supervision rather than attempted suppression. In this way the 'tin-pail gambling' can be prevented, as it was under me. The matter of preventing the police from receiving 'blood money' from the gamblers is another thing that can easily be prevented. I became Mayor in April, 1879, and in August of that year I discharged fourteen well-known police officers whom I had detected in receiving money from gamblers. That was the last of it. I had no more trouble of that kind during the eight years of my Mayoralty."

The Cregierites now give it out that they will neither give nor take quarter. They are determined at any cost to down Harrison. If they find that Cregier himself cannot win, they propose to concentrate all their forces on Judge Barnum. The Harrison men, on the other hand, will fall back on John A. King if they cannot win with Harrison.

C. G. Dixon, William Gleason, and several of the labor leaders have declared in favor of C. B. Holmes for Mayor. Frank Stauber is in favor of a labor ticket, and it is understood that the German Socialists are organizing to put a ticket in the field. Some of them favor Mr. Holmes. Joe Gruenhut says that the labor candidate will poll at least 15,000 votes this year. The labor men are greatly dissatisfied with the present City Administration. They decline to support Carter Harrison, however. Judge Prendergast is sometimes mentioned.

The City-Hall employés residing in the Twenty-fourth Ward have been "directed" to assemble this evening at Brand's Hall to organize for the Cregier campaign and doubtless to put up the assessment. The order for the meeting was issued by the President of the County Democracy. Similar orders (a copy was published in Tuesday's TRIBUNE) are being sent to all the employés in all the wards.

TO TEST A DISINFECTANT.

A New Discovery to Be Tried Today—Capt. Marshall's Report—Other Matters.

Capt. Adolph Alvarez of Washington thinks he has discovered a disinfectant that will purify any water, however foul. He proposes to submit his discovery to a test this afternoon in the presence of health inspectors and reporters. He will meet these investigators at the Grand Pacific in the afternoon. After that he will visit the canal at Archer avenue, where the odor is worst, and there apply the test. Dr. Wickersham has some doubts about the success of the experiment.

"I know nothing of him except that he was introduced by a Mr. Wright, who met him in Washington," Dr. Wickersham said. "It is not true that he brought me any written credentials, but as we are always glad to have any experiments tried that will aid us in our work I turned the matter over to Inspector Young and told him to do all he could for Capt. Alvarez. The disinfectant is in three forms, solid, liquid, and powder—and stowed away in the Grand Pacific are three barrels of the last named. It is asserted on the authority of the inventor that the powder is very good eating and perfectly harmless."

Capt. Alvarez has the utmost faith in the efficacy of his invention.

Capt. Marshall, the United States Engineer at this point, has forwarded his report on the Cregier-Maltby Canal street bridge to Washington, accompanied by the opinion of the City Law Department that the bridge is not an obstruction to navigation and that the Federal authorities have no right to interfere, having no jurisdiction over this part of the river. It is believed that Capt. Marshall holds to the contrary opinion. Ald. Dunham, who has closely followed this subject, said yesterday:

"I am pretty well assured that Capt. Marshall will advise in favor of the vesselmen. In a conversation with him a few days ago he said: 'Something must be done about that bridge,' and I understood from what he said that his decision and recommendation would be that the bridge must be taken out. He is a neutral and unbiased party, and his recommendation will have considerable weight. We expect to have the finding of the War Department in the matter in ten days. I am confident that it will be favorable to the marine interests."

Ald. Dunham adds that if the bridge was constructed according to the plans of the vesselmen it would give more satisfaction to the public generally. But Cregier will not listen to arguments or reason on the subject.

The citizens of Grand Crossing are thoroughly aroused to the necessity for improvements. There are miles of streets along which streets car tracks are laid, yet not a single street light can be seen. Whole blocks along such streets are without sidewalks. No indication of crossings nor opening of streets across railroads for miles, no culverts, sewers, or water pipes. The Chicago City Railway company took possession of some streets by laying tracks nearly a year ago, but no cars are run thereon. There is no established grade for streets. These contemplated improvements are held in abeyance. The present system of street lighting with gasoline is unsatisfactory. The citizens held a meeting and passed some stirring resolutions, and fourteen of those present were appointed as various committees who will, together with Ald. Chasey and O'Niell, look over the ground with a view of ascertaining just what is most needed. The City Law Department will be urged to attend to the street railway company.

NINTH WARD CITIZENS ORGANIZE.

They Form a Citizens' Club of 218 Members—Other Meetings Held.

There were 250 citizens of the Ninth Ward at Keeles' Hall, Laflin and Fourteenth streets, last evening. The meeting was in response to the call of the Ninth Ward Independent Citizens' Club.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing Ald. Joseph E. Bidwill and tendering him the citizens' nomination for Alderman from the Ninth Ward at the next election.

It was resolved to call the organization the "Citizens' Ninth Ward Club," and 218 persons signed the roll of membership. Officers were elected as follows:

President, J. T. Conray; Treasurer, P. J. Canfield; Recording Secretary, James G. Ambrose; Financial Secretary, Henry Mendoza; Finance Committee, Messrs. Canfield, O'Hearn, and Farley.

Commissioner Stewart Resigns.

As was predicted in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, Election Commissioner Stewart has determined to resign. He sent the following letter to Judge Scales yesterday:

> "The Hon. Frank Scales, Judge, County Court, City—Dear Sir: I hereby tender my resignation as Election Commissioner to take effect at once. My private interests require my entire time and attention, so that I cannot without neglecting them devote the time that is necessary to the office of Election Commissioner.
>
> "In retiring from this office I wish to thank you for the many courtesies bestowed; and, while our official relationship has been short, it has been of the pleasantest character. I am, yours truly, GRAEME STEWART."

Judge Scales said after receiving the letter: "I will not accept the resignation for a few days, as some work has to be done in connection with the appointment of judges and clerks of election which requires Mr. Stewart's experience."

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

BASE BALL IN THE WEST.

MAGNATES FROM THE WILD AND WOOLLY PLAN FOR THE SEASON.

Their Balliwick Is from Milwaukee to Denver—The American Association Meets Today and Discusses Many Matters of Great Importance to the Bleaching Boards and the Boy Who Finds a Lost Ball—The Northern Shooters Victorious at Mobile—Sporting News.

The Western Association meeting at the Auditorium yesterday drew representatives from every city in the circuit. President Krauthoff of Kansas City was in the chair and Director Brandt of Omaha acted as Secretary. The clubs were represented as follows: Milwaukee, Manager Cushman, President McGuire, and Director Gillette; Minneapolis, President Hoch and Manager Harrington; Sioux City, Directors Beck and Foley; St. Paul, Manager Watkins; Denver, President Van Horn; Lincoln, Manager Dave Rowe; Omaha, President McCormick and Director Brandt; Kansas City, President Speas. The morning session was taken up in getting through routine business and discussing Sioux City's claim against Minneapolis for $400 as its share of gate money for last Decoration Day. It was shown that Manager Morton of Minneapolis had agreed to give half of the net receipts, including the grand stand, to the Sioux City club. The Minneapolis club refused to give up the grand stand receipts. Yesterday's decision was in favor of Sioux City, which becomes $400 richer.

After adjournment a committee repaired to Spalding's to talk over the question of a playing ball for next season. Spalding offered the league 100 dozen balls and eight dozen bats if it would adopt his ball. The offer was accepted and at the night session the committee's action was approved. It was decided that each club should be required to put up a guarantee of $5,000 that it would play the season out and put nine men in the field in all championship games. One day last year Sioux City showed up at Milwaukee with six men and the league wishes to guard against a recurrence of such a thing.

The rest of the night session was taken up in discussing a schedule. It required considerable time to fix up a slate to please all the clubs and after discussing the matter for a time the meeting adjourned to meet this morning at 10 o'clock, when a schedule will be adopted.

Players Signed and Reserved.

The Western Association list of reserved and signed players sent to the Board of Control was announced today as follows:

Omaha—Signed: Baker, Halligan, Newman, Willis, Shannon, McCauley, Eiteljorg. Reserved: Stenzel, Clark, Knell, Walsh, Cleveland, Canavan. Terms accepted: Sharrott. Released: Hanrahan, Fagin, Moran, Urquhart, Works, and O'Connor.

Kansas City—Manning, Hoover, Stearns, Gunson, Hogriever, Burns, Donahue, Smith, Conway, Swartzel, Carpenter, Pears, Holland. Released: Nichol.

Milwaukee—Pettit, Poorman, Dalrymple, Welch, Shock, Alberts, Griffith, Clausen, Davis, Renwick, Krieg, Grimm, Vickery, Shriver, Dungan. Released—Jantzen, Westlake, Morrissey.

Denver—Reserved—White, McGlone, McClellan, Curtis, Treadway, Whitehead, Trompey. Signed—Lohbeck, Reynolds, McNabb, Ramsey, Keefe, Fournier, Payne, Kennedy, Neres, O'Brien, Werrick, Messitt, George Tebeau. Released—Flood.

Lincoln—Reserved—Patton, Flanagan, Hart, Roach, Cline, Brimblecom. Signed—Bushman, Traffley. Released—Phelan, Hoover, Hemp.

Sioux City—Seirel, Crossley, Black, Schellhasse, Devlin, Widner, Bell, Brosman, Kappel, Genins, Strauss, Glenn. Released—Manager Powell.

Minneapolis—Reserved—Dugdale, Duke, Killen, Ryn, Hengle, Day, Miller, Minnehan, Carroll, Touhey, Mitchell, McQuade. Signed—Shugard and Barston.

St. Paul—Signed—McMahan, Brown, Trost, Kid Baldwin, Ford, Dalton, Pete O'Brien, Abbey, Osborne, Ely, Hart, Meakin, Mains, McLaughlin, Murphy, and John O'Brien.

American Association's Conference.

The American Association was represented in full force and held an informal conference during the day. It was claimed that the only thing talked of was the question of a schedule. Most of the clubs, of course, want certain dates and a conference was needed to come to an understanding. All of the clubs are represented here except Louisville, which is now in litigation.

Chris Von der Ahe represented St. Louis; William Barnie, Baltimore; Sam Trott, Washington; Arthur Irwin, Boston; J. Earle Wagner, Philadelphia, and Gus Schmelz, Columbus. Louisville, as stated, was not represented, and Chicago's club has yet to be produced from the womb of the future.

J. Earle Wagner was the busiest man of the party. He came here by way of Louisville and secured Gus Weyhing's name to a contract. Yesterday he sought President Speas of the Kansas City team and asked for the release of John Pickett. Mr. Speas grew warm at the request and answered in the most emphatic manner that Pickett would remain at Kansas City if he sat on the bench all year. Mr. Wagner does not despair of landing his man, however. He says he has a legal but not a base-ball claim to him.

Wagner has bought the release of Corcoran of last year's Pittsburg Players' League Club from New Haven. He is gathering a good team for the Quaker City.

He laughed at the story sent out from Cleveland to the effect that he would withdraw from the American Association if the Board of Control took Stovey and Bierbauer from him. He says there is nothing in the report at all. He intends to make a bold bid for the men, but if he fails to secure them he will, of course, abide by the decision of the board.

Sam Trott, the Washington manager, who was reputed to have been at Cleveland and favored secession, denied that he had any idea of the kind. He said that he did not see Johnson at Cleveland at all, and while he felt that the association was entitled to the men he did not intend to take any exception to the action of the Board of Control. It was competent to deal with the matter, and if it decided that Boston and Pittsburg were entitled to the men he would have nothing to say.

Von der Ahe Is Happy.

Von der Ahe, the St. Louis manager, was in a decidedly happy frame of mind. He said he would have a strong team again next year and had secured Denny Lyons to play third base. This is the man whom the Chicago Players' League Club last fall signed and paid $500 advance money. Mr. Spalding now has a Players' League contract, signed by him, for three years. Secretary Hawley of Cleveland arrived, but declined to express himself on the matter in dispute. He said Al Johnson would not be here. President Krauthoff of the Western and President Thurman of the American Associations, refuse to discuss anything which will come before the board today and tomorrow. Even the chairmanship of that body remains yet a profound secret. The fact that Mr. Krauthoff was closeted with Mr. Spalding for some time left the impression that the position would be offered to the Chicago President. That will no doubt be done today. Whether Mr. Spalding will accept remains a question. The office will be no sinecure and the glory attached to it will hardly compensate one for the work in connection with it.

Nothing further was done in regard to Chicago's association club. Mr. Thurman spent the morning in company with Mr. Spalding in looking over the South and West Side grounds. It is not known what this move meant, or whether either of the grounds had been offered Mr. Thurman. A silence deep and impenetrable hovers in the vicinity of those who know whether or not Chicago is to have another club next season.

The Board of Control will assemble at 10 o'clock this morning at the Auditorium. All the members are here, John J. Rogers having arrived last night late.

It was announced yesterday that the umpire staff of the league had been completed. It will consist of McQuade, Hurst, Powers, and Lynch.

The association has thus far signed only Charley Jones and Charley Snyder. Gaffney has signed with the Western.

The New York Club Incorporated.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The New York Base-Ball Club has been incorporated by J. W. Spalding, John B. Day, Ed Talcott, Judge Bacon, and James E. Sullivan under the laws of New Jersey. A meeting of the men interested was held in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, today. It was decided to call the corporation the National Exhibition company. The following were elected a Board of Directors: J. B. Day, J. W. Spalding, C. T. Dillingham, Ed Talcott, F. B. Robinson, Cornelius Van Cott, and James E. Sullivan. It was decided unanimously that an executive committee of three will manage the affairs of the company. This committee is composed of John B. Day, J. W. Spalding, and Ed Talcott. The Board of Directors elected John B. Day President and J. Walter Spalding Secretary and Treasurer.

Indoor Base-Ball.

The First Regiments easily took the Illinois Trusts into camp last night at the Oakland Rifle Hall. The features were the battery work of Royce and Bingham. The score:

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Firsts.....................1 3 3 0 1 5 1 0 *—14
Trusts.....................0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1
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Twelve innings were required to settle the game last night between the Carletons and Idlewilds at No. 3800 Vincennes avenue. A large delegation from Evanston accompanied the Idlewilds, who, with the friends of the Carletons, crowded the hall to suffocation. The Carletons won by a score of 6 to 5.

WON BY THE NORTHERN TEAM.

The Southern Shooters Badly Defeated at Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The shooting match between the North and South under the auspices of the Dixie Gun Club came off here today. The first scores made were at twenty-five live birds, American Association rules governing. The score was as follows:

Northern Team.		Southern Team.	
H. McMurchy	21	J. M. Ladd	17
M. Lindsley	22	W. T. Vass	22
W. F. Quimby	22	E. Holt	12
L. T. Davenport	22	T. S. Scales	14
T. C. Cranmer	19	H. P. Vass	14
Total	106	Total	79

The tournament commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning, and after the above-named match, which was the principal one of the day, sweepstake shoots were in order and continued throughout the day. At eight live birds the Northern men took first and second money, Mobile dividing the third. At ten blue rocks the same result was noted. The visitors were too much for the Southern men, who under the circumstances made a good showing. The visitors left tonight for Pensacola, Fla., where they give a grand tournament tomorrow in connection with the naval drill.

TO PATCH UP ILLINOIS' GAME LAWS.

Sportsmen Talk Over Improvements Possible in the Legislative Enactments.

Fifteen or twenty members of the Illinois Sportsmen's Association met at the Sherman House yesterday to discuss the game law and decide upon amendments to be submitted to the Legislature. The general opinion was that while the law in many respects is good the Game Warden of Cook County is a dead failure. It was suggested that better results would be obtained by placing the enforcement of the law in charge of the Fish Commission. Fish Commissioner Bartlett of Quincy said his wardens could attend to the work. After much discussion the Legislative Committee, with five members added, was directed to draw up amendments and present them to the Legislature. The committee consists of Messrs. Wolford N. Love, R. B. Organ, H. D. Nichols, F. C. Donald, Charles Kern, George W. Barnett, E. S. Bond, M. R. Bortree, Frederick S. Baird, and S. P. Bartlett. Messrs. Bond and Barnett represent the Water street game merchants. The committee will meet next Tuesday afternoon at Mr. Love's office. The principal amendments to be proposed will be the placing of the enforcement of the game laws in charge of the Fish Commissioner; the granting of the right of seizure of game exposed for sale out of season to wardens and the levying of a tax of 50 cents upon each gun used by sportsmen of the State to create a fund to enforce the game laws.

Fitzsimmons Looking for a Fight.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—[Special.]—Yesterday Otto C. Floto, Bob Fitzsimmons' manager and backer, requested Richard K. Fox to cable to England to ascertain how large a purse the Pelican, National, or Ormonde Club would put up for a contest between Fitzsimmons and Fred Pritchard, Jack Burke, or Toff Wall. The following cable was forwarded to George W. Atkinson of the *Sporting Life*:

"Bob Fitzsimmons, the middleweight champion of America, is eager to fight Ted Pritchard, Jack Burke, Toff Wall, or whoever is the middleweight champion of England. He has requested me to correspond with Lord Lonsdale, to ascertain how large a purse the Pelican, National, or Ormonde Clubs will offer for a contest between him and the winner of the Burke-Pritchard fight or Toff Wall. Will you find out and cable reply?"

Sullivan Cannot Accept.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—[Special.]—In regard to the offer of the Ormonde Club of London to put up a purse of £2,000 for a contest between Slavin and Sullivan, Richard K. Fox yesterday received the following reply from Sullivan:

"I cannot accept the offer for the reason that I am under contract for two years and cannot fight unless for a purse of $25,000 or $30,000. I leave for Australia June 15."

Results at Guttenberg.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—[Special.]—All the six races at Guttenberg were well filled today and the large crowd in attendance found the program fairly attractive. Burnside, an 18 to 1 shot, was an easy winner in the second event. Summaries follow:

First race, five and a half furlongs—Ozone won, Tennessee second, Lyceum third. Time 1:12¼.

Second race, one mile—Burnside won, Macauley second, Landseer third. Time, 1:18¾.

Third race, six furlongs—Periwinkle gelding won, Sandstone second, Athalene filly third. Time, 1:18¾.

Fourth race, one mile—Woodcutter won, Frances S. second, Little Fred third. Time 1:45¾.

Fifth race, six and a half furlongs—Peril won, Shotover second, Khaftan third. Time, 1:24.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Armiel won, Arizona second, Chilhowie third. Time, 1:34¼.

Results at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 12.—The favorites divided honors today. The summaries:

First race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Maud S. won, Nellie F. second, Maggie B. third. Time, 1:10½.

Second race, selling, six furlongs—Ivanhoe won, Vattelle second. Time, 1:23¼.

Third race, selling, half mile—Gray Eagle won, Minnie Walker second, Haramboure third. Time, :55¼.

Fourth race, selling, six furlongs—Gilford won, John Day second, Mark S. third. Time, 1:24.

Sale of the Brasfield Trotters.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The attendance at the Brasfield sale here today was fully as large as yesterday and prices ruled high. Seventy-five head sold for $49,985, average $653. The sensation of the sale was the disposal of the well-bred son of Baron Wilkes, the 5-year-old stallion Baronstein, which it was supposed would bring at least $10,000. He was led into the ring when several buyers who wanted him badly were at dinner and lucky John Madden picked him up for $4,000. Before night he had booked forty mares to the horse for this season at $100 each, which just pays the purchase price.

Sales at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The following private sales have been made by W. C. France & Son of this county: To S. B. Kirchel of Coldwater, Mich., chestnut yearling colt by Allandorf, dam Fannie D., by Star Almont, for $3,500; to J. S. Watson, Downey, Ia., bay colt, 2 years, by Red Wilkes, dam Young Ida, by Star Almont, for $1,500.

Billiard Games and Gossip.

A letter was received from Tom Gallagher yesterday announcing his withdrawal from the balk-line tournament, which commences Monday night. Gallagher has been suffering from a carbuncle, which prevented him from practicing. Maggioli has patched up his differences with the management and will take part.

At the Brunswick Hall yesterday Ives played two games with the following result:

Ives—4, 10, 45, 0, 16, 20, 2, 23, 6, 38, 15, 7, 20, 0, 50, 22, 109, 13—total, 400; high runs, 109, 50, 45. Average, 22 14-18.

Davis—1, 3, 2, 0, 1, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 5, 1, 7, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0—total, 31.

Ives—0, 4, 7, 9, 1, 18, 0, 3, 39, 164, 95, 1, 10, 23, 16—total, 400; high runs, 164, 95. Average, 26 10-15.

Burly—4, 0, 18, 2, 3, 11, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 4, 13, 35, 12—total, 105; high run, 35. Average, 7.

Chicago Athletic Club Election.

The annual election of the Chicago Athletic Association will be held in Room 1005 Owings Building Tuesday next. Seven governors to serve for the term of three years and two governors to fill vacancies will be chosen. The annual meeting will be held at the Art Institute Tuesday evening.

General Sporting Notes.

Fogarty is slated for Pittsburg.

Sharrott will be retained by the New York club.

Young Mitchell is the favorite for his fight with La Blanche.

The Ajax Club of Boston offers $2,500 for the Dixon-McCarthy fight.

Joe McAuliffe's challenge to Billy Woods will no doubt be accepted.

C. W. Williams of Independence, Ia., has purchased of the Toler stock farm at Wichita, Kas., a yearling filly by Ashland Wilkes, 2:22, dam by Red Wilkes.

The Clifton management is so popular with the people in the county in which it races that there can be no doubt but that racing will be resumed there at an early date.

Work of the Nebraska Legislature.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The House passed two important bills today, one submitting an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of three Railroad Commissioners by the people and the other constituting the Governor the State Board of Education until such time as the constitutional amendment might be adopted. In committee of the whole the House recommended the passage of Newberry's Maximum Freight bill; a bill making it unlawful to allow, keep, maintain, or harbor any girl under 18 or any boy under 21 in any house of ill-fame or any house of bad repute; a bill reducing the passenger rate from three to two cents per mile and also reducing the amount of free baggage to 150 pounds; and a bill regulating stock-yards and the commission for selling live stock to be charged therein. This is the same bill now pending in the Illinois Legislature.

THREW TOO MANY KISSES.

ONE CAUSE OF TROUBLE AT THE STILLWATER PENITENTIARY.

Testimony Before the Investigating Committee Showing the Lax State of Discipline in Minnesota's Penal Institution—Iowa Knights of Labor Against the "Pinkertons"—Bold Attempt at Robbery at Minneapolis—News of the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The testimony given before the special Senatorial Prison Investigating Committee this afternoon proved most sensational in character. H. H. Hart, Secretary of the Board of Corrections and Charities, made an inspection of the prison and testified that Convict Munger, in charge of the Warden's stables, furnished convicts with liquor, and on numerous occasions intoxicated prisoners were found about the prison premises at Stillwater. Convicts were allowed to run loose together in the cell-room every Sunday morning after service in the chapel. They were permitted to have money, and in several instances gambling had been carried on. Ball-playing, quoit-pitching, and other games were often going on, and in the blacksmith shops convicts made coffee, molasses candy, and lemonade during working hours. Matron Walker said she had lots of trouble with the women because of the men throwing kisses and passing signals to them. She finally had to give orders that the women should be closely watched. It was also shown that it cost nearly $100 more per year to keep a prisoner at Stillwater than at Joliet.

AGAINST THE "PINKERTONS."

Iowa Knights of Labor Want Them Suppressed.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—At today's session of the State Assembly of the Knights of Labor strong resolutions were adopted. The first demand was that the Australian ballot system be adopted in Iowa; the second was that any candidate for office at the next legislative election refusing to pledge himself in favor of the system would be shunned by the Knights. State Master Workman Sovereign, who is also Labor Commissioner of Iowa, was heartily indorsed for his work in an official way for labor. A large appropriation was asked for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Free school books, to be furnished at State expense, were demanded, and the resolutions continued as follows: "We demand of the General Assembly of Iowa the enactment of a law whereby any armed body of men assuming to quell disturbance, real or imaginary, under the authority of any private organization or detective agency shall individually and severally be deemed guilty of a felony."

The following officers were elected by the State Assembly: State Master Workmen, J. R. Sovereign; State Worthy Foreman, C. T. Findley, Davenport; State Recording Secretary and Treasurer, F. U. Lee, Webster City; State Executive Board, Walt H. Butler, West Union; J. W. Cliff, Newton; James A. Ford, Sioux City; delegate to General Assembly, J. R. Sovereign; alternate, W. H. Robb of Creston.

BOLD MINNEAPOLIS ROBBER.

He Tries to Fill His Satchel with Greenbacks, but Is Unable to Get Away with It.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 12.—A bold attempt to rob the Citizens' Bank was made this morning. It was not successful, although the robber got the money in his possession. The robber jumped over the counter rail and pulling a revolver on Assistant Cashier McQuaig, who was alone, save for the presence of a clerk, told him to hold up his hands. Having both men cornered, he coolly gathered up all the money in a hand satchel and then made for the door, but at this moment McQuaig dashed to the door and called: "Police!" This attracted the attention of G. Probst, a driver for the United States Express company, who was on his wagon close by. He jumped off and started for the man, who at once fired his revolver, apparently in the air. As he fired Probst struck him a hard blow on the neck and several men grabbed him. He was soon overpowered and was turned over to an officer. He is supposed to be a former janitor of the building.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—W. H. Adams, arrested for the attempted bank robbery in Minneapolis today, is the same man who, under the name of W. H. Denby, was adjudged insane in Judge Wallber's court in this city last Saturday. After getting into considerable trouble here he was sent back to Minneapolis Monday as he was not a subject to be cared for at the expense of Milwaukee County. Adams came here from Minneapolis about a month ago, assuming the name of Denby. Shortly afterwards he was arrested for stealing an overcoat from the Kirby House and was committed to fifteen days in the House of Correction.

Foresters at Joliet.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The Foresters' Convention did not finish its work tonight and it will do well if it gets through tomorrow. The day was devoted to electing the High Chief Medical Examiner, eleven contestants being before the convention. C. W. Johnson of Chicago was elected. Proposed changes to the constitution also used up several hours and the next place for holding the meeting brought several cities to the front, but no place has yet been chosen. The Board of Directors are William Kilpatrick, Frank Widner, Oscar Robie, Stewart Beattie, and John Bonner of Chicago, and Robert Hill of Desplaines.

Fatal Row in a Gambling House.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 12.—A desperate affray in a saloon this morning resulted in the shooting of three gamblers named Levan, Boyer, and Sheerin. Levan played heavily at the game of which Sheerin was dealer, and early this morning asked the latter for a $200 loan. Being refused Levan began firing, and both he and Sheerin emptied their revolvers. A bystander named Boyer was fatally injured, and the two principals were seriously wounded. Sheerin will probably die. There were 100 men in the saloon at the time.

Hurt by a Natural-Gas Explosion.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 12.—By an explosion of natural gas in West Lafayette, a suburb of this city, at 4 o'clock this morning four persons were injured, two fatally. Thomas Northcut got up and lighted a match, when the explosion occurred, blowing out the whole side of the house, setting fire to the building and burning it and the adjoining one to the ground. Northcut and Levi Brown were badly burned by exploding gas, but the most serious injury was to Mrs. Ruth A. Jenners, an old lady living in the house adjoining, and her son, who are horribly burned over the whole body.

Fleeing from the Diphtheria.

BARABOO, Wis., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The rapid spreading of diphtheria and tonsilitis in the Village of Ableman has become a serious matter. Four deaths occurred during the last week. About thirty serious cases are reported and it is said that several of these cannot recover. The schools and churches have been closed and mothers are taking their children to neighboring towns to escape the disease.

Badger State Dairymen.

BERLIN, Wis., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—This was the second day of the Wisconsin State Dairymen's Convention. Much stress is laid upon the recommendation of Gov. Peck that the office of Dairy and Food Commissioner be abolished. Nearly every speaker opposed it. The banquet this evening was one of the most elaborate ever given in this city, nearly 500 people being in attendance. Ex-Gov. Hoard and many other prominent dairymen were among the speakers.

Murdered in a Haymow.

FARGO, N. D., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—At Arthur, a small town in this county, J. F. Flett, agent of the Northwestern Elevator company, was found murdered in the haymow of the elevator last evening. A bullet-hole in the back of his head showed that he had been shot from behind. The crime is supposed to have been committed by a man who is said to have sold a load of wheat to Flett the day before, having stolen the wheat.

The Holdens Indicted for Perjury.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Feb. 12.—Mrs. Ann Eliza Holden and Edward Holden, who confessed that they killed Harley Russell, have been indicted for perjury, and they will be brought back here and tried. The sentence will be added to their term of imprisonment for murder. They swore that they did not know anything about the killing of Harvey Russell and afterwards swore that they killed him.

Students State Their Case.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—About 400 students of the University of Illinois held a meeting last night at the opera-house to formulate resolutions to be presented to the trustees of the institution setting forth the students' side of the case in the revolt which occurred recently at that institution. About 100 citizens were present, but members of the faculty and newspaper reporters were refused admittance.

The Pullman Injunction Continued.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—Judge Love of the United States District Court today issued an order continuing the injunction restraining the County Treasurers of the State from collecting the taxes assessed against the Pullman company on rolling stock used in Iowa. The stock was first assessed by the State Executive Council in the spring of 1888. A temporary injunction was immediately secured. The issues were joined in December, 1888, but the case has been continued from year to year to await the decision of a similar case from another State now pending in the United States Supreme Court.

Arrested at Church for Horse Stealing.

WICHITA, Kas., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—In the midst of a religious revival at a church in Hazelton today J. Poe was arrested charged with horse stealing. The prisoner walked quietly to the door, where he tripped up the constable who arrested him, and, although several shots were fired, made his escape. Poe has been a leader in the church during the year or so he has been in Hazelton. Last fall he went away for a time and a neighboring stock farm about the same date missed some valuable brood mares, which have just been found in Missouri where, the evidence goes to show, they were sold by Poe.

Thirty Years for Murder.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—John Graham, who fatally stabbed Duan Johnson, a merchant of Russellville, because the latter was the successful suitor for a lady's hand, came into court this morning and pleaded guilty to murder. He was sentenced to thirty years at Chester. The killing occurred at a ball two weeks ago.

Small-Pox Patients Doing Well.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—Dr. Rauch, Secretary of the State Board of Health, visited Macoupin County today, and reports that the small-pox cases near Girard are all in a fair way to recover. Nearly all the residents of the neighborhood have been vaccinated, many of them for the first time.

John Spelman Sent to Chicago.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 12.—John Spelman, accused of having robbed the mails July 2 at Washington, Ill., appeared before United States Commissioner Spencer today and waived examination. Judge Nason made an order that he be taken to Chicago, to which point he started tonight in charge of an officer.

Tired of a Sunday-School Superintendent.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The taking of depositions in the church trial of Superintendent A. P. Manning of the Methodist Sunday-school at Pekin began here today. Manning is charged with adultery, falsehood, and dishonesty. Manning denies the charges and says his enemies have conspired to ruin him.

Trying to Starve Himself to Death.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—Herman Rodgers, who last week wrote a letter confessing that he murdered a girl at Meser, Pa., is making a determined effort to starve himself to death. He has taken no food for seven days. Physicians today bound him in his cell and forced food down his throat.

United Workmen of Iowa.

BOONE, Ia., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The State Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen elected the following delegates to the Supreme Lodge: A. W. C. Weeks of Winterset, P. S. Towle of Clinton, L. L. Hamlin of Des Moines. The lodge adjourned this morning to meet in Council Bluffs next year.

Says He Has Not Compromised.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—T. J. Davis, who claims to be the illegitimate son of the late millionaire Davis of Helena, Mont., denies the report published this morning that he had compromised his claims to a share in his father's estate for $100,000.

Illinois Underwriters.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The State underwriters closed up their business this forenoon, and spent the rest of the day taking in the sights of the city. There was no election of officers, that business having been transacted in Kankakee last summer.

Found with His Throat Cut.

CRESTON, Ia., Feb. 12.—Charles E. Edgarton, President of the Iowa State Savings Bank, was found in his room today with his throat cut. He was not dead when found, but he cannot recover. The motive for the suicide is not known.

Northwest Notes.

Last Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Clark of Beloit, Wis., celebrated the 60th anniversary of their marriage.

C. T. Griggs of Covington, Ind., committed suicide yesterday. He had been suffering from a protracted illness.

J. M. Short, a wealthy saloonkeeper of Aurora, Ill., was put in jail yesterday for being drunk and disorderly.

William Watkins escaped from jail at Frankfort, Ind., yesterday. He was awaiting trial for grand larceny.

The Rev. J. E. June of Rochester, N. Y., has accepted a call to the First Universalist church at Decatur, Mich.

An epidemic of scarlet-fever prevails in Galena, Ill., but is said to be on the wane. No deaths have been reported.

At Salem, Ill., yesterday Douglas Gray was convicted of the murder of John Cahill and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

The Good Templars of Piatt, Mason, Moultrie, Edgar, Douglass, Champaign, and Vermillion Counties held their district convention at Mansfield (Ill.) yesterday.

Contracts for the Ashland breakwater and the stone to dike at Chequamagon Point were let yesterday. Hugh Steele of Duluth, the former at $25.95 and the latter at $26.25 per foot.

Two entire families at St. Louis are at the point of death on account of poison contained in some headcheese. The victims are Lawrence Kreager, a butcher, his daughter Mary, aged 12, and Mrs. Kate Obell, her son John, and her daughter.

The first arrest for violation of the Anti-Lottery law that has occurred in Iowa was made last night in Lyons. Deputy Marshal Bean arrested Julius Anderson for sending a postal-card to the Louisiana Lottery company, asking for a price-list.

Permission has been granted by the Auditor of Public Accounts to John W. Hart, A. A. Harvey, N. D. Mason, H. W. Walker, and C. H. Wineman to organize the Farmers' State Bank of Auburn, at Auburn, Sangamon County, Ill., with a capital of $30,000.

Charles A. Kruse and Miss Lena Beck of Jules; Elsey C. Merritt and Miss Flora A. Buck of Beardstown; William Decker of Virginia, Ill., and Miss Sarah Cook of Chandlerville; and George E. Milstead of Newmanville and Miss Matinda Wing of Chandlerville were married yesterday at Virginia, Ill.

MOREY OF CHINESE LETTER FAME DEAD.

An Incident in the Garfield-Hancock Campaign Recalled.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—Samuel S. Morey, who came into prominence during the Garfield-Hancock Presidential campaign of 1880, died today at Lawrence, aged 68 years. He was arrested in connection with the famous "Morey Chinese letter," and spent several days in Ludlow Street Jail, New York. This letter purported to have been written to Morey by Gen. Garfield, and contained the following statement: "I take it that the question of employés is only a question of private and corporate economy, and individuals or companies have the right to buy labor where they can get it cheapest. We have a treaty with the Chinese Government which should be religiously kept until its provisions are abrogated by the acts of the General Government, and I am not prepared to say that it should be abrogated until our great manufacturing and corporate interests are conserved in the matter of labor." At the trial Morey made an odd witness. He swore that the letter was written to a relative who lived in Lynn, and that he had no knowledge of the whereabouts of this relative. Afterward he admitted that his story was false and that he had been prompted to it by politicians in Lawrence. Nothing but his physical infirmity saved him from prison. Morey was a pensioned veteran and a member of the Grand Army.

Charles L. Andrews.

The remains of the late Charles L. Andrews arrived yesterday. The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock this morning at his father's residence. The honorary pall-bearers will be Will J. Davis of the Columbia, Harry Hamlin of the Grand, Harry Powers of Hooley's, Thomas W. Prior of the Chicago, Edwin Price, manager Clara Morris, George W. Floyd, manager of The Bostonians. The active pall-bearers representing the Elks will be George A. Fair, George A. Treyser, George Irish, and D. B. Hodges. The Chicago Lodge of Elks, of which Mr. Andrews was a member, will attend in a body and conduct the services at the cemetery. A special train will leave the Northwestern depot at 1 o'clock.

Henry W. Hoyt.

Henry W. Hoyt of Bogue & Hoyt died at his home, No. 1931 Calumet avenue, yesterday after a short illness. Mr. Hoyt was born in Henry, Ill., in 1842, and came to Chicago when 12 years old. During the war he was Captain of Company A, One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Volunteers. At the close of the war Mr. Hoyt became connected with his father in the real-estate business. Later he became a member of the firm of Bogue & Hoyt, continuing a partner up to the time of his death. In 1871 he was married in Chicago to Miss Delia Woodruff. The widow and a daughter 10 years old survive him.

Funeral of the Late D. F. Chase.

The funeral services of the late D. F. Chase yesterday were not marked by any display, but conducted with the greatest simplicity. They were held at the residence of Mr. Chase's brother, No. 3225 South Park avenue, and attended by fifty friends and relatives, among whom were a number of army veterans and lumbermen, although neither the G. A. R. nor the Lumber Exchange sent delegations.

Floral display had been particularly avoided and three beds of immortelles and white lilies were the only tributes of the kind. Against the parlor wall and over the coffin was festooned a flag which had been through the war and which was sent by Battery B, Illinois Artillery, of which Mr. Chase was a member. The exercises consisted of a brief sketch and eulogy of the life of the deceased by the Rev. Frank M. Bristol of the Trinity Methodist Church.

At 3 o'clock the remains were taken to Oakwoods. The pall-bearers were H. W. Dudley, G. E. Afield, C. W. Pierce, Charles Fleetwood, J. M. Vernon, and T. C. Sauter.

William Winram.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 12.—William Winram, Speaker of the Manitoba Legislature, died at his residence this morning from the effects of a paralytic stroke received some months ago.

Obituary Notes.

A. J. Grover, an extensive farmer and stock-raiser of Muscotah, Kas., died yesterday of brain fever.

John C. MacBride, one of the editors of the Mitchell (S. D.) *Mail*, died suddenly yesterday.

AURORA'S FINEST BUILDING IN RUINS.

A $100,000 Fire in the Illinois City—Losses Elsewhere.

AURORA, Ill., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The fine new building built in 1890 for the Fair, a mercantile company, was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The fire started in the boiler-room and resisted all efforts to confine it to the basement, and was soon communicated to all parts of the building through the elevator shaft. It was a four-story brick building, one of the finest in the city, and was the pride of all the citizens. It cost, in addition to the site, about $80,000. The basement was occupied by F. M. Beaman as a restaurant, the first floor by the Fair, the proprietors of which are practically ruined, the fourth floor by D. C. Pratt, photographer, and the intervening floors for offices. The owners of the building are P. H. Cooper of Mendota, Clint Treman, Dell Riddle of Aurora. They were insured in fourteen companies for $35,000, the amount of a mortgage given to the Northwestern Mutual Insurance company of Milwaukee. The Fair lost $25,000, insurance only $8,000; D. C. Pratt, $4,000, insurance $2,100; F. M. Beaman, $1,500, fully insured; Altshuler & Murphy, attorneys, $5,000, insurance $2,500. Most of the offices were not insured, notably those occupied by insurance agents. The destruction of the building and contents was complete and the total loss will reach $100,000. The insurance on the building is divided among the following companies, $1,500 each: Sun of London; German, Peoria; Lancaster, Norwich Union, Oakland, Home Guardian Assurance, Jersey City Western Assurance company, Denver Assurance company, Phoenix of Brooklyn, Phoenix of Hartford, Girard, Manchester, and Farmers' Fire.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The stone building of I. Havens at Elkader, Ia., occupied by H. Niemeyer, dry goods and groceries, was burned today. The loss on the building was $3,000; on goods, $6,000.

There was a fire at Waukon today, the loss being $18,000, as follows: Boomer's Opera-House $8,000, insurance $4,000; Pleimling's clothing store, loss $5,000; Boomer's hardware, $300; Buntrock's harness shop, loss $800, partially insured; other damage to adjoining buildings, $2,000.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The Wilkin Manufacturing company's extensive machine-shop plant in Kinnickinnic Valley, near the southern limits of the city, narrowly escaped total destruction tonight. Shortly before 10 o'clock fire was discovered in the molding foundry, and as no water was to be had within 800 feet the fire spread rapidly, necessitating a second alarm. The firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the molding foundry, thus saving the large machine shops. The loss is about $8,000; covered by insurance.

WICHITA, Tex., Feb. 12.—The Windsor, Commercial, City, Wichita, and Depot Hotels, five wooden structures, the Windsor five stories, the others two and three stories, burned here this morning, together with six business houses. Total loss, $50,000; insurance, $10,000.

KNOX'S WORLD RENOWNED
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Extra Quality——Extra Quality.
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NEW YORK.
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SILK DRESS and DERBYS ARE READY.
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Combination Syringe
and Water Bottle.
This instrument serves a double purpose, being either a hot water bottle or by attaching tubing (as in cut) a complete Fountain Syringe.
2-qt. Wood Box, full set of Pipes.......$1.85
3-qt. " " " 2.15
4-qt. " " " 2.45
2-qt. Paper Box, 3 Pipes only.......1.90
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Mail Orders promptly filled.
ILLINOIS RUBBER CO.,
42 Madison-st.,
Between State-st. and Wabash-av.

Spring Styles of the Famous Knox Hats, novelties exclusively our own, on sale tomorrow. John T. Shayne & Co., 191 and 193 State.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
32 and 34 East 57th-st., New York.
School year 1891 and 1892 will open THURSDAY, Oct. 1.
Circulars sent on application.

Spring Styles of Knox World Renowned Hats received and will be put on sale tomorrow. Shayne, 191 and 193 State-st.

MAY HAVE TO GIVE IT UP.

LAKE-FRONT QUESTION AGAIN TROUBLING WORLD'S FAIR PEOPLE.

Architects Have Taken That Fact Into Consideration—Two Buildings and a Tower All It Will Get at Best in the Opinion of One Man—Discussed by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings—Loafers at Jackson Park—No Padrone System—Other Fair News.

The directory appears to be figuring on $10,000,000 for buildings. That is, the construction department figures it that way. This may be changed at the meeting of the directory tonight. The Committee on Grounds and Buildings is speculating on this amount. It is also speculating on the abandonment of the Lake-Front. It can produce figures with or without the Lake-Front, and the directory will be given another opportunity to vote on that vexed question. There are but one or two members of the committee of seven who do not think the Lake-Front should be abandoned. The majority would vote to give it up, and the members of this committee are those who have given the subject the most attention.

"The conviction that this ought to be done has simply forced itself on us," said a member of the committee. "Although architects have been appointed to design three buildings besides the Art Palace, nothing has been done with any except the latter. There are objections against the Music Hall, and there is nothing for the Electrical Display and Decorative Art Buildings. The Water Palace is generally spoken of as a magnificent thing, but unsuited for the Lake-Front, and Proctor's Tower is yet battling for a location. If the Lake-Front gets two buildings, with some fountains and a tower thrown in, it will be more fortunate than many predict."

The abandonment of the Lake-Front was also talked about by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings at its meeting yesterday, and one member showed how $1,000,000 might be saved by so doing. But the power to abandon does not lie with the committee, but the directory, and it has three times voted against the proposition and instructed the committee to go ahead with the work, which the committee has tried unsuccessfully to do. Tonight supplementary instructions will probably be given.

The committee decided yesterday to give the shoe and leather trade another chance for a building. Col. Davis and Messrs. Pike and Jeffery were appointed a subcommittee to look over the ground carefully and see if room could not be found somewhere for the proposed building. A committeeman said that the general wish was to provide for the building.

Architects Adler and Sullivan presented their design for the Transportation Building. The structure will be 200x1,200 feet and two stories high. The sketches were declared to be fine and were referred to Col. Davis and Messrs. Pike, Waller, and Jeffery. The same same subcommittee, to which was referred Architect Beman's plan for the Mines and Mining Building, approved the same and returned it to the committee.

In referring these building plans to Col. Davis the committee has at last got around to the point of recognizing his power to pass on all plans in the absence of the National Commission. The meeting of this body's Board of Control next Monday has given rise to a great deal of speculation as to a prospective war. Rumors are flying about in the air as thick as candidates for jobs.

Director-General Davis said he might send in nominations tonight for the chiefs of the Mines and Mining Department and the Department of Horticulture. J. J. Reynolds of Riverside is regarded as the most likely candidate for the latter position. T. J. V. Skiff of Colorado, his friends say, will be appointed to the other position. The Director-General hasn't as yet indicated his preference. There is besides Mr. Skiff J. L. Dougine of Chicago, R. W. Raymond of New York, and Prof. W. P. Blake of Washington. The appointing power is free to choose from among them.

NOT ON THE PADRONE SYSTEM.

That Is Not How Men Are Employed—Idlers at Jackson Park.

McArthur Bros., the contractors, want the idlers kept out of Jackson Park. The laborers employed there, the contractors say, are bothered and jeered at by crowds of people who stand around in the way and interfere with the work.

"The idlers and general loafers down there are giving us considerable annoyance," said Mr. McArthur yesterday, "and some means ought to be adopted by the directory to put a stop to the nuisance. About 200 men have been standing around all day, getting in the way and annoying the men. They are not laboring men but hoodlums. At the noon hour when the men stopped work they were surrounded and jeered at in one way and another until they became scared. There was no danger, but the workmen did not know what to do, and there is no reason for such foolishness being permitted. Work ought to be carried on down there as it is anywhere else."

An erroneous tale was printed in some of the morning papers yesterday to the effect that the contractors were employing Italian labor and managing it under the padrone system, the laborers getting 85 cents a day.

Mr. McArthur laughed when the story was shown him.

"That is pure nonsense. We never did such a thing as that and are not doing it now. We don't pay by the day, but by the hour, and every man working in Jackson Park, Swede or Italian, is getting 15 cents per hour. We don't pay the money to the foremen, either, but to the men directly.

"We have an Italian foreman there for one gang of workmen, but he is merely on trial. He came and asked for a job and we told him we would see what he could do. We have a general foreman sent out from the office. The Italian foreman is under his direction as a sort of convenience. But we pay 15 cents an hour, no more and no less, and to all alike. The padrone business is a bit of imagination."

The foreman's timebook was lying on Mr. McArthur's desk, and picking it up the contractor by way of confirmation turned to entries of the laborers' names where each was credited with so many hours' time and the totals for the day entered at the rate of 15 cents an hour.

"I don't understand," resumed Mr. McArthur, "why the newspapers say so much about the unimportant work which we are now doing at Jackson Park. We haven't made a start yet and can't until our machinery arrives."

A number of tents arrived yesterday and some of them will be put up this week. About fifty men were working yesterday.

WITHDRAWS THE APPLICATION.

The Queen Isabella Association Will Apply Later for Space.

The Queen Isabella Association is growing a little saucy. It doesn't intend to recognize Mrs. Potter Palmer's authority to speak for the Board of Lady Managers, even in an advisory way. Yesterday the Isabella Association withdrew its application for space for its pavilion in the following terse note to the Director-General:

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The Hon. George R. Davis, Director-General of the World's Columbian Exposition—Dear Sir: We are today in receipt of an official communication from headquarters informing us of the resolution of the Executive Committee of the Directory passed Feb. 4, to the effect that said Executive Committee recommends that all applications for ground, pavilions, etc., intended for the exclusive use or entertainment of women in the Exposition shall be referred to the Board of Lady Managers for their approval before definite action.

Inasmuch as the Board of Lady Managers is not in session and the Executive Committee of said board has not yet been appointed, we hereby respectfully withdraw for the present our application for space for the Isabella Pavilion and statue.

By order of Directors of the Queen Isabella Association.
CORINNE S. BROWN,
Corresponding Secretary.

EXHIBIT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Proposed Display of the Illinois State Institutions.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the State Commissioners of Public Charities and of the trustees and superintendents of the State institutions and the State Reform School, held in the office of the Board of Public Charities today, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A bill for an act appropriating $[illegible],000 in aid of the World's Columbian Exposition has been introduced in the General Assembly;

WHEREAS, The State Board of Agriculture has requested us to indicate what sum of money could, in our opinion, be used to advantage in making an exhibit at Chicago in 1893 of the appliances, methods, and results of work done by the State charitable institutions and the State Reform School; therefore,

Resolved, That it is our judgment that the sum of $150,000 could be so expended wisely and judiciously in the form of an exhibit to include (1) models of buildings, to be subsequently deposited in the State House at Springfield; (2) interior and exterior photographic views; (3) architectural plans and drawings; (4) specimens of school work; (5) specimens of the products of industries pursued or taught; (6) appliances in use; (7) an illustrated description of the institutions for gratuitous distribution; (8) illustrations of class and shop work by living patients or pupils, with their teachers or attendants.

CHICAGO'S EASTERN ENEMIES.

An Attack in a New York Paper Used in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The assaults made upon the National Commission in the House last week have encouraged the enemies of the World's Fair in the East to publish everything that comes to hand which may do harm to the World's Fair. Envy of Chicago and enmity to the Fair because it is to be held in Chicago have, in fact, cropped out occasionally ever since New York and Washington lost the fight for the location. A vicious attack is made today in a column dispatch from Chicago to the New York *Sun*. It pictures a deplorable condition of things, represents that the site question has not yet been settled, though hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent, and the local directory has just found out that there is an apparent shortage of between $5,000,000 and $8,000,000, which they are at a loss how to raise; that, in fact, the local directors are so busy getting proxies to secure their own reelection they haven't time to think of much else; that there have been disgraceful quarrels for which Secretary Butterworth is primarily responsible; and a great deal more gossip that has been industriously circulated here with the hope of injuring the enterprise and particularly to discredit the local directory. Mr. E. K. Johnson, one of the World's Fair Commissioners from the District of Columbia, speaking of the alleged disruption of the Fair predicted in the New York papers, said it was purely sensational, but admitted that the officers of the commission have been talking of resigning on account of the curtailing of salaries by Congress. He added: "These gentlemen will be called upon to entertain to an enormous extent and in many ways will be put to such expense that they cannot afford to hold the offices unless they have independent wealth of their own. I think that the action by Congress in making such sweeping reductions is ridiculous and should be reconsidered. But I don't think that the Fair will be disrupted. The Government has practically pledged itself to the success of the Exposition, and has gone too far to allow the project to drop now. Chicago, I think, will eventually do its share toward the success of the undertaking, and I think that the present trouble will be tided over."

The members of the Senate subcommittee which will pass on the World's Fair appropriation have taken no action yet, as they have not gotten fairly into the consideration of the Sundry Civil bill. They have talked the matter over informally and will give Senator Farwell's request for a raise in the salaries careful attention. One of them, however, said this afternoon that he thought the Chicago people would do just as well to accept the House provision.

Aid from Newspaper Publishers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—[Special.]—Moses P. Handy, representing the International Fair Organization, visited the American Newspaper Publishers' convention in the Hoffman House today and through the medium of a friend had the following resolution introduced:

"WHEREAS, The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, recognizing the National character of the World's Fair and Exposition, expresses its sympathy with any effort to establish the same in the favor of the people; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the President of this association be authorized to appoint a committee who may advise from time to time with the officials of the Fair as to the best way in which the interests of the country may be promoted before and during the continuance of the Fair."

Exposition Notes.

Secretary Blaine yesterday transmitted to Director-General Davis a copy of his letter of invitation to the different Governments of the world to participate in the Exposition.

Information has been received from President Harrison that he has formally authorized Capt. J. W. Collins to act as chief of the Department of Fish and Fisheries of the Exposition.

A letter has been received from Charles Colman asking for the privilege of conducting a restaurant for Jewish patrons on the Exposition grounds. He says he did this at the Centennial, and a similar concession has always been made at World's Fairs.

Octave Chanute presented to the Chief of Construction Wednesday for his consideration the plans for an Exposition tower prepared and forwarded by C. W. Hastings of Kansas City. It is patterned somewhat after a toadstool. It consists of a cylinder twenty feet in diameter and 900 feet high, surrounded by a circular cap 200 feet in diameter and two stories high. The structure is held up by guys.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Anent Kipling.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Of course Chicago is all right beyond criticism—immaculate, clean, perfect. But why does she bawl so to Kipling? "Never touched me."

J. E. EGAN.

A Heap Smarter than Rudyard.

GALENA, Ill., Feb. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Galena subscribers of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE have been requested to give their opinion of the "barnyard cacklings" of Rudyard Kipling which have appeared in that paper of late, and the unanimous sentiment is that they are the worst specimens of journalistic slush that ever appeared in the columns of a respectable journal, and a gross insult to the American people, to ridicule whom seems to be the sole object of the asinine writer thereof. Rudyard Kipling should cease his "barnyard cackling" and his himself back to England, where his worthless twaddle is regarded as "genius."

G. W. P.

Fort Dearborn.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—We lament our dearth of ruins and strive to give historic interest to the forthcoming Exposition by suggesting replicas here of the Cradle of Liberty, Independence Hall, or the Capitol. London duplicated Shakspeare's house at the Sydenham Palace twenty-five years ago. What need for us to reproduce existing buildings, the pride of cities which lie in the pathway of our foreign visitor? We have with us the shadow of a mighty name, that of Harry Dearborn, and no building now existing is so pregnant with meaning to the Chicagoan, none more typical, none so picturesque as the old fort named after him, which all know and so few now alive ever saw.

The old blockhouse and outbuildings, the lighthouse and stockade would, in fac similes, be attractive to the artist, the native, the stranger within our gates, and probably no building could be selected so distinctively American in its architecture or so eminently suggestive of fortitude, tragedy, and the romance of war. For pyrotechnic displays, mimic attack, a nucleus for an assemblage of wigwams or tepees; for the reader of Fenimore Cooper or the student of our early history; for an exhibit of Indian relics or of our local Historical Society's treasures; for evidence that the Illinois were, as the name signifies, men, and that we have a history, if brief, to be proud of, give us this inexpensive luxury and it will abundantly justify its temporary return to earth-life.

A. B.

New American Notes.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Rudyard Kipling was introduced to most Chicagoans by THE TRIBUNE rather more than a year ago, and was at that time passing through the United States en route to England. He has since remained in London, besieged by publishers and nearly "written out"—judging from internal evidence.

Under pressure, relying on a good memory and scanty or no notes, he is apparently reproducing for a syndicate that hurried journey from the Pacific coast, and also committing Mr. Dickens' grave blunder of mingling unpalatable truth with wild burlesque seasoned with imperfect knowledge of his subject. Can he not recall his own Torpenhow's masterly handling of poor Dick Heldar in a similar unhappy case?

John Ruskin, in his declining age, shared with Andrew Lang the pleasing duties of godfather to Mr. Kipling in England, and John Ruskin's hatred of the Steel Age is accepted by Mr. Kipling in his latest matter, unfortunately without a question. The American four-footed hog is skillfully delineated, living and dead, and many bipeds, besides himself, need Mr. Kipling's attention. Can we accept India, remote India, at his hands, if he blunder so gravely when discussing matters so familiar to us?

A rapidly-acquired great reputation will shortly be proven ephemeral or deserved; if versatility be shown, talent will speedily merge into genius; meanwhile, Mr. Editor, give us Rudyard, and let us share with the great literary centers the pleasure or pain of determining what image and superscription he bears.

ALFRED BULL.

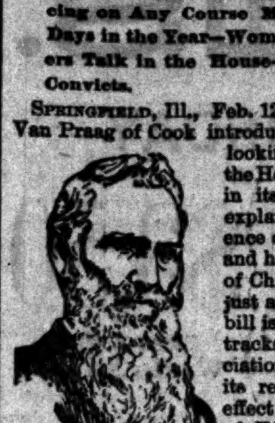
"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

AGAINST ED. CORRIGAN.

A BILL TO KNOCK OUT THE WEST SIDE RACE TRACK.

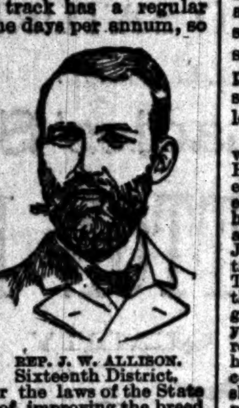
Probable Explanation of Mayor Cregier's Presence in Springfield—A Measure Introduced by Van Praag to Prohibit Racing on Any Course More than Thirty Days in the Year—Woman Suffrage Leaders Talk in the House—Employment of Convicts.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—Representative Van Praag of Cook introduced an innocent-looking bill today in the House, but many see in its introduction an explanation of the presence of Mayor Cregier and his political friends of Chicago in the city just at this time. This bill is directed at race-tracks and racing associations in general, but its real purpose is to effect the financial ruin of Edward Corrigan of the Chicago West-Side Racing Association. The provision that 5 per cent of the gross receipts of race-tracks shall go into the State Treasury to be divided among the county fairs of the State and paid out in premiums for cattle, sheep, and horses appears to the casual observer to be the chief feature in the bill, but the clause limiting the number of racing days per annum to thirty is the vital point in the bill and is intended to prevent Mr. Corrigan from running his West-Side track through the four months every year.



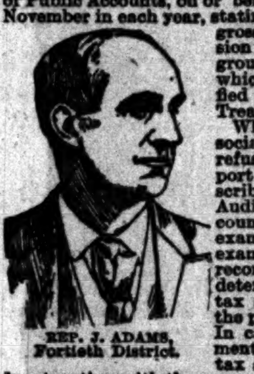
REP. JOHN A. BOWLIN,
Fourth District.

The Washington Park track has a regular season of only twenty-one days per annum, so it will certainly not object to the thirty-day clause. It is Ed Corrigan, the enemy of Mayor Cregier and his city administration, who is the chief sufferer by the proposed law. The full text of Representative Van Praag's bill is as follows:



REP. J. W. ALLISON,
Sixteenth District.

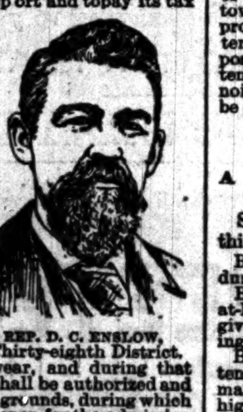
That a tax of 5 per cent upon the gross amounts of receipts of admission on race days to race tracks, grounds, or inclosures on or in which racing is held, owned, leased, or conducted by a racing association incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois for the purpose of improving the breed of horses, whether for the improvement of thoroughbred or trotting horses, shall be annually paid by such association to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, within fifteen days after the 1st day of December in each year. It shall be the duty of the President or Treasurer of every association liable to be taxed as provided in this act to make a report in writing to the Auditor of Public Accounts, on or before the 15th day of November in each year, stating the amount of its gross receipts for admission to its race course or grounds on race days, which shall be duly verified by the oath of its Treasurer.



REP. J. ADAMS,
Fortieth District.

Whenever any such association shall neglect or refuse to make such report in the time prescribed in this act the Auditor of Public Accounts is authorized to examine, or cause to be examined, its books and records, and to fix and determine the amount of tax due in pursuance of the provisions of this act. In case of the non-payment of the amount of tax so ascertained to be due, together with the expenses of such examination, for a period of thirty days after notice to any such association so in default, and in addition thereto shall be liable to pay to the State for each such omission or failure a sum not less than $500 nor more than $1,000; the same may be sued for and recovered in the name of the people of the State of Illinois, in any court having competent jurisdiction, by the Attorney-General, at the instance of the Auditor of Public Accounts.

The Auditor of Public Accounts is also authorized and required to report any failure of any association to make such report and to pay its tax to the Governor, who, if he shall be satisfied that such failure was intentional, shall thereupon direct the Attorney-General to take proceedings in the name of the People of the State to declare the charter of such association forfeited and its charter privileges at an end. And for such intentional failure the charter privileges, corporate rights, and franchises of such association shall cease, end, and be determined.



REP. D. C. ENSLOW,
Thirty-eighth District.

The number of days upon which races may be conducted upon any race track or grounds is limited to thirty days in each year, and during that number of days only races shall be authorized and allowed upon such track or grounds, during which time the same may be kept open for the admission of the public, subject to the conditions and limitations prescribed by the acts and the several amendments thereto under which the said associations were incorporated; that such racing in this State shall be confined to the period between May 15 and Oct. 15.

The Auditor of Public Accounts shall issue to every racing association paying a tax under the provisions of this act a receipt for the same, and such receipt shall be presumptive evidence of such payment.

The provisions of Secs. 121 and 127 of the criminal code of the State of Illinois shall not apply during the number of days of each year during which the said races are hereby authorized. All revenues which shall be received by the Auditor from the taxation prescribed in this act shall constitute a fund which shall be annually disbursed on behalf of the State for prizes for improving the breed of cattle, sheep, and horses at the various county fairs throughout the State by the State Board of Agriculture.

Whereas, an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

WHY THE WOMEN WANT TO VOTE.

Female Suffrage Leaders Given a Hearing in the House.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—This was woman's day in the Illinois General Assembly. A resolution passed a couple of weeks ago gave up the time of the House from 2 p. m. today to Mrs. Helen M. Gougar and her sister evangelists to discuss the merits of woman's suffrage. Nearly every member of the General Assembly forgot for the time being the weary senatorial contest that for four weeks has harassed the public mind and listened with interest to the arguments of these female masters of logic and oratory. After the reading of the resolution that the House go into a Committee of the Whole Feb. 12 to hear the woman suffragists present their case, the Speaker called on Representative Ramsey of Clinton to act as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Ramsey introduced Mrs. Helen Gougar, who stated that the first speaker would be Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, who would be followed by Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Chicago. Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert of Evanston, Ill., on being introduced by Mrs. Gougar spoke about twenty minutes on the necessity of the mother element in government.

One of the points emphasized by Mrs. Harbert also was that according to statistics there were not 50,000 voters in the State when the State was admitted to the Union, and that women were counted in the basis of representation, hence have integral or charter rights in the Constitution of which they are unjustly deprived, and which by enactment should be promptly removed.

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Chicago, State Superintendent of Legislative Work, spoke in behalf of the amendment offered Saturday by Representative Curtis. This amendment to the suffrage article of the Constitution only changes it to the extent of making it read any citizen, male or female, instead of "any male citizen." This amendment offered by the State Association does not antagonize the Municipal bill, but includes it, going further and enfranchising farmers' wives and daughters. Mrs. McCulloch said:

Women should be allowed to vote for every question and on any side of it—taxation, children, appropriations, moral questions, wage questions, everything. The ballot should be given to every woman—Democrat, Republican, Prohibitionist or F. M. B. A., Congregationalist, Baptist, Catholic, infidel, rich women, poor women, wage-workers, good women, bad women. We do not promise that women will always vote right—i. e.: for our party, but they will follow their own sweet will. We are your wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters and ask you to bring us to your level so that the nations of the earth visiting our great Columbian Fair may also see in Illinois a perfect government, one truly representative of men and women both.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar of Indiana was introduced by Mrs. Harbert, who dates their friendship back to girlhood days. The lady at once riveted the attention of her audience. Faces that had sneered contempt of the cause became thoughtful and interested. For one hour and thirty minutes she dealt with history, facts, and logic, interspersed with wit, which made many converts, as was evidenced by members who acknowledged their change of heart. She said:

Women understand our institution as well as men; they have, like men, a faculty for judging what measures are desirable; they are not public enemies, but friends to the common good. It gives us pleasure to know that the Governor of this great State is an outspoken suffragist, and we do not fear his veto. Our cities are governed by the proletariat mob. In the face of the fact that cities control the politics of our States and that the vicious classes control our cities, the time is ripe for us to seek a remedy. There is but one, and if this fails, then our Government must follow the wake of every other popular Government, it must be destroyed through this corruption. Gentlemen, you have not the reserve force within your own ranks with which to meet this monstrous enemy of our Republic. For you all classes of men are voting now, native and foreign-born, black, white, and red, literate and illiterate, drunk and sober, rich and poor, good and bad. You must turn to the women, and if this experiment proves a failure then this Government will prove a failure. You must put the home vote over against the slum vote, the mother over against the bummer, and this will rescue our cities from their present mob rule.

Mrs. Gauger then told of the good results of the same law as tried now for five years in Kansas, and its acknowledged success even by the men who most bitterly opposed its adoption. She also gave Toronto, Canada, as an example of the best governed large city on this continent. This is due to the fact that over 4,000 tax-paying women vote and hold the balance of power in every city election.

TO ELECT THE COMMISSIONERS.

The F. M. B. A. Railroad and Warehouse Bill Introduced in the House.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—The F. M. B. A. party today presented their bill providing for an elective Railroad and Warehouse Commission. This measure is the work of Representative Moore and embodies the well-known party declaration of the F. M. B. A. on this subject. The full text of the bill is as follows:

A commission to be composed of three legal voters of this State, which shall be styled the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, shall be elected by the people of this State at the general election in November, 1892, one of whom shall hold his office for two years, one for four years, and one for six years from the second Monday in January next following their election, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. They shall decide by lot after the said election the terms they are respectively to serve. At the general election in November, 1894, and every two years thereafter there shall be elected one Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, who shall hold his office for six years and until his successor is elected and qualified. The term of office shall commence the second Monday in January next following said election.

No person shall be eligible as such Commissioner who, at the time of entering upon the duties of such office, is in any way connected with any railroad company or warehouse, or who is directly or indirectly interested in any stock, bond, or other property of, or is in the employment of any railroad company or warehouse man, and no person elected as such Commissioner shall, during the term of his office, become interested in any stock, bond, or other property of any railroad company or warehouse, or in any manner be employed by or connected with any railroad company or warehouse. The Governor shall have power to remove any such Commissioner at any time for a failure to perform any of his duties imposed by this act.

EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS.

The Work for Prisoners Suggested by Representative Gehr.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—The following is the full text of Representative Gehr's Convict Labor bill today introduced in the House:

In no case shall the Commissioners advertise for sealed bids or proposals for the hire of the labor of the convicts in any other branch of labor except such as may be hereinafter mentioned.

The said Commissioners are hereby authorized to employ the convicts at the occupation of breaking and preparing stone to be used in the improvement of the public highways, of manufacturing brick and cutting stone to be used in the construction of public buildings, pavements, wharfs, and canals. Said Commissioners shall not receive bids, or employ the convicts at any labor, or in the production of any material whatsoever to be used by any private business firm, company, or corporation, but all material manufactured and produced by the convicts shall be purchased and disposed of through the medium of the public officers of the State, counties, or townships who have the affairs of public improvement entrusted to their care; and all material and products of convict labor shall be disposed of at such price as to guarantee the maintenance of the penitentiaries of the State of Illinois. And provided further that this act shall not be construed to affect any existing contract.

ROUTINE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

A Large Number of Bills Introduced—Woman Suffrage.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—In the House this morning bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Erickson—To prevent distilleries from dumping refuse into streams or lakes.

By Mr. Frentress—Providing that no attorney-at-law shall be permitted to become recognized or give any bonds in any criminal action or proceeding in which he shall be interested as attorney.

By Mr. Gehr—That all convicts in Illinois penitentiaries shall hereafter be employed only in making material for the improvement of public highways, canals, and public works of such character (this is not to interfere, however, with unexpired contracts).

By Mr. Griggs—To amend the dental laws.

By Mr. Hutchins—That it shall be unlawful for any political party or individual directly or indirectly to contribute any money or any other valuable consideration toward the payment for the naturalization papers of any person (a penalty of not less than $50 nor more than $200, and imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than a year, is imposed.)

By Mr. Moore—To make the office of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner elective, the term of office to be six years (the Governor is given power to remove any Commissioner not properly attending to his duties, and to appoint the successor of such Commissioner to fill out his unexpired term.)

After the joint session the resolution specifying the business of the session was read and the House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, with Representative Ramsay of Clinton in the chair, to hear arguments on woman suffrage by Mrs. Helen M. Gougar of Indiana, Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton of Evanston, Ill., and Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Chicago.

When the committee rose the resolution providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage was reported to the House and by that body referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The House adjourned to 11:55 tomorrow.

Before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—In the Senate Committee on Judiciary this afternoon Senator Hagle called up his bill reducing the contract rate of interest from 8 to 6 per cent. "As a bill has already been ordered to third reading which makes a reduction of the contract rate of interest," said he, referring to Senator Caldwell's bill reducing the rate to 7 per cent, "I will move that my bill be reported back with the recommendation that it do not pass." The motion was carried. Senator Humphrey's bill to provide for a number of Justices of the Peace in Cook County was referred to a subcommittee composed of the Cook County Senators on the committee. Senator Humphrey's "short calendar bill," to give both defendants and plaintiff the advantage of the short-calendar law, was ordered to be reported back with the recommendation that it be passed. Senator Hagle's bill to change the rate of interest to be charged on certificates of judicial sales from 8 to 6 per cent, after being amended by making the reduced rate 7 per cent, was ordered to be reported back with a recommendation that it be passed.

Proposed Meeting of Mayors.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—Mayor Charles E. Hay has issued a call for a meeting of the Mayors and City Attorneys of cities of over 10,000 inhabitants, to be held in this city Feb. 17, for the purpose of considering proposed amendments to the General Incorporation act to be submitted to the Legislature. Mayor Hay issued the call at the request of the Mayors of a number of different cities, who suggested that he should issue the call as the Mayor of the Capital City.

Doings in the Senate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—In the Senate this morning Mr. Secrest introduced a petition asking for a 6 per cent rate of interest.

After the joint session McDonald introduced a bill for non-partisan trustees of State institutions, and the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

There Is a Marked Difference.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Sir Baron E. T. Tersmankowski, in his exceedingly interesting interview in THE TRIBUNE 10th inst., says:

I would like some one to tell me of what Chicago people have to complain. The quality of gas furnished here is second only to New York's supply.

Had the Baron lived thirty-five years in New York and used but one set of gas-burners, and existed for seven months in Chicago and used three sets, necessitated by impurities in his gas, as has been the experience of the writer, he could more accurately describe the difference between New York and Chicago gas by quoting:

There's a wideness in the difference
Like the wideness of the sea,

which has to our sorrow hitherto separated this foreign Baron from his American serfs.

E. S. ELY.

HAS GIVEN UP THE WORLD

MISS DREXEL A SISTER OF THE ORDER OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.

The Irrevocable Vows Taken at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy at Pittsburg—Sister Catherine Will Devote Her Life and Her Fortune of $7,000,000 to the Education of the Indians and Negroes—Scenes at the Taking of the Veil.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—At 7:30 o'clock this morning in the little chapel of the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy Miss Catherine Drexel, eldest daughter of the late Francis Drexel of Philadelphia, and heiress to $7,000,000, took the irrevocable vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, which bind her to devote her life and fortune for the education of the Indians and negroes of the United States. At the same time she was formally authorized to form the Order of the Blessed Sacrament, of which she will be the Mother Superior and which will have special charge of the work to which she has consecrated herself. At Miss Drexel's request the ceremony was conducted as quietly and with as little pomp as possible. Those present were: Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Bishop Martin of Helena, Mont.; Bishop Phelan of Pittsburg, the Rt.-Rev. H. Deregg, Chancellor of the Diocese of Rochester, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. Wall of St. Paul's Cathedral, Father Stephanie of the Catholic Indian Bureau, Washington, D. C., the Father Provincial of the Holy Ghost College; Fathers Murphy, Griffin, and McDermott of the same institution; Father Conway of the cathedral, who was master of ceremonies; the Sisters of the Mercy Convent, and Walter George Smith of Philadelphia, Miss Drexel's brother-in-law. Mr. Smith was the only relative in attendance.

Spent the Night in Prayer.

Miss Drexel spent the greater part of last night in prayer, and left her church this morning long before the bells of the convent bade the nuns arise for the duties of the day. Clad in the habit arranged for the Order of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, a dress very like that worn by the Sisters of Mercy, and with a flowing white veil that reached halfway down her back, Miss Drexel, the novice, who could then, if she desired, return to society's most fashionable circles, began to prepare for the final act which was to take her from the world during her life. After performing her ablutions she repaired to the convent chapel, where she knelt in prayer awaiting the hour of her profession. A few moments after the novice had taken her kneeling posture before the altar the black and white veiled sisters began to arrive, each repairing to the seat assigned her. The chapel itself added to the solemnity of the occasion. The deeply-stained windows let in but little light, while the gas jets here and there furnished that light which the early hour of the morning refused to give. Then, too, the altar, grand in its decorations, was lighted in every available spot by wax tapers which shed a gloomy luster through the room. When all the sisters were in their places and the hour of 6 o'clock had arrived Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, clothed in the insignia of his high office, ascended to the altar, where he began the celebration of a low mass. This lasted about three-quarters of an hour, during which time Miss Drexel, who was the principal figure among the sisters, knelt steadily and without a move in front of the altar. After the Archbishop had concluded his mass he turned to Miss Drexel and asked her the formal question prescribed by the church—viz.: "My child, what is your desire?" to which the novice replied that she desired to consecrate her life to the service of God in religion. The prayers for the occasion were then read by the Archbishop.

After Sister Catherine had completed the recital of the formula of the vows she received the holy communion and the veil and ring of the new order, given by Archbishop Ryan, of whose diocese Sister Catherine was a member.

Dry Bread and Black Coffee.

At the conclusion of the ceremony a repast of dry bread and black coffee was served, of which all partook quite freely. Sister Catherine has been in a retreat in the convent for the last ten days preparing for the serious step she took today. None of the novices who are in the convent are prepared yet to take the final vows, and until some of them are ready to become nuns Sister Catherine will remain where she is. Her principal convent at Andalusia, near Philadelphia, will not be ready for some time yet. She is desirous more fully to mature her plans in the place where she has gained her first experience in the labors and duties of a nun. It may be six months before Miss Drexel issues forth with her little band of workers. According to Mother Neri of Mercy Convent Sister Catherine as superior of the new order will retain control of her immense income, which she will in reality hold in trust for the benefit of the order.

The Founder of a New Order.

A new form of profession and one that under the rules of the Church had previously received the indorsement of the congregation of Cardinals was used today. This was due to the fact that Miss Drexel does not join the order of the Sisters of Mercy, but is to found an entirely new order, and consequently none of the rituals used in connection with existing orders was appropriate for the ceremony.

The event of today is a noteworthy one in the history of the Roman Catholic Church from the fact that Sister Catherine proposes to devote her life and fortune, the latter amounting to over $7,000,000, to the founding of a new order, and its special field of work will be among the Indians and colored people. The new order, which will be known as the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, has received the approbation of Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, who has had the matter under consideration for a long time, and it is understood that it has also received the favorable consideration of one of the congregation of Cardinals who are intrusted with authority and discretion in such matters.

The property at Andalusia on which the institution will be built includes six acres of land. The main building will have a frontage of 200 feet, with a square tower on the eastern end surmounted by a large cross. Two wings, each about 40x120 feet, will extend north from the main building. A wall will connect these two wings and form a court, which will serve as a cloister. The institution will be called the Elizabeth House, and work will be begun on it next month.

During all the time that Miss Drexel has been a novice and privileged to turn back from the religious life, many who knew her have thought that she might decide not to take the final step, but she presevered in her determination. During her novitiate Miss Drexel has worn the garb of the Sisters of Mercy and shared their work, doing some teaching, some ministering to the poor, and otherwise preparing under direction for her life calling. She has in that time paid several visits to Philadelphia, stopping at the convent of the order at Broad street and Columbia avenue instead of at the family residence. Her visits related in part to the disposition of her money in the Indian mission work already established.

At present her income, it is said, has not been allowed to accumulate, all the sisters having long pursued the course of giving large sums in aid of various charities of the Roman Catholic Church.

An Ancient Case.

William J. Miller, of Labon, N. J., has a brass spectacle case over 400 years old. The outside case on top and bottom has a ten years' calendar (from 1478 to 1497) engraved thereon, with instructions in Dutch, the figures, letters, etc., being quite legible.

Tourists, homeseekers, and capitalists contemplating a trip West should bear in mind that the Union Pacific system, the Overland route, is the direct line to Pacific Coast and Puget Sound points, touching, as it does en route, such prominent points as Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Leadville, Cheyenne, Ogden and Salt Lake City, Butte and Helena, Hailey and Boise City, Idaho, Baker City and Pendleton, Oregon, also the famous Palouse country, Walla Walla, Dayton, Pomeroy, Moscow, Wallace and Spokane Falls, The Dalles and Portland, Oregon.

Through tickets can be had via the Union Pacific to any California or Puget Sound points. First and second-class sleeping cars without change from Omaha and Kansas City to Portland and San Francisco, also Pullman's new elegant dining cars and first and second-class free reclining chair cars, are run between the above points.

Excursion tickets on sale daily to points in Utah, California, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

For information and descriptive pamphlets call or address
W. H. KNIGHT, General Agt. U. P. Ry.,
191 Clark street,
Chicago, Ill.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

BIBLE READINGS AND COLLECTIONS.

"Brother and Sister Dowie's" Method of Curing All Mortal Ills.

"Is any sick among you, call in the doctor. Does the precious Wed say that?" demanded a baldheaded little man in a black coat from which curved a pair of black trousers like funereal ice-calipers. "Aoh nao. It daon't. It saze: 'Late 'im coll in the eldahs of the chatch and they shall anoint 'im with oil and 'is sickness shall depott from 'im.'"

It was Brother Dowie who said this. Brother and Sister Dowie hold faith-healing sessions up in Washington Hall every Thursday afternoon and evening. And women come whose mouths are drawn down at the corners and who can't stand up long at a time. Men also come whose skin of the color of bar soap hangs in flaps around their chops, whose artificial teeth don't fit, and whose eyes are cloudy. There are younger men, but they are grunty. Some are disposed to grin at nothing in particular. One fellow had a dirty chaparral around his face, and when Brother Dowie got up on his toes and squeaked, "You must give your back tithes to Jesus!" he spread his face wide open and slapped his leg as if it were the greatest joke ever cracked. Most of the time he had his finger in his mouth.

And the air of that hall could be cut into little chunks and made into watch-charms. It ought to take a high polish after it got a little dried out. It is a little tacky just now, and it would have been better if it had been put in brine before the warm spell came on. It is a well-meaning air, but it needs travel and change. They got, say, 250 persons in the hall yesterday afternoon, and shut the door after them. One window was up perhaps two inches. It was carefully shut down. Common people who have to pay doctors' bills and nurses' wages, and all such, like more fresh air, but the faith-cure people appear to get along, if not exactly thrive, without it.

Brother Dowie's Prayer.

What do they do? Sister Dowie reads out of the Bible, and her reading is like unto that of a girl 8 year old. She stops at the hard words. While she is reading Brother Dowie sorts over letters. Then he makes a prayer something like this:

"Lord, the next letter is from a widow who has the salt rheum. This is a sad case; and she also asks that her granddaughter, who goes to dancing-shool, may see the error of her ways. Hear us, Lord. The next letter is from a lawyer in this town who wants to be cured of using tobacco. Hear us, Lord, and break off this accursed thing." And so on.

Then they take up a collection. This is a means of grace never neglected. As it is taken three times in the day it must help to pay Brother and Sister Dowie's car fare and buy a little candy besides.

There is a dear sister who plays the piano to the Gospel hymns. She hits the wrong keys mostly, but she has such an air of "Uh-oh! Did I make a mistake? Well, let it go," that nobody could criticise her. She is great on the interludes. Two thumps on the bass and a wabbly chord on the right hand. Never mind. Everything goes.

Brother Dowie makes a talk then. It is not a strong effort, oratorically speaking. It isn't absurd above the common. He says "haird" for "heard" and "saound" for "sound"; but that's Australian and all right. After a while he asks those who want to be healed to stand up, and the women draw the lines deeper from the corners of their mouths and pluck up their courage to the point of standing up.

Thinks It Helped Him.

The big man with the high-water trousers and corpulent and overgrown arctics stands up and holds up his hand. He has the rheumatism, he says, and he thinks the prayer of faith has helped him some. It hasn't been so bad this winter as it was two years ago. Weather isn't so cold, either.

Brother Dowie makes a prayer as he walks down the aisle and spreads out his hands with a mesmerizing twitch. Then he asks if anybody has been healed. Nobody has. Very well, he will see individual cases in his rooms right outside after the service is over.

The folk all believe in him. They all believe it is as wicked to call in a doctor in the case of diphtheria or scarlet-fever or a broken leg or pyæmia as it is for them to sit down and swear like a second mate. The proselyte-seeking women take an unbelieving man one side and find out if he is married. If he is they tell him such wonderful stories of what the prayer of faith has done that he is dazed until he talks it over with the family doctor. These women know Scripture and symptoms, and they are as nimble as housetop cats with both when they set out to snare an unbeliever, which is often as one walks in the door.

What Brother Dowie says and does in the little room opposite the entrance is not told. Before and after the meetings he is encompassed with a great press of sisters, who strive to get a word in edgewise.

At any rate, every Thursday persons seeking to find out have the opportunity, morning, afternoon, and evening. Any other evening a gentleman will stop the seeker for health with "Pass-word," for lodges meet in Washington Hall.

Reminiscence of Ancient Bogus Auctions.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The business of renting houses and furnishing them with gaudily upholstered furniture, a cheap piano, and "works of art" (such as flashy paintings in large frames gilded with Dutch metal or pyrites of iron), shoddy "Persian" rugs, etc., and then auctioning them to the unsuspecting as the property of a rich family declining housekeeping is by no means a new dodge. It was successfully practiced, some forty-five years ago, in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, the operators of the scheme being a couple of Londoners. They had for their auctioneer a young man. Prior to getting in with the newcomers he had worked for a licensed auction house at $18 per week and was quite happy. The three cities named were worked successfully and the young auctioneer's share of the "swag" (for that is about what it amounted to) summed up $50,000. Thus enriched a singular thing now took place. He became possessed of the idea that he would lose this money and that he would die in the almshouse. This thought so preyed upon his mind that one bright, beautiful afternoon he deliberately put a pistol to his head and scattered a portion of his brains over a desk in his counting-room. At the time of the deed he had all his wealth with him, every one of his pockets being crammed with bank-notes, gold, and silver.

I happened to pass the store just at the fatal moment, and, hearing the pistol shot, with others, rushed in. The smoke had not all passed away, and the body of the unfortunate man was still quivering, an old "pepper-box" (Allen) revolver, with one chamber empty, still tightly grasped in the right hand of the self-murderer. For years the horrible sight clung to me; but it finally vanished. Reading your article exposing the trick has brought the sad matter once more into my thoughts. I can close my eyes and see the sight I then beheld as though it happened a moment ago. This young auctioneer was well connected, and, for reasons best known to themselves, the real cause of his taking the fatal step was hushed up by his relatives who, nevertheless, distributed the estate to suit their taste. It was not given to charity though.

D.

The Dueber Watch Assignment.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 12.—Howard Douglass, assignee of the Dueber Watch company, has made application to the Probate Judge in regard to terms of agreement for the release of the Chicago property of the assigned now under attachment. If the court consents the assignment will be raised and the shops put in motion by the 1st of March. All the creditors have consented to a raising of the assignment.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.

No other baking powder does such work.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.

MIDWINTER SALE OF Men's Pantaloons.

We have often wondered as to whether our great Pantaloon business was attributable to the perfect fit and set of the garments, or because the quality was so high and the prices so moderate. We have about made up our minds that it is the combination of price, quality, and fit that does it.

Men's Pantaloons at $3.00.
Men's Pantaloons at $3.50.
Men's Pantaloons at $3.75.
Men's Pantaloons at $4.00.
Men's Pantaloons at $4.50.
Men's Pantaloons at $5.00.
Men's Pantaloons at $5.50.
Men's Pantaloons at $6.00.
Men's Pantaloons at $6.50.
Men's Pantaloons at $7.00.
Men's Pantaloons at $8.00.
Men's Pantaloons at $9.00.
Men's Pantaloons at $10.00.

Each and all of them the best of their kind for the price asked, and all of them worth more money.

A careful examination will show you the quality, and the fit can be tested by trying on a pair. We are willing to put our time against yours for this purpose.

See our display of pants, with prices, in Madison-st. windows.

Still selling Winter Overcoats and Ulsters at a discount of 20 per cent from marked price.

OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M. SATURDAY.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO. STATE & MADISON
FRANK REED, Manager.

The Great Cocoa of Europe, The Coming One of America.
MADE BY SPECIAL PROCESS—THE BEST.

Cocoa is of supreme importance as an article of diet. Van Houten's has *fifty per cent.* more flesh-forming properties than exist in the best of other cocoas.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA
"BEST & GOES FARTHEST"

The tissue of the cocoa bean is so softened as to render it easy of digestion, and, at the same time, the aroma is highly developed.

☞VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA ("once tried, always used") [illegible] for VAN HOUTEN'S [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR [illegible] U. S. Custom House and Post-Office Building, Chicago, Illinois [illegible] Bell, Superintendent.

The Chicago Tribune is Every Day Sending Over 25,000 Copies Direct From Its Own Office. No Middlemen. At The Lowest Trade Price. Accounts Solicited.

Dr. A. Owen's Electric Belt [illegible]

HATS SPRING STYLES. J. S. BARNES & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, 86 MADISON-ST. (TRIBUNE BUILDING.)

MADE THE WIZARD SICK.

GOULD NOT YET PREPARED TO ASSUME CONTROL OF THE EARTH.

His New York Friends Spread It on a Little Too Thick and Spoil the Game—A Desire to Unload Upon the Lambs Inspired the Gigantic Consolidation Dreams—Probability That Many Western Roads Will Be Forced into Bankruptcy—Other Railway News.

A dispatch received at New York from St. Augustine, Fla., yesterday afternoon, brought the sad intelligence that Jay Gould had been taken ill and started for New York on a special train. This is most unfortunate, as the New York parties who have been flooding the country with startling reports of acquisitions of additional systems of roads, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, ever since Gould started on his trip, were just getting ready to place the Wizard in control of the earth. Gould evidently was not yet prepared to assume so great a responsibility, and therefore concluded to return to New York and spoil the well-planned scheme of the Wall street conspirators. The prevailing opinion is that Gould's alleged illness is due to nausea created by the reports of his acquiring nearly every important railway system in the country.

There can hardly be a doubt that the stories about gigantic railway deals by Jay Gould were concocted by Wall street speculators for the purpose of booming stocks and giving them a chance to unload their holdings upon the unwary lambs. The anxiety to get out from under by the New York capitalists is due to the fact that a crisis in Western railroad affairs is believed to be approaching. The country west of the Missouri River has been almost entirely depleted of business, and east of the river but little grain is left in the elevators and warehouses. There is no chance for the Western railroads to get enough business between now and the time the next crops begin to move to pay more than their operating expenses, even if they should succeed in maintaining high rates, for which there is little prospect, for when business is as light as it is now the roads which are hard up will not hesitate to cut the rates when they find that thereby they can increase their tonnage. But aside from this the Granger Legislatures are engaged in enacting new measures calculated to reduce the revenues of the railroads. It is expected a number of Western roads will find themselves in the hands of receivers before many months. Such being the conditions Jay Gould and his friends are not likely to acquire larger interests in Western roads than they already possess. What they desire is to get rid of the large amounts of stock in the Union Pacific, Santa Fé, and other Western roads they were compelled to take a few months ago to avert a financial panic.

Regarding the report that Jay Gould had acquired an option on the Baltimore and Ohio a dispatch from Baltimore says:

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 12.—Orland Smith, First Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio, said this evening: "So far as I know there is nothing whatever in the reports concerning Jay Gould securing an option on the Baltimore and Ohio." There is a report in circulation that the Baltimore and Ohio has a traffic arrangement with the Norfolk and Western which will be availed of as soon as the latter's line from Front Royal, Va., to Washington and the Belt railroad tunnel through Baltimore are completed.

WILL BE DIVIDED.

Trans-Missouri Roads Withdraw from the Western Passenger Association.

The Trans-Missouri division of the Western Traffic Association met yesterday and the principal subject considered was the matter of separating the trans-Missouri passenger traffic from the Western Passenger Association and placing it with the Trans-Missouri Freight Association in charge of Chairman Smith. Action to divorce the trans-Missouri passenger business from the Western Passenger Association was taken about two weeks ago, but Chairman Finley held that the trans-Missouri roads could not withdraw from his association without giving thirty days' notice. The Burlington and one or two other roads did not look kindly upon the proposition and further action became necessary in order to carry out the scheme. After some discussion it was decided unanimously to withdraw from the Western Passenger Association and all roads agreed to give the required thirty days' notice of withdrawal. Neither the Fort Scott and Memphis nor the Missouri, Kansas and Texas was represented and Chairman Smith was directed to communicate with the officers of those roads and get them to join the association. A committee was appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the transaction of the trans-Missouri passenger business with instructions to report to the meeting this morning.

ADJUSTED WESTERN RATES.

The Western and Northwestern Divisions Get Through Their Work.

The Western and Northwestern Divisions completed their labors yesterday. The matter of divisions with the Union Pacific on Kearney and Black Hills railway traffic was left with the Chairman for adjustment, and a schedule of rates on packing-house products from the general territory of the association to Mississippi Valley points, also to Ohio River crossings on Green line business, was adopted, the changes made being mostly in the nature of slight advances over present rates. Agreement was had by the lines from Yankton, Dak., for the establishment of a basis of rates on Portland cement from that point to the general territory of the association. A rate of 25 cents per 100 pounds on farm wagons, C. L., West Superior, Wis., to Chicago and Peoria, was authorized. It was also agreed to make a rate of 36 cents per 100 pounds on furniture, C. L., Fond du Lac, Wis., to East St. Louis. An agreement was had for the establishment of through rates on grain from Northern Pacific and Great Northern points to Chicago and Milwaukee, the agreed basis being substantially on the basis of 10 cents per 100 pounds above the rates to St. Paul. A proposition was submitted regarding changes in rates on live hogs to Chicago from points in Southeastern Dakota, and was referred to a committee of the interested lines for adjustment. A rate of 17 cents per 100 pounds on packing-house products, C. L., Cedar Rapids to St. Paul, was authorized. A proposition to reduce the rate from Cedar Rapids to St. Louis failed to secure the vote necessary for adoption. Action was taken in regard to rates on stone from Lake Superior points to Omaha and Sioux City, it being understood that action necessary to equalize the Lake Superior industries as against the Colorado quarries should be taken. A proposition to establish a rate of 12 cents per 100 pounds on fireproof building tile, Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis, failed of adoption. A rate of 75 cents per 100 pounds on mining machinery, Chicago to Deadwood, was agreed to; also a rate of 20 cents per 100 pounds on blue vitriol, C.L., Omaha to Chicago. A proposition to make a rate of 16 cents per 100 pounds on wrought-iron pipe, Chicago to Cedar Rapids, failed to secure the vote necessary for adoption; also a proposition to reduce the rate on malt from Des Moines to Chicago, Peoria, and St. Louis.

It was agreed to make no change in the current rate on bridge iron material, Chicago to St. Paul, a proposition having been made to reduce the rate to 15 cents per 100 pounds. The application of Central Traffic Association lines for an adjustment of rates to St. Paul and Minneapolis from Ohio River crossings was referred to the Joint Conference Committee of Eastern and Western lines, a meeting of such committee to be held at as early a date as practicable.

MADE MANY CHANGES IN RATES.

Eastern Roads Take No Action, However, Regarding Rate-Cutting.

The Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association concluded its labors yesterday. Considerable business of more or less importance was transacted, but the most important subject which was to have been considered—namely: the matter of cutting and manipulating east-bound freight rates, was not taken up at all. Chairman Blanchard made only casual reference to the matter, saying he did not think it necessary to take any action, as the rate-cutting had been reduced to a minimum. It is understood, however, that the reason the matter was passed over is that the trunk-line Presidents have decided to investigate and take action in the matter.

It was decided that the present commodity rates on lime, car-loads, Sandusky and other lime-producing stations to certain Illinois points, should be restored to the former basis—namely: 22 cents per barrel, taking effect March 1. The Cleveland, Hocking Valley and Toledo was authorized to continue its present commodity tariff on fire-proofing and flue-lining, C. L., from Logan, Haydenville, and Nelsonville, O., to all points in the territory of the Central Traffic Association on the basis of the present rates on fire-brick from the same points. It was agreed that the present commodity rates on ice intermediate between all points in the territory of the association should be continued until April 1, when they will be canceled, and that with a view of advancing the present low rates the Chairman of the association should call a meeting of all lines interested to convene at Chicago at an early date to prepare a list of rates to be submitted for adoption at the next meeting of the committee. The question of reducing the minimum car-load weight on dry hides, C. L., was referred to the Classification Committee for consideration. It was decided to refer all questions growing out of the recent arrangement for through rates from points in Central Traffic Association territory to Northwestern points to the joint committee of Eastern and Western roads for further consideration. It was agreed that rates on radiators, C. L., between points in the territory of the association be made the same as rates on stoves, to take effect Feb. 23; also that a commodity rate be made on railroad spikes, car-loads, Pittsburg to Chicago, of 15 cents per 100 pounds, and on same basis to other association points, taking effect Feb. 23. It was agreed that the expense of all telegrams from shippers making inquiries as to rates and giving routing instructions, etc., should be paid by the shipper. It was agreed to submit the question of reducing the iron rates to a special vote of the members of the association.

NEW "SOO" CONNECTION.

The Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Will Build to the Iron Mines.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—F. N. Finney, Vice-President of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, says his company is likely to build a line connecting the Marquette ore district with Gladstone, which would give the line a shipping port on Lake Michigan. "There has been some talk of such an extension," said Mr. Finney, "and it may be built. The 'Soo' tracks will be used a portion of the distance if the South Shore is extended to a Green Bay port." The "Soo" has ore docks at Gladstone, and Mr. Finney's statement goes to show that the South Shore will use those docks in addition to several miles of "Soo" track.

Ferdinand Schlesinger and Attorney J. G. Flanders are in New York for the purpose of closing the deal whereby the Chicago and Northwestern acquires the Escanaba, Iron Mountain and Western railroad. The sale has been consummated, and only legal formalities remain to be arranged. The Northwestern's ownership will date from Feb. 15.

President Norton of the L. & N. Resigns.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the directors of the Louisville and Nashville today President Norton presented a letter of resignation. In it he says: "It has been my intention for a considerable time to retire from the Presidency of the Louisville and Nashville as soon as the financial affairs of the company were in a condition entirely satisfactory and success was assured to the various improvements in progress. I have so determined because my private family affairs demand a share of my personal attention, and because I feel that the work I undertook has been in a measure performed. We have now been enabled, by converting a portion of the bonded debt into stock, very largely to reduce our fixed charges; a new 4 per cent bond, secured by a unified mortgage, has been placed upon the market, providing for all future wants of the company; the physical condition of the property has improved greatly; new properties have strengthened our position greatly, and we have returned at last to a cash dividend-paying basis. Under these circumstances I feel I now may carry out my purpose without injury to the affairs of the company, and I hereby tender my resignation of the office of President of the Louisville and Nashville, to take effect April 15, 1891." The resignation was accepted and a committee appointed to suggest suitable action on the letter.

Meeting of the Illinois Railroad Commission

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners met today to hear the representatives of the railroads who asked an opportunity to protest against the new schedule of live-stock rates established by the board, but they were unable to appear today and the hearing was postponed until next Wednesday. The Commissioners decided to recommend to the Legislature the enactment of a law for the better protection of the holders of warehouse receipts by requiring the periodical weighing of grain in warehouses of class "A." The bill provides that such grain shall be weighed at least once a year, at a time to be fixed by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, who are to designate an inspector and assistants to be present when the weighing is done.

Railroad Notes.

Chairman Walker called another meeting yesterday of the Commissioners of the various divisions of the Central Traffic Association to be held at his office next Tuesday to take further steps to get the new association in working order.

B. J. Reynolds, formerly Passenger Agent of the Milwaukee and Northern at Chicago, has been appointed City Passenger Agent of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western at Chicago, in place of A. W. Russell, deceased.

The lines in the Western Passenger Association have agreed to grant reduced rates for the round trip for the following occasions: Seventeenth annual meeting Illinois State Dairymen's Association, Dixon, Ill., Feb. 18 to 20, fare and one-third from points in Illinois; annual convention Iowa State Temperance Alliance, Des Moines, Ia., March 3 to 6, fare and one-third from points in Iowa; annual meeting Minnesota Conference Scandinavian Lutheran Augustana Synod, Minneapolis, Minn., March 10 to 20, fare and one-third from points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

MANY WILL GO OUT OF BUSINESS.

How the Abolishing of the Duty on Glucose Will Affect Manufacturers Thereof.

In anticipation of April 1, when the duty of two cents will be taken off raw sugar, the glucose manufacturers are running their plants on a smaller scale and some of them are preparing to go out of business altogether. Dr. Firmenich, the head of the Firmenich Manufacturing company, said yesterday that his concern will have ceased to manufacture glucose by May 15.

"The business will be reduced nine-tenths," said he, "and the only demand for glucose will be from candy manufacturers. The sugar refiners will have it all their own way, as they can make sirup at a cost of twenty cents a gallon and with corn at fifty cents a bushel glucose men cannot compete. Factories at Waukegan, Rockford, Leavenworth, Kansas, and St. Joseph, Mo., are already closed, as the customers will not give any orders ahead, knowing that a reduction in price will come soon. Even now glucose sirup is being sold at twenty-three cents a gallon wholesale, which is two cents less than its cost.

"Yes, the Sugar Trust has worked this thing pretty well. It will make a great deal of money out of it. With sugar coming in free in such large quantities from Cuba and the West Indies the trust can manufacture cheaply and readily. Heretofore nine-tenths of the table sirup has been corn sirup. It has been pronounced by experts to be far more wholesome than the cheap sugar sirup—that's the reason candy manufacturers use it. I made the first glucose in America twenty-three years ago in Buffalo, starting in business with the use of fifty bushels of corn a day. Since that time the business has grown so that until lately there were twelve glucose factories in the country with a combined capital of $20,000,000. Their average daily consumption of corn last year was 70,000 bushels, and with that outlet cut off the farmers will suffer through overloading the market and hammering down the price.

"Another dire result of the breaking up of the glucose business will be the loss of employment to thousands of men. We had expected to head off this ruinous piece of legislation, or at least obtain some kind of compromise, but had relied too much on the promises of politicians. It is too late now."

The Connecticut Mutual Life.

One striking feature of the forty-fifth annual statement of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company is the plainness of its figures. Another is the material growth of business the past year; and another, still, the undeniably strong character of the company as set forth in its totals. After forty-five years of business it shows 64,147 policies in force, aggregating $153,234,742 on Dec. 31, 1890. Its gross assets on that day were $58,747,707.44; its liabilities were $53,175,707.25. Its surplus was $5,572,000.19, which was an increase during the year of $491,823.58. Then the cost of doing business has in one year decreased 6-10ths of 1 per cent, or from 9.98 per cent in 1889 to 9.37 in 1890. This ratio of expenses of management to receipts is lower than that of any other company.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

WILL STICK TO ENGLAND.

THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

William Boulter Says Canada Is Imposing Upon Great Britain and Will Continue to Impose—Neither Annexation nor Unrestricted Reciprocity Is Wanted—An Amusing Incident Resulting from a Similarity of Names—Arrivals at the Hotels.

"Canada does not want annexation to the United States, unrestricted reciprocity, or to be separated entirely from Great Britain," said William Boulter of Picton, Ont., when at the Tremont House yesterday. Mr. Boulter is President of the Canadian branch of the Western Packers' Canned Association, was born and raised in Canada, and has always taken an active part in Canadian politics.

"The election will soon take place and the liveliest interest is being taken in the issues," continued Mr. Boulter. "The nominations will be made Feb. 26 and the election held March 5. The two parties at this election are known as the Liberal Conservatives, led by Sir John Macdonald, who has been in power since 1878, and the Grits, the opposition party, led by the Hon. Wilfred Laurier of Quebec. The issue that will be submitted to the people in March is whether or not it is best to have unrestricted reciprocity, which means a step towards annexation. I am a conservative, and maintain that the adoption of a common tariff with the United States against the rest of the world would involve discrimination against England. That we cannot afford to do. The increase of the tariff by the United States on barley from 10 per cent to 30 per cent has caused much dissatisfaction in Canada, as barley is our chief product. In return for this we admitted corn for 7½ per cent. That is the kind of reciprocity we desire, but your recent tariff law spoiled that exchange, and it may become necessary in order to make things even to increase the duty on corn.

"There is some talk among the most radical of the opposition party about a desire to be severed entirely from British rule. Such a thing would be impossible for a young country like Canada. We could never support an army and navy, and could not afford to send high-salaried representatives to foreign countries. Such a thing would be impossible. And there is no reason why we should leave England. We could not be more independent than we are now. We make our own laws, select our own candidates, and when we desire anything England is asked to extend it. Instead of England imposing upon Canada, it is Canada that imposes upon England. The British army and navy are ready to respond to our call, but if we were severed from our mother country we would have nothing. It is absolutely essential to our prosperity that we cling to Great Britain.

"Sir John Macdonald will certainly be retained, and his majority will show how the people feel in regard to unrestricted reciprocity, allegiance to the crown, and against annexation."

The name "Grace Darling" in the register at the Leland caused a mild excitement yesterday. It developed, however, something to the chagrin of several callers that no miracle had been accomplished, and the famous woman who departed this life some years ago had not returned to earth. It was another Grace Darling.

Palmer—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Patterson, Geneva, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Crant, Portland; T. E. Rogers, New York; J. E. Rich, Brooklyn; S. A. D. Oliver, Kansas City; G. M. Huston, St. Louis; Henry P. Ayers, Peoria; Millard T. Waltz, U. S. A.; E. R. Fay, Auburn, N. Y.; J. H. Marshall, Denver; Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Edmunds, Louisville.

Auditorium—J. C. Garrison, Milwaukee; I. C. Wilson, Oshkosh, Wis.; G. C. Fabyn, Milwaukee; C. E. Stafford, Pittsburg; C. A. Dean, Kansas City; J. C. Holt, Grand Rapids; H. P. Rug, St. Paul; F. A. Avery, Ottawa; J. B. Speed, Louisville.

Grand Pacific—E. E. Stockwell, San Francisco; T. S. Howland, Boston; Ben Reynolds, Cincinnati; C. B. Meyers, St. Louis; Alexander D. Anderson, Washington, D. C.

Sherman—T. W. Tracy, Rockford, Ill.; T. W. Quinby, Dubuque; E. T. Rankin, Piqua, O.; J. E. Miner, Indianapolis; J. A. Pine, New York.

Tremont—E. L. Webster, Jackson, Mich.; J. B. Lynn, Chattanooga, Tenn.; E. W. Crosby, Boston; J. C. Wilson, St. Louis; W. E. Tilden, Detroit.

Wellington—E. W. Church, Cleveland; E. B. Yates, Beloit; Thomas N. Mack, Alabama; W. S. Murphy, Milwaukee.

Leland—Capt. Charles S. Taylor, U. S. A.; A. B. Marshall, Cleveland; C. E. Morrison, Boston; T. N. Jones, Detroit; C. A. Sperry, Detroit.

Richelieu—A. C. Driggs, Yokohama, Japan; Dexter Belknap, Louisville; T. D. Balderston, Boston; W. G. Price, Pittsburg.

MANY FAVOR A LONGER TERM.

Representative Kern's Mayoralty Bill Is Received with Approval.

At the City-Hall and other places of public resort yesterday the bill of Representative Kern to make the Mayor's term of office four years and to make him ineligible to reëlection was much discussed. As a rule the politicians did not seem to like it. They said it would make the Mayor too autocratic. He would be above his party. Then it was argued also that a Mayor, though he could not have a second term for himself, would work for a second term for some friend whom he could control. Business-men, on the other hand, seemed to favor the bill. They do not like the turmoil of frequent election contests. It interferes with business as a Presidential election and all manner of elections do.

Norman Williams—In our large cities the usual term of office of the Mayor is so short that it is well nigh impossible for one to grasp the business of so large a corporation. In the best governed cities of the world the Mayor is chosen for a long term. I should favor as long a term as can be procured and see no reason why there should be any restriction in the law preventing the Mayor from being reëlected if he has proven a competent and efficient officer.

City Clerk Amberg—If we had some such law the Mayor would exercise his best judgment in filling the offices and in conducting the affairs of the city. The term now is not long enough for a man to become acquainted with his duties and execute a policy, no matter how good his ideas.

Chief Clerk Twohig of the Election Commissioners' Office—It takes a Mayor a good part of his term to thoroughly master and understand the workings of the municipality, and if during his first term of two years he has so conducted affairs that the people want him they should have an opportunity to reëlect him. I would object to a term of four years because two years is long enough to have a man who is unsatisfactory and the people should have an opportunity to reject him. In other words, a term of two years will enable the people to judge whether or not they want the same man for an additional two years.

Ald. Gahan—The general proposition is all right, and if some such law were enacted it would be a benefit to the people. As it is, there are too many elections, and a man hardly becomes competent until it is time for another election and he has to enter a contest for another term.

Ald. Noble—I think there might be a compromise on three years. The Mayor ought to be ineligible. As matters run now the two-years Mayor begins to plot for reëlection as soon as he has taken the oath of office. The consequence is jobbery, extravagance, and municipal misgovernment. I am a Republican, but I hope that whoever is nominated on the Republican ticket this spring will be pledged to a non-partisan administration.

Franklin MacVeagh—Kern's measure seems to be a good one and I hope it will pass.

Another bill much discussed yesterday was Senator Knopf's bill to make the term of County Commissioners two years. Everybody around the County Building favored the plan. They said that before the Commissioners now know the routine of the office they are hustled out. Each new man that comes in has new favorites. The changes in office are frequent, and not for the good of the service. "I favor the two-year plan," said Sheriff Gilbert. "But I think I would make a change in Knopf's bill so as to provide that fourteen Commissioners should be elected next fall, seven for two years and seven for one year; a President of the County Board also for one year. Thereafter seven Commissioners would be elected every year to serve for two years and the President every year. The people would then have an opportunity to change the complexion of the board every year."

Mr. Gilbert is alone, however, at the County Building in his advocacy of the seven-Commissioner two-year plan. All the County Commissioners and nearly all the county officers favor the Knopf plan, which, by the way, is attributed to Coroner Hertz.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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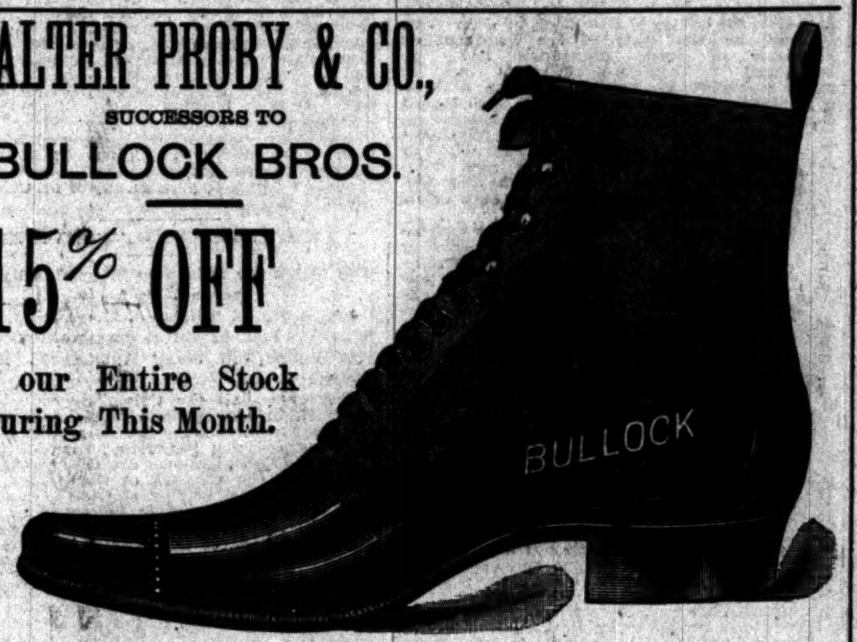

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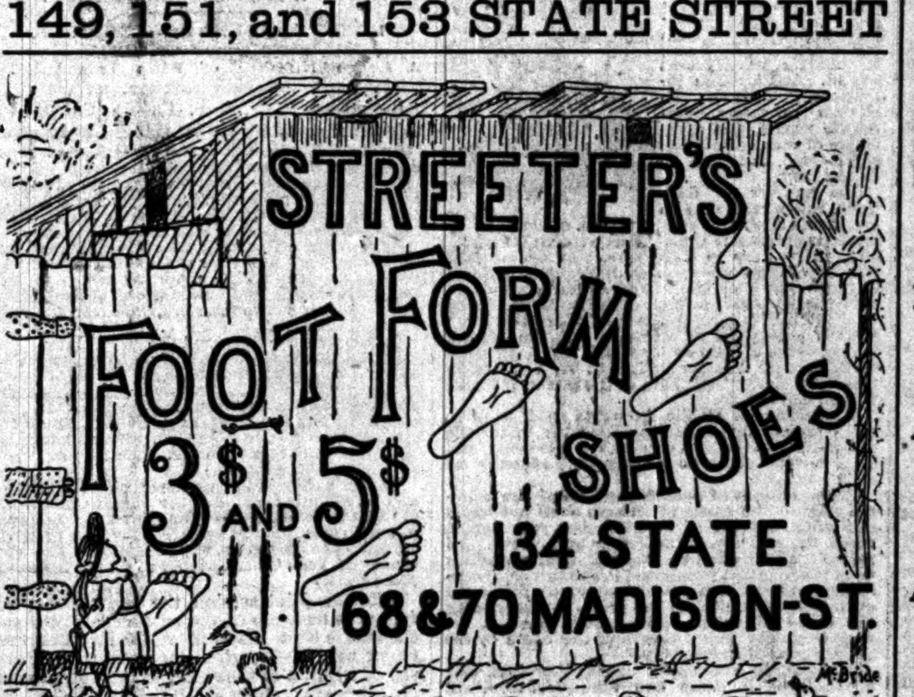

"FOR A CONGRESSIONAL CORONER."

Inspector Sunderland's Summing Up of a Meat-Inspection Bill.

Long and sore will be the prospects of Chicago packers in the event of the passage of the substitute Inspection bill introduced by Congressman Hatch at Washington. The substitute bill requires inspection, but does not authorize the inspector to destroy the condemned subject. It contains a section especially valuable to farmers, by exempting from the provisions of the bill cattle, sheep, and swine slaughtered by any farmer upon his own farm and allowing him to carry them from one State to another without inspection, providing they are not taken to a packing or canning house.

Said Mr. Cudahy: "It is well in accord with the system evolved from the legislators' lately discovered love for the farmer—and his votes. From a casual glance at its provisions I believe, in the event of its passage, it would not receive the sanction of the higher courts. It smacks of class legislation. I know no rule of moral procedure that would withhold a farmer from shipping a class of products discreditable to an established firm or corporation."

Said Inspector J. N. Sunderland: "The bill provides, I understand, for a Congressional Coroner who shall sit on each separate slaughtered carcass and render a verdict in accordance with the facts before him. Perhaps from the less succulent swine will be taken an ante-mortem statement on the nature and extent of their disability. In the meantime the farmers will be allowed to flood the market with the product hitherto refused by packers and buyers. There is a rigid examination at present, and any further provisions would be perfectly useless. I see no reason for special legislation for farmers outside of politics."

Mr. Armour had not given special attention to the proposed enactment, and, though declaring himself in favor of rigid inspection, believed the bill to be too loose in its provisions to run the gantlet of both Houses.

Sues the City for Damages.

WACO, Tex., Feb. 12.—Mrs. Elizabeth Stallard has filed a suit to recover $15,000 damages from the City of Waco. The plaintiff alleges that during a small-pox epidemic in this city about six months ago her husband was stricken with the plague and was immediately, while in a high fever, seized upon by the city officials and thrust into a pest-cart and hauled to a place beyond the city limits, where he was kept a prisoner until his death, which occurred shortly after his forcible removal to the small-pox hospital.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

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Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

MORGAN'S TIRELESS JAW.

DEMOCRATS DEPENDED UPON HIM TO KILL THE ELECTION BILL.

He Readily Accepted the Contract to Discuss the Subject for Any Length of Time—Silly English Stories about Mr. Blaine's Reciprocity Policy and His Connection with President Garfield's Cabinet—A Pleasing Official Picture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The Republicans in the Senate have one consolation in the defeat of the Election bill, and that is in knowing what they have escaped at the hands of the Democrats. Senator Morgan is one of the most tireless and endless talkers ever known in public life. He can talk upon any subject. He never hesitates for a word and apparently never sees the end of his discourse. He talks with an easy flow and a monotony of accent which would drive any one to sleep if obliged to listen. He never has the slightest vivacity of manner, nor does he ever express any feeling. He is a man of wide accomplishments and great reading. His mind is a storehouse of vast learning. His speeches all read well. His English is clean and the facts which he gives in support of his arguments trustworthy. Yet there is no one in the Senate who has ever been able to follow Mr. Morgan and listen to one of his speeches from beginning to end without displaying a most heroic will and iron resolution. He is nearly always in his seat in the Senate. He watches the debates closely. He takes notes of nearly every speech delivered on the Republican side. He rises readily to every point of controversy, and drones interminably his carefully delivered replies. He never has shown any signs of fatigue even during the all-night sessions. Whenever he rises to speak the Republicans fly to the cloakroom. Some of his fellow-Democrats who respect and admire his abilities remain to keep him company, and they are relieved by other Democrats from time to time. No one has ever dreamed of trying to shut off Mr. Morgan. It is a question whether any closure resolution could be devised which could dam up the resistless flow of his oratory. It now appears that the Democrats have been holding Mr. Morgan in reserve. He was not very prominent in the Election bill debate. I do not think that he could have spoken more than a week during this discussion. This unusual moderation on his part has awakened suspicion. Suspicion has stimulated investigation, and investigation has developed the Democratic plot. In a word it was this: If the Republicans had carried through their project of seeking to sit out the Election bill then the Democrats would all, after having made a final brief protest, left the whole affair in the hands of Senator Morgan. He would then have begun a speech which would have continued without break until the 4th of March. All of his Democratic associates say that Mr. Morgan would have been more than equal to the occasion. At any rate they were perfectly willing to leave him in the breach to maintain the integrity of the perfect freedom of the Senatorial debates and to oppose alone with his iron jaw the so-called revolutionary proceedings of the Republicans.

A Weird English Story About Blaine.

Some very astonishing news about America is often heard in London. It is nearly always from the lips of some very distinguished American visitor. The latest piece of news comes from the London *Chronicle*. It is from an American gentleman not named. He was, however, so prominent in American politics that it was through his influence alone that Garfield was nominated for the Presidency. Naturally such a gentleman speaks with absolute authority when he tells the inside history of the making of Gen. Garfield's Cabinet and names the conditions under which Mr. Blaine accepted the position of Secretary of State. He says that before the making of Garfield's Cabinet Mr. Blaine went privately through Canada and interviewed the heads of all of the leading commercial interests of that province. He obtained from these representatives approval of his scheme to have political and commercial union with Canada. Then Mr. Blaine, still in disguise, I suppose, crossed the Canadian line, entered once more his own country, went directly to Gen. Garfield and informed him unless his Canadian policy was accepted that he would not consent to enter the Cabinet. Thus the English writer sagely observes Mr. Blaine's policy for capturing Canada was developed long ago, because Gen. Garfield, when he saw Mr. Blaine fresh from Canadian soil armed with such a powerful policy, at once surrendered and put Mr. Blaine into his Administration family. If such a story had not been told by an influential gentleman who had himself secured Gen. Garfield's nomination at Chicago it might be doubted. It is rather a reflection on the reporters of the American newspapers that Mr. Blaine was able to escape from them for so long a time, and that he could make a tour of Canada in disguise will be regarded probably by the mugwump press as another evidence of Mr. Blaine's deceptive powers. Then, too, he must have added to his skill as a diplomatist the second sight of a political seer. He must have made this tour of Canada during the period before Garfield's election, because Mr. Blaine happened to be a member of the United States Senate at that time, and after Garfield's election was in Washington and at his post in the Senate.

English Readers Easily Fooled.

The distinguished American in London who has unusual knowledge of our political situation is rather a familiar figure. He is no common historian. He never has taken part in anything small. His participation in American politics rarely goes beneath those great movements which nominate and elect Presidents. He is one of those quiet and unostentatious individuals who never appear upon the surface in his own country, who is so far in the background that no one discovers that he has any relations with American politics, and whose wonderful power is so subtly concealed that no one dreams that he has any influence whatever until he unbosoms himself to some member of the English public. In some respects the English people are the most credulous regarding stories about American affairs. They have apparently no gauge for measuring any so-called information concerning America. They are nearly always more ready to believe the improbable than the probable. And nothing is better illustrative of the egotism of the English people in a political sense than their ready belief that Mr. Blaine's reciprocity policy has its beginning and its ending in possible future relations with a British Province, Canada. It would be impossible to make an Englishman believe that Canada was never considered in connection with this policy except in the remotest degree, and that her participation in it has been purely voluntary after she has seen the progress that the United States is making in establishing trade relations with the South American countries.

This credulousness concerning our politics is often extended to financial matters. Upwards of one hundred millions sterling have been invested by English people during the last five years in American enterprises. Some of these have been very good and many of them have not been. London for a long time has been a perfect gold mine for American adventurers. I have heard some of the most startling declarations made there concerning the financial standing of individuals who could not negotiate a loan of $10 in the streets of New York. I remember being in the private office of a London banker last fall when he began making inquiries concerning a notorious New-Yorker who was never known to have $100 of his own and who never under any circumstances was known to pay a bill. The grave London banker had been completely captivated by the noisy chatter of this New York adventurer. He believed that he was an intimate friend of Jay Gould and a confidential broker constantly employed by the Vanderbilts. He had even gone to the extent of carrying stock for him on financial information cabled to him from New York signed "J. G." It would not do much good to expose such a transaction in the English newspapers. The next adventurer who came along who talked well would find some one in London to believe him.

Pleasures of Official Life.

I saw a picture in one of the bureaus of the customs division in the Treasury Department yesterday, a picture which explains, perhaps, the chief charm of official existence. Here was a great, rotund, portly, comfortable looking chief of a bureau. He was in a large elegantly furnished room, well lighted and ventilated. A bright wood fire sparkled under a broad oak mantel at one side of the room. He sat in a great leather cushioned chair at one side of a blue-covered desk, littered with papers. Upon the opposite side of this broad desk sat a blonde-haired, regular-featured, ladylike-looking typewriter secretary. She was neatly dressed in black. She sat with her notebook in front of her, pencil poised, and a look of earnest devotion to duty in her eyes as she gazed into the rugged-featured face of her chief, ready to respectfully take down every word he should utter. At his left, in response to a call of an electric bell, stood a colored servant dressed in black, in an attitude of respectful attention. At his right was a chief of division also bowing very low as he presented a knotty point involving some construction of the Tariff law for the consideration of the mighty intellect of his chief. At the door at the right and the left stood messengers and clerks in attitudes of frozen attention gazing at the dignitary who sat enthroned in the center of the room, not daring to advance until he should nod his Jove-like head. At the time of my call official duty for the moment had relaxed. The dignitary for a moment turned from his mighty task of oiling the wheels of the Government of the United States and was relating a pleasant story. Every face was turned with the prepared smile which foreshadowed the hearty laughter sure to come at the end of the story. It was an interesting picture and perhaps explains the happiness that men have in official life and their reluctance in retiring to the rude buffets and cold disrespect often found in the transaction of private business.

T. C. CRAWFORD.

TUG-OF-WAR OVER PENSION FEES.

The Situation in Congress—Shyster Claims—Attorneys' Unlawful Practices.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—[New York Herald.]—Now comes the battle-royal in Congress between the pensioners of the country and their friends in Congress on the one side and the pension claim-agent sharks and their friend Quay on the other.

The Pension Appropriation bill is in conference committee, and the next twenty-four hours will decide whether Matthew Stanley Quay, a United States Senator from Pennsylvania, with all of the millionaire pension claim-agent ring of Washington and political heelers, has the power to successfully oppose the wishes of the majority of the Representatives of the old soldier constituency in the House and euchre the worthy pensioners of America out of a round $5,000,000, transferring that sum to the pockets of the greatest band of parasites who ever fattened upon a defenseless victim.

The subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations met this morning and considered the Quay amendment to the Pension Appropriation bill, which exempts pending claims in the Pension Bureau from the operation of the clause of the bill reducing attorneys' fees.

The subcommittee after a short consultation agreed to accept Senator Quay's amendment, with the proviso that in the pending claims so exempted a written contract must be on file in the Pension Bureau. This proviso, if agreed to, will nullify Senator Quay's amendment, as there are but very few contracts on file.

The Senate and the House thus being unable to agree upon the attorney fees section of the bill a conference committee from each body was appointed to agree upon some form which will be acceptable to both the Senate and House. The Senate conferrees are Messrs. Allison, Dawes, and Gorman, and the House conferrees Messrs. Morrow, Peters, and Sayers. The claim-agent sharks' interests will suffer at the hands of these gentlemen.

The progress of the fight which has been waged against the claim agents is interesting. The first move was made when the House added the following amendment to the pension appropriation:

> That hereafter no agent or attorney shall demand, receive, or be allowed any compensation under existing law exceeding $2 in any claim for increase of pension on account of the increase of the disability for which the pension has been allowed.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations agreed to this amendment and went a step further by adding the following:

> Nor a sum exceeding $5 in any claim under the act of June 27, 1890, and no compensation shall be paid in any such claim until the allowance of the same, and no compensation shall be allowed for services rendered in securing the passage of any special act of Congress granting a pensioner an increase of pension in any case that has been presented at the Pension-Office or is allowable under the general pension laws.

When the bill was reported to the Senate Senator Quay secured the adoption of the following:

> Provided, however, that the foregoing provisions in relation to fees of agents or attorneys shall not apply to any case now pending where there is an existing lawful contract.

The House Committee on Appropriations today qualified this amendment by adding "now on file in the Pension Bureau."

Thus the matter stands pending action of the conference committee.

Assistant Secretary Bussey has written a second letter to the Commissioner of Pensions again calling attention to the questionable methods employed by a class of pension attorneys to procure business for themselves. Reference is made to a particular case, in which the pensioner receives the highest pension obtainable under the law, and yet he is promised an increase, and is deceived into filing another application.

It is the judgment of the department, says the Assistant Secretary, that these disreputable and illegitimate methods should not be permitted among attorneys who are admitted to practice before it. It being evident that these attorneys take advantage of and are guided by the published lists of the names of persons who are allowed pensions, the Assistant Secretary suggests that hereafter the post-office addresses of pensioners be not given to the press, and that clerks in the Pension Bureau be prohibited from disclosing to any one the name or address of any pensioner or applicant.

Fresh Blood for the Navy.

New York *Tribune*: Now that Senator Cameron has introduced his resolution providing for an investigation of the personnel of the navy it is to be hoped that the question will be pursued into its remotest ramification. It is a question of great importance to the American people. We have at last taken steps to provide ourselves with a naval establishment worthy the name; why should we not interest ourselves in securing for the material part of that establishment the equipment of brains and energy and efficiency which alone can give it force? Ships without armament amount to nothing; but ships even with the finest armament are still impotent unless they are provided with the vital principle of intelligence, enthusiasm, and zeal.

The Secretary of the Navy has told the country, as the result of conscientious and deliberate examination, that the personnel of the navy is on the high road to demoralization. He has shown that there are no sufficient means of purging the active list of incapable men, and he leaves us to draw the inevitable conclusion that the system now in vogue is fatal to any hope of an ideal or even an average navy. It is clear that there must be a radical reform in this respect if we are to realize the full benefit of the splendid work that is being done in our docks and navy-yards and arsenals. Of what use is it to construct magnificent vessels, strong and swift, and to arm them with formidable batteries and advanced appliances, if we are without the Captains fitted properly to command, maneuver, and employ them?

How shall we rid ourselves of the inefficient material that clogs the active list? How shall we secure for the command and the conduct of our splendid new warships the best, the brainiest, the most competent, and zealous officers in the service? In a word, we must consider the interests of the service, and especially to divorce it from favoritism, from convention, and from the stagnating influences of routine. We have neglected these things. The Secretary of the Navy says so with great emphasis.

Got Things Mixed.

The Utica *Herald* tells a good story of a young preacher of Auburn Theological Seminary who started on a recent Saturday to supply a church in another town. At a point on the route he had to change cars, and, in his haste, seized the gripsack of a man who was traveling with a wife and baby, instead of his own. The mistake was discovered too late to be corrected, so the young theolog was landed in a country town with a lot of infants' supplies, and an anxious mother had only two sermons and some copies of the "Family Advocate and Guardian" (which the student intended to distribute among some poor families) with which to make her own and baby's toilet.

Can Take Their Choice.

The Government in Basle, Switzerland, offers the inhabitants of that city the choice between being cremated and being buried when they die.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

GETTING UNDER COVER.

DEMOCRATS PREPARING TO JOIN THE RECIPROCITY PROCESSION.

Senator Carlisle and Mr. Mills Pushing Measures by Which They Hope to Gain Some of the Credit Due to Mr. Blaine—Members of the Lower House Discuss the Pension and Civil-Service Bureaus in Connection with Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The Democratic leaders who see farther ahead than their noses are fearful of the effect the Administration's reciprocity policy will have in drawing their fire in the next Presidential campaign. They know that their overwhelming majority in the next House will probably force through a "ripper" tariff reform bill, from which the reaction may be as great as it was from the high duties of the McKinley bill. If they can divert this free-trade sentiment into the direction of reciprocity they may at least be able to share some of the credit with Secretary Blaine. Senator Carlisle saw this some time ago when he introduced a resolution looking to a reciprocity commission with Canada. His resolution was not unlike that introduced into the House by Mr. Hitt, which Speaker Reed and Maj. McKinley are smothering. Now Senator Carlisle is the author of a resolution for executive information bearing on the Brazilian reciprocity arrangement. He wants all the information which the Executive Department can give. Mr. Mills in the House, as heretofore has been noted, is the author of a bill for unrestricted reciprocity with Mexico. This is absurd, for Mexico derives her revenues almost entirely from import duties, and could not afford to enter into any absolute free trade with the United States or any other country. She can, however, afford to make an arrangement similar to the Grant reciprocity treaty, the enforcement of which Messrs. Mills and Carlisle were so influential in defeating in the House. It is said here that while Mexico desires above all things a free sugar market in the United States, she wants other reciprocity provisions, which cannot be obtained under the power given the President in the Aldrich reciprocity amendment. A complete commercial treaty, which would require ratification by the Senate and legislation by the House to make it operative, is therefore not improbable. There seems no reason to believe that a Mexican treaty would fail to receive the necessary two-thirds majority in the Senate. Mr. Mills and his colleagues in the next House would be again face to face with the question of reciprocity with Mexico. The demand from the Southwest is so strong that the performance on the Grant treaty could not safely be repeated, and Mexico can go ahead with negotiations, with a fair prospect that they will not be defeated this time.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Attacking the Pension Office and the Civil Service Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—In speaking to the Pension Office paragraph in the Legislative Appropriation bill in the House today Mr. Cooper of Indiana made an attack upon the Superintendent of the Pension Building, asserting that he had stored several hundred bushels of potatoes in the Pension Office and sold them to employés, thus turning a Government department into a huckstering establishment.

Mr. Enloe of Tennessee attacked the administration of the Pension Office, and offered an amendment reducing to $3,000 the salary of the Commissioner.

Mr. Perkins of Kansas came to the support of Commissioner Raum, declaring that no more faithful, efficient, honest, and capable man ever presided over the Pension Office than the present Commissioner.

After further debate Mr. Enloe withdrew his amendment.

The reading of the bill having been concluded, the committee recurred to the consideration of the clause making appropriation for the Civil Service Commission; and Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio raised a point of order against it (except so far as it refers to the three Commissioners, the Chief Examiner, and the Secretary) on the ground that it violated existing law. The statute designed that the clerks should be divided into four classes—one, two, three, and four. It further provided that no clerks should be appointed until they were found qualified by a board of three examiners. Under the law establishing the commission, it was provided that clerks should be assigned from one of the departments. Now it was proposed to appropriate for them under the head of the Civil Service Commission; and therein the bill was in violation of the law.

The Chair sustained the point of order as to the Secretary (because his salary was raised $400) and as to all the clerks and employés, except one messenger and one laborer.

Mr. McComas of Maryland appealed from the decision.

Mr. Cannon sustained the ruling of the Chair, and denied that it was the intent of the point of order to cripple the commission; nor would it do so. It was intended to force the law and give the commission competent examiners as the law provided.

The decision of the Chair was sustained—119 to 30—so the clause as to the clerical force of the commission was stricken out.

Advise an Impeachment.

At a meeting of the House Committee on Judiciary today the subcommittee heretofore appointed to investigate certain alleged illegal practices of the United States courts, etc., reported upon the case of Judge Alex. Boorman, of the Western District of Louisiana, find him guilty of the fourth charge preferred against him by the Hon. C. J. Boatner, relating to his personal use of the moneys paid into the registry office of his court; and the general committee upon the submission of this report instructed Mr. Thompson of the subcommittee to report these findings to the House with a recommendation that Judge Boorman be impeached.

Arguing Against Free Coinage.

Before the Coinage Committee today Frederick Fraley of Philadelphia, President of the National Board of Trade, and Joel Cook, financial editor of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, made long arguments against the Free Coinage bill. When they closed Mr. Walker moved an adjournment until next Tuesday, and immediately the old trouble in the committee as to when hearings should cease broke out afresh. By unanimous consent it was finally agreed to meet tomorrow morning and then adjourn until Tuesday, Mr. Williams withdrew his point of order and permitted the agreement to hold night sessions to be rescinded.

Candidates Made Happy.

The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations to be Postmasters: Michigan—Charles A. Wilson, Holly; George E. Newall, Flint. Kansas—Elias A. Wasser, Girard. Minnesota—Henry L. Simons, Glencoe. Wisconsin—Charles L. Hubbs, Lake Mills. Iowa—Solomon B. Humbert, Cedar Falls. Illinois—Charles P. Bascom, Princeton; Howard L. Taylor, Wenona; Henry L. Scrogin, Chenoa. South Dakota—Adam J. Bleser, Millbank. Nebraska—Christopher Hostetter, Central City; George H. Wells, Schuyler; Anton J. Langer, West Point.

Accusing Mary Ann.

The bill granting a pension to Mary Ann Dougherty came up in the Senate today. Mr. Cockrell objected to it and Mr. Blair moved that it be considered, notwithstanding the objection, thereupon Mr. Cockrell declared that the bill could not be passed, as there never was such an infamous fraud, adding that the woman was a drunken debauchee. Mr. Blair contented himself with scowling at the Missouri Senator and withdrawing his motion.

For a New Vessel at Chicago.

Senator Cullom today reported favorably an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, appropriating $28,000 for a steam boarding-vessel at Chicago. Senator Manderson proposed an amendment to the same bill to increase by $400,000 the limit of cost for a public building at Omaha. Also an amendment appropriating $60,000 to construct a military storehouse at Omaha.

A Pacific Cable Bill.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed, though not unanimously, to report to the House with some modifications the bill to incorporate the Pacific Cable company. The principal change made in the bill was to reduce from $200,000 to $150,000 the sum to be paid to the company annually for fifteen years by the United States Government after the cable is completed and open for business.

Brazil Is with Us.

The Bureau of the American Republics has just received notice through E. R. Conger, the United States Minister at Rio, that the Brazilian Government has expressed its formal agreement to the establishment of the international bureau and has made the necessary arrangements for contributing its share of the expenses.

Pullman Parlor Cars

Are now run between Chicago and St. Louis on day trains over the Chicago and Alton railroad. PULLMAN COUPON BERTH TICKETS are sold for continuous Pullman service in parlor and sleeping cars Chicago to Hot Springs, San Antonio, and all principal cities in Texas in the city ticket office of the Chicago and Alton railroad, No. 195 South Clark street, Chicago.

A 30 MILLION BACK GRAB JOB.

Brazen Robbery of the Taxpayers by Rascally Congressional Demagogues, Incited by Claim Agents and Speculators.

New York *Post*: A bill possessing great demerits has occupied two or three days' time of the United States Senate, and after passing through various vicissitudes of amendment finally secured an affirmative vote of 29 to 19, but was afterwards recommitted to the Committee on Demagogy and Labor on the ground that it was inconsistent with itself and incapable of interpretation and execution. This was a bill to give back pay to a *special class of officeholders*—viz.: the workmen employed in the navy-yards, arsenals, and other workshops of the Government. We call these people officeholders because everybody knows that the work in these shops is eagerly sought in preference to similar work in private shops [because they can "soger" and do half work], that the places are largely used as "spoils" by politicians, and that the method of treatment of this branch of the spoils system is precisely similar to that of the Government clerkships which are not within the scope of the Civil-Service law and regulations. During President Grant's second term a law was passed making eight hours a day's work in all Government workshops. This was interpreted by the heads of the departments and the auditing officers of the Treasury to have reference to the time of employment and not to the pay. Accordingly, in most cases where the pay had been previously fixed at a certain rate for ten hours' work, it was reduced one-fifth, to correspond with the shortened time. This system not being relished by the workmen they were allowed the option of working overtime if they wanted to, and of receiving pay in proportion to the time. In other words, the day of eight hours was fixed as required by law, but since the demagogues who passed the law had not dared to put in it a clause to rob all the taxpayers, including the workmen not in the Government service, the administrative officers had not felt themselves justified in importing such a clause into it of their own motion.

The bill before the Senate was a measure to give to these workmen or their representatives, the claim agents, the amount of money they would have received if the heads of the departments had construed the law to mean ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. The bill had passed the House last year and had gone to the committee presided over by the "illustrious Blair" of New Hampshire, who of course favored it, but had reported an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Senator Cockrell of Missouri offerd an amendment providing that the bill should not apply to any case where the workman had made a contract for a certain rate of pay and had been paid in full on such contract. This was strenuously opposed by Mr. Blair, since it was exactly this kind of cases that he wanted to provide back pay for. But it was adopted by a vote of 26 to 24. Then Blair got an amendment adopted providing that Cockrell's amendment should not apply to cases where the contract was exacted by the Government officers as a condition of employment or retention in the public service. Then Senator Morrill offered an amendment appropriating $6,000,000 to carry the law into effect, saying at the same time that he considered the amount insufficient. The estimates had ranged all the way from $6,000,000 (by Morrill) to $30,000,000 (by Cockrell). Mr. Morrill's amendment was rejected by 24 yeas to 25 nays. Evidently the motive in this case was to conceal from the taxpayers the cost of the job. Finally, when the bill was got in shape, it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time by a vote 29 to 19. Then Senator Wolcott of Colorado, in a few well-chosen words, showed that no Government officer could ever construe the bill with the two amendments (Cockrell's and Blair's), and he moved that it be recommitted to the Committee on Education and Labor. This motion was carried Saturday by 27 to 24. Then Blair entered a motion to reconsider, he having voted in the affirmative for that purpose, and this motion was disposed of adversely Monday. So the bill goes back to Blair's committee with a fair chance of being killed by loss of its place and time. The taxpayers are much beholden to Senators Cockrell, Wolcott, Edmunds, Harris, Morrill, and Washburn for this deliverance.

ALL ABOUT A PAVING ORDINANCE.

Proposed Improvement That Has Created War Among Evanston Propertyowners.

Once more there is trouble in Evanston. Last time it was a gastronomic difficulty. This time it is all about a paving ordinance recently passed by the Village Board for the improvement of four blocks on Maple avenue. The present difficulty has agitated not only the interested propertyholders but the townspeople generally for about four months past. Yesterday the climax was reached by the filing of "objections" in the County Court by twenty-six "objectors," represented by Wilson & Zook and C. B. Eyer.

The ordinance was passed in January, and provides for paving four blocks on Maple avenue with Trinidad asphaltum and reducing the width of the street from forty to thirty feet. The board's action was deemed arbitrary and unfair, and propertyowners generally lost no time in objecting vigorously.

Last fall, so the story goes, it was deemed advisable to pave five blocks on Maple avenue, and to this end a petition was circulated in October among the propertyowners to put down asphaltum from Davis to Dempster streets, a frontage of 4,800 feet. A large number of names were appended to this, and early in the month the petition with an estimate of cost was presented to the board and passed. Those who were apparently most instrumental in circulating the petition were W. D. Hitchcock, V. W. Foster, and Mr. Dewey. Mr. Hitchcock is the only one of the trio who lives on Maple avenue. But Messrs. Hitchcock and Foster constitute the Western Paving and Supply company, which is the only concern in this part part of the country handling the Trinidad block.

The estimated cost of this pavement without curbing was $46,500, and $2,400 more, including the curb. After some weeks the board stated officially that if the propertyholders along the avenue would hold a meeting and state their wishes the board would give the majority any kind of a pavement it might petition for.

In November the meeting was held and opinion was divided between macadam and cedar blocks on stone foundation. A petition for cedar blocks was finally circulated and signed by owners representing 3,300 out of the 4,800 feet frontage in the five blocks. This was presented to the board at a November meeting, and referred to the Street and Road Committee, composed of Messrs. Hoge, Crandon, and Sergeant, but was subsequently tabled.

Jan. 12 another petition appeared, containing the old Trinidad asphaltum clause, with the signatures of only the owners of four blocks on that part of Maple avenue where the paving was to be done. The block south of Dempster street was unceremoniously dropped. When the first petition was circulated every owner on this block, with but one or two exceptions, refused to sign it, and the latter subsequently withdrew their names. By leaving out that block the circulators of the petition secured a majority of twelve feet. This was presented to the board the same day and passed with but one dissenting vote. The estimate had been reduced to $23,490, but not proportionately to the foot front.

It looked as though the Trinidad block would go down, but they have adopted legal measures and Wilson & Zook and C. B. Eyer have been employed to fight the ordinance. They represent property rights of over 2,000 feet. Among the "objectors" are J. H. Lewis, C. Aiken, George W. Smith, H. D. Hedden, E. Prindle, W. B. Parks, A. J. Brown, K. V. R. Lansingh, Philip Weiss, F. S. Oliver, George A. Bristol, J. A. Battle, J. P. Boutelle, H. E. Wheeler, R. B. McMullen, Mrs. C. A. Burgess, George Beck, M. H. Walcott, N. A. Cable, Mrs. Helen Ide, Mary L. Young, Josephine D. Hoyt.

Some Curious Things.

Jacob's well and the plat of ground surrounding it have been sold to the Greek Church by the Turkish Government for £4,000. The same company, headed by a wealthy Greek of Moscow, are negotiating for the wreck of a building in which it is said the patriarch Abraham was born.

The word "gazette" is from the name of an old Venetian coin, worth about one-half cent of our money. The name is applied to newspapers because it was the sum charged for reading the first written journals that made their appearance in 1550. After the paper was read it was handed back to the owner, who charged the next comer a gazette for taking a peep at it.

The sun is tremendously large. It is equal to 1,300,000 globes the size of our earth, but owing to its lack of density its weight equals that of only 332,000 such masses.

There is a curious grapevine at Habersham Park, Georgia. It grows from a large oak tree about five feet from the ground. The tree is perfectly sound and no roots of the vine are discernible.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa, a very nutritious drink for children.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

ABUSES OF PATENT LAW.

HOW THE SPIRIT OF THE ACT IS PERSISTENTLY PERVERTED.

Refusal to Sell Patented Articles in Order to Prevent Improvement and to Practice Extortion on the Public—The True Remedy Is to Pay All Inventors a Fair Royalty on Sales and Put a Stop to Monopoly and Overcharge.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—[Editor of the Evening Post.]—When it becomes plainly evident that a law is operating to produce an effect directly contrary to that for which it was designed, it would seem that a modification of the law, if not its total abrogation, should be effected with the least possible delay.

A striking example of this reverse action is afforded by our patent laws. The object of all such laws, and the only justification for their existence, is that they shall operate to stimulate the development of invention. When, however, by perversion of the original intention their effect is to completely strangle such development, it is high time that they should be either modified or entirely wiped from the statute book.

The patent laws were framed originally with the idea that articles protected by them would be sold to any one willing to pay the increased price which the protection implied. This left the way open for a further development of the invention, as any one could purchase a patented article, improve upon the patent, and then sell the improved result. This involved no wrong to the original patentee, as his royalty was in no way interfered with. At the same time the public received the benefit of the fuller development of the invention. Under the operation of the laws thus construed we have witnessed a progress in this direction in America which has no parallel in the world, and from which we have reaped untold advantage.

But in comparatively recent years the patent laws have come to be applied in a way the furthest possible from what was in the minds of their framers. It is now becoming the practice to withhold patented articles absolutely from sale, so that under no circumstances whatever can ownership of such an article be obtained, either for purposes of use or for improvement.

On the contrary the article is rented and often at an annual charge much greater than its entire cost of production. The obvious effect of this practice is to arrest the development of the invention at the point at which it is first given to the public. For it is plain that when the holders of a patent have placed out a large number of their articles on rental, it becomes at once their interest to prevent the production of a better article in the same line, which would lead to the return upon their hands of all those for which they were receiving rent. To effect this they have simply to refuse to adopt any improvements or to sell any article for others to improve. Thus the public are compelled to go on year after year, using the same crude products of the undeveloped invention, while knowing full well that all the time improvements which would make the invention perfect, and add incalculably to its usefulness are being ruthlessly suppressed. Nor are the public, in most cases, to expect relief by the expiration of existing patents, for as these are usually held by wealthy corporations it is entirely within their power to buy up every patent which comes out, bearing in any degree upon the manufacture or use of the article in question, and thus, in one way or another, to dictate for an indefinite period what the public shall or shall not be permitted to use.

Quite recently one of these monopolies [the Bell Telephone?] which has entirely blocked the development of a greater invention than that of telegraphy, and has kept it during a period of twelve years in its first swaddling clothes, while reaping at the same time tens of millions of dollars from a defrauded public, has graciously announced that it will substitute an improved instrument for the old one in any case in which the subscriber will agree to an advance of nearly 100 per cent upon the rental. There is no pretense that the advance is conditioned by increased cost of the instrument; it is simply blackmail levied by the company as the price for ceasing to obstruct a development which the law that gives them this power is designed to promote.

The only way in which this abuse and evil can be prevented and the patent laws made to effect the object for which they were designed is to so modify those laws as to require that no patented article shall be withheld from sale and at the same time be offered for rent. Unless this is done the patent laws are liable in any case to be made the means of robbing the public not only of money, but also of the benefit which would come from the unrestricted development of inventions, which, under the renting system, are purposely kept in a state of prolonged and unnatural infancy.

To prevent the price being placed so high as to defeat the object of the law it might be enacted that in no case should the price demanded exceed two times the cost of manufacture.

AND. H. SMITH.

[A better way to prevent the evil, which is rapidly developing, is to change the Patent law to give every inventor a fair royalty on all sales of his invention or improvement and let every one manufacture and sell the machine in competition with others upon such payment. Both the public and the manufacturer would be benefited thereby, and the inventor would get all he was equitably entitled to.]

SAYS THE INDIAN SERVICE IS ALL RIGHT.

President Harrison Replies to a Communication from a Civil Service Association.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—The Cambridge Civil Service Reform Association has received from the President of the United States the following reply in answer to its address of Jan. 31:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 4, 1891.—Gentlemen: I have received by the hand of Senator Hoar the communication addressed to me by you as officers of the Cambridge Civil Service Reform Association, and in reply beg to say that your suggestions will have my respectful attention. Your reference to the recent outbreak among the Sioux as affording convincing evidence of the necessity of a change in the manner of appointing the officials of the Indian Bureau leads me to say that I have not found, in a very full examination of all the facts from all sources, evidences of any deterioration in the Indian service. On the other hand, the Board of Indian Commissioners, through Merrill E. Gates, their Chairman, have, as the result of close observation, declared to me under date of Jan. 10 last that the whole of the Indian service is now in better condition than ever before.

The object of their communication was to urge the extension of civil service rules to the Indian service, but they were careful to recognize that the argument was not to be found in a special or recent incident, but in the broader fact that the work among the Indians is educational and philanthropic, and should, therefore, be separated from party politics. I may add that, before any special appeal had been made to me from any source, the subject of including Indian agency clerks and employés in the classified service had been under consideration. Very respectfully yours,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FEB. 11.—[SPECIAL.]—Licenses to incorporate new companies were issued today by the Secretary of State as follows:

The Southern Land and Lumber company, at Chicago; capital stock $300,000; for manufacturing and dealing in lumber and timber; incorporators, John Bagley, J. B. Sturgis, N. F. Leopold, and Joseph Austrian.

The Eureka Novelty company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; for dealing in novelties; incorporators, Bentley Massilch, Robert Jeffrey, and Jerome Smith.

The W. H. Shilvock company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000; for the manufacture of plumbers' specialties; incorporators, W. H. Shilvock, E. Shilvock, and G. D. Turner.

The Hill-Rodda Candy company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; for the manufacture of confectionery; incorporators, Harry Hill, R. E. Rodda, and G. E. C. Tietgen.

The Automatic Boat Detaching Hook company, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; for the manufacture of of automatic releasing hooks and other appliances used in the management and equipment of vessels; incorporators, Earl Smith, Arthur Savage, and Llewellyn Owens.

The Lion Brewery company, at Chicago; capital stock, $300,000; for the manufacture of malt and malt liquors; incorporators, Fred Whitfield, Arnold Heap, and William Baumer.

E. T. Harris company, at Chicago; capital stock, $75,000; for the manufacture of iron, brass, and metal work; incorporators, A. B. Camp, Arnold Newell, and Lincoln Fishback.

The Fredericks Ornamental Relief Works, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; for the manufacture of exterior and interior ornamentation for buildings; incorporators, W. Y. Hendron, S. M. Dille, and Will Terrell.

Twin Lakes Hunting and Fishing Club, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; for fishing, hunting, and summer resort; incorporators, J. N. Hills, C. L. Ryder, J. W. McCauley, H. L. Goodale, D. S. Stevenson, J. A. Brewer, and W. L. Shepard.

The Shandon Bells Pleasure Club, at Chicago; without capital stock; for social and literary purposes; incorporators, P. J. Pitts, C. T. Lesser, W. E. Hughes, W. L. Eggert, W. C. F. Cook, and F. C. Haas.

The Towarzystwo Siv. Andrzja of West Hammand, Ill., at Chicago; without capital stock; for mutual benefit and social purposes; incorporators, S. Pliska, A. Majewski, and J. Niemniewski.

The Milton George Publishing House, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; for printing and publishing; incorporators, D. H. Bacon, B. W. Schumacher, and John Schwender.

The Charles Sumner Association, at Chicago; without capital stock; to promote the general welfare of the waiters in Chicago; incorporators, A. Hampton, C. C. Smallwood, J. S. Mahoney, D. H. Mason, J. Price, J. H. Minney, and B. A. Lewis.

Grand Opera-House company, at Rockford; capital stock $50,000; to promote educational and musical purposes; incorporators, W. H. Giffen, H. H. Robinson, and F. S. Regan.

The Monmouth Publishing company, at Monmouth; capital stock $1,000; for the publication of a newspaper and for general printing and publishing; incorporators, J. S. Clark, E. J. Clark, and S. S. Clark.

Canton Bridge company at Canton; capital stock, $10,000; for the manufacture of materials for iron, stone, wooden, or combination bridges; incorporators, C. H. Barnard, G. L. Miller, and J. H. Herring.

Eureka Temple Association, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $25,000; for social, moral, and literary development; incorporators, S. P. Chapin, W. H. Grupe, M. M. F. Geary, F. E. Martin, and J. P. Peterson.

Tin and Sheet Iron Job Workers' Union at Chicago; without capital stock; for mutual benefit and social improvement; incorporators, W. E. Pelar, G. R. Garrison, C. C. Hoffman, J. H. Martin, J. T. McIntosh, C. D. Wheeler, and Frank Doyle.

A certificate was filed to record the increase of the capital stock of the Preston Ice Creeper company at Chicago from $10,000 to $25,000, and the change of the name of the company to the Ideal Heel-Plate and Creeper company.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY, for $1,000 and upwards, were filed for record Thursday, Feb. 12:

Sixty-sixth place, 200 ft w of Hope av, s f, 40x126½ ft, dated Oct. 24, 1890 (S. R. Maher to L. R. Williams)	2,400
North Halsted st, 461 ft n of Fullerton av, w f, 37½x125¾ ft, dated Feb. 2 (E. C. Day to E. W. Bromilow)	4,900
Forest av, 230 ft s of Humboldt blvd, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 26 (J. O. Sherman to Supt. Savings Loan and Building Association)	1,800
Lots 49 to 69 in Gordon's Addition to Pullman, dated May 27, 1890 (D. C. Gordon to J. H. Nichols)	2,250
Lots 47 to 58, in same, dated May 27, 1890 (Same to same)	2,250
Greenwich st, 191 ft w of North Hoyne av, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 28 (D. R. Thomas to A. Iverson)	2,500
Osgood st, 250 ft n of Garfield-av, e f, 23x128¾ ft, dated Feb. 10 (L. Frank to C. W. Hess)	2,350
Sixty-third st, 76¾ ft e of Winter, n f, 19x126 7-10 ft, dated Feb. 11 (M. S. Lamoreaux to C. R. Barney)	15,000
Und. ½ of premises 78 Kramer st and 265 Maxwell st, dated Feb. 9 (D. Davis to M. Keller)	2,000
Barber st, 350 ft w of Jefferson, s f, 25x77 ft, dated Jan. 29 (C. Meyer to C. Seifen)	2,300
West Thirteenth st, 216 ft w of Paulina, s f, 24x125 ft, dated July 16, 1890 (C. H. Harrison to R. Dombrow)	1,450
Indiana av, 225 ft s of 77th st, e f, und 7-12 of 75x160 ft, dated Feb. 2 (T. D. Knight to J. M. Maurer)	2,713
Indiana av, 225 ft s of 77th st, e f, und ¼ of 75x160 ft, dated Jan. 27 (M. L. Shaw to T. D. Knight)	1,087
And ⅙ of same, dated Jan. 28 (F. V. Barton to same)	2,250
West Chicago av, 49 ft e of Sheridan st, n f, 48x106 ft, dated Dec. 18 (A. B. Dewey to R. R. Birney)	1,400
Powell Park, s e cor of Powell av, n f, 125x100 ft, dated Feb. 2 (J. F. Powell to Alex. V. Mann)	35,000
Halsted st, 200 ft s of Sixty-fourth, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 11 (R. Vanderwerf to M. E. Uncapher)	3,500
Bloomingdale av, s e cor of Commercial st, n f, 48x30 ft, dated Feb. 10 (R. Hahn to A. and W. Minnich)	2,250
Green st, s w cor of Sixty-seventh, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 23 (A. G. Cruickshank to J. S. Thompson)	1,000
Wrightwood av, 150 ft w of Paulina, n f, 25x125 ft, imp, dated Feb. 11 (M. Breuer to A. Kort)	1,815
Perry av, bet Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth sts, e f, 48x124¾ ft, dated Feb. 4 (J. M. Longley to M. H. Snyder)	4,500
Spaulding av, 266 ft s of Fifty-first st, w f, 125 ft, dated Dec. 3, 1890 (B. L. Bowen to R. Waterman)	1,800
Columbia st, e of Leavitt, s f, 48x130 ft, dated Jan. 20 (M. Kirkeby to N. Nelson)	2,400
Norman av, 281 ft n of West North av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 5 (J. W. Heider to C. P. Johnson)	2,700
Fifty-ninth st, 252¼ ft w of Hamlin av, n f, 50x124¼ ft, dated Jan 31 (J. H. Campbell to J. M. Garrick)	1,625
Indiana av, s w cor of Eighty-third st, 3½ acres, dated Dec. 27, 1890 (F. Kahn to F. M. Pappe)	12,000
Vincennes av, 150 ft n of Forty-sixth st, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Jan. 19 (E. Hobbs to J. H. Coates)	5,750
Vincennes av, 165¼ ft s of Seventy-first st, w f, 50¾ ft to alley, dated Feb. 10 (C. Donker to M. Donker)	3,500
Lincoln st, 141 ft s of Eighty-fifth st, e f, 50x125½ ft, dated Jan. 27 (E. Rudert to H. G. Saylor)	3,200
Carroll av, 25 ft e of Robey st, s f, 25x123 4-10 ft, improved, dated Oct. 22, 1890 (C. McGarry to M. Harris)	3,075
Washington st, w of Hamlin av, n f, 26⅞x166 ft, with 53⅞x166 ft same sub., dated Feb. 12 (C. T. Tyrell to L. H. Evans)	2,500
Otto st, 123 ft e of North Clark, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 24 (R. Tragardh to Kee & Chapell)	1,200
Wilton av, 100 ft n of Cornelia, w f, 25x126¾ ft, dated Jan. 30 (S. W. Connell to J. Habig)	1,400
Stony Island av, 147 ft n of Sixty-fourth st, e f, 50x120 ft, dated Jan. 24 (M. and B. Nathan to D. B. Gerrett)	12,500
Armitage av, s w cor of Nebraska av, n f, 30⅝x134 ft, dated May 21, 1890 (A. Heins to K. Wolf)	4,000
W. Monroe st, 207 ft e of Western av, s f, 24x191½ ft, dated Jan. 28 (G. D. Buckley to M. W. Murray)	4,565
Avenue "A," 330 ft n of 71st-st, e f, 30x162 ft, dated Feb. 12 (C. L. Hansen to M. A. Keeling)	1,250
The premises No. 16 S. May st, dated Feb. 11 (S. E. White to J. H. McCauley)	3,900
Ada st, bet 50th and 51st sts, w f, 100x124 ft, dated Feb. 10 (C. Oppman to A. St. Eric)	2,500
South Park av, near Thirty-fourth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 11 (M. O. Root to J. Livingston)	5,000
10 lots in Blk. 21, Miller's Irving Park add., dated Feb. 11 (A. H. Hill to G. T. J. Mamerow)	3,000
Racine av, 192 ft n of Wellington st, w f, 48¾x124 ft, improved, dated Feb. 12 (L. Scharkopf to Tomas Sweeney)	6,200
West Lake st, s e cor of Wood, n f, 24x121 ft, improved, dated Feb. 7 (Thomas Phelps to M. B. Rogers)	30,000
Kimbark av, 330 ft s of Fifty-sixth st, w f, 100x125 ft, dated Nov. 24, 1890 (M. E. A. Summers to ——)	10,500
Seventy-ninth st, nr n e cor of Winter, s f, 50x100 ft, dated Nov. 15, 1890 (J. E. Storke to G. W. Allen)	15,000
Sheffield av, 172 ft n of Willow st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 11 (J. H. Ernst to J. Fick)	1,650
Western av, 114 ft n of Fulton st, e f, 24x125¾ ft, dated Feb. 11 (W. Thurmann to J. M. Krause)	5,400
Jeffery av, 50 ft n of Seventy-seventh st, w f, 25x125½ ft, dated Oct. 14 (H. W. Ames to M. Lowry)	1,000
Cregier av, s of Seventy-first st, w f, und ½ of 50x134 ft, dated Jan. 31 (A. G. Pettibone to C. L. Chapman)	1,875
Und ½ of same (R. J. Keck to same)	1,875
Desplaines st, s e cor of Eighty-eighth, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 3 (A. H. Brinkman to D. E. Brockway)	1,700
Mayfair st, 104½ ft w of Southport av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 10, 1890 (Killian & Paffer to M. Kennedy)	1,875
Langley av, bet Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth sts, e f, 17x125 ft, dated Feb. 12 (M. Haas to L. M. Stevens)	6,000
Seventy-ninth st, n w cor of Dickey, s f, 48x96 ft, dated Feb. 12 (H. Hand to J. E. Ericson)	23,000
West Lake st, bet Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 11 (A. Thorpe to P. G. Howard)	2,500
Forty lots in Garfield, dated Feb. 12 (J. F. Keeney to H. W. Ames)	20,000
West Chicago av, s w cor Drake, n f, 122x100 ft, dated Feb. 9 (R. Setzke to Knefel & Gallagher)	6,500
North Oakley av, 125 ft n of Bryson st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1890 (R. L. Davis to S. and M. Losna)	4,900
Ashland st, near n e cor of Olive, und ½ Lot 1, dated Jan. 12 (G. A. Bergstran to A. Alberg)	1,100
North Hoyne av, 48 ft s of Armitage, w f, 24x109 ft, dated Feb. 2 (E. H. Schnitz to J. Loa)	1,800
North Halsted st, n w cor of Buena av, e f, 130x100 ft, dated Feb. 10 (L. G. Waller to E. A. Waller)	12,500
Ellis av, s w cor of Seventy-first st, e f, 38⅛x125 ft, dated Jan. 1 (M. Staube to C. E. Wert)	1,250
Michigan av, 225½ ft s of Eightieth st, e f, 50x161 ft, dated Feb. 12 (E. F. Woodruff to W. S. Rosenwald)	1,000
Center av, s e cor of Sixty-ninth st, w f, 125x124 ft, dated Feb. 3 (J. H. Weddell to A. Roedelheimer)	5,500
Ontario st, 125 ft e of Ninetieth, e f, 50x120 ft, dated Feb. 11 (J. Dorrans to W. McLaren)	2,500
Marshfield av, s e cor Ninety-first st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 12, 1890 (D. B. Walden to T. Tidiand)	1,600
Stephens st, 186 ft n of West Van Buren, e f, 25x126¾ ft, dated Feb. 13 (C. Gaynor to T. H. Gaynor)	1,000

OUTSIDE SALE.

Und ½ of 36 lots in Blk 11, n w ¼ Sec. 23, 39, 13, dated Jan. 29 (W. L. Johnson to C. D. Ringgold)	10,000
J. J. Kern sold his leasehold interest for 99 years in premises Nos. 65, 67, 69, and 71 Third av, with buildings, to S. M. Fischer for	67,000

NEW SUBDIVISION.

Sixty-sixth st, s e cor of Sacramento av, 1 blk, by F. C. Brooks.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued yesterday:

John A. Jacobson, two-story flats, No. 40 Clifton st, to cost $2,000.

J. Diety, two-story flats, Eighty-second st and Reynolds av, to cost $1,500.

W. H. Colvin, two-story and cellar brick flats, Forty-seventh st and Cottage Grove av, to cost $12,000.

Charles Nieland, two-story frame flats, Sixty-ninth st and Addison av, to cost $1,800.

Bertha Vergen, one and one-half story frame cottage, Carpenter and Sixty-fifth sts, to cost $1,200.

B. Goldstein, two-story frame store and flats, No. 4801 Ashland av, to cost $2,000.

A. Houkes, two one-story frame cottages, Fifty-seventh st and Lawndale av, to cost $1,600.

John Meyers, two two-story and basement frame store and flats, Fifty-first and Loomis sts, to cost $5,000.

P. A. Soderman, two-story frame flats, No. 6011 Elizabeth st, to cost $2,000.

Elizabeth Gillman, two-story frame flats, No. 5659 Sherman st, to cost $1,200.

A. Mohr, two-story and basement frame flats, No. 5405 School st, to cost $2,400.

Joseph Musham, one-story brick cottage, No. 236 West Webster av, to cost $1,500.

F. Flann, two-story and cellar brick flats, No. 677 West Fifteenth st, to cost $2,000.

George Pope, one-story frame addition, No. 531 Armitage av, to cost $1,000.

E. Andrews, three-story and basement brick flats, No. 658 Davis st, to cost $5,000.

J. Kanydis, one-story brick cottage, No. 966 Elkgrove av, to cost $1,500.

Alex M. Ross, three-story brick flats, No. 712 West Ohio st, to cost $4,000.

Fred Quinnat, two-story brick flats, No. 231 Barclay st, to cost $2,500.

Jacob Copack, three-story and basement brick flats, No. 18 Johnson st, to cost $7,500.

A. Heidicku, three-story and basement brick flats, No. 534 South Wood st, to cost $5,500.

J. Kronick, two-story and basement brick flats at No. 565 West Nineteenth st, to cost $2,500.

Frank Moneberg, three-story and basement brick store and flats at No. 970 Van Horn st, to cost $6,000.

A. Backstrom, three-story brick flats at No. 145 Laughton st, to cost $4,000.

L. Tedeman, one-story frame addition at No. 1013 Fairfield av, to cost $1,000.

Jane Widman, four three-story and basement brick stores and flats at Nos. 1449 to 1455 West Madison st, to cost $25,000.

W. Vogt, two-story frame dwelling at Forty-fourth and Fullerton av, to cost $2,000.

H. Schwamborn, two-story brick store and dwelling at No. 3549 South Halsted st, to cost $2,100.

I. J. Hackett, three-story and cellar brick store and flats at No. 1620 West Madison st, to cost $10,000.

Joseph Lorffel, three one-story and cellar brick stores and flats at No. 903 North Halsted st, to cost $7,000.

John Clarkins, one-story and basement brick addition at No. 3816 Dashiel st, to cost $1,500.

Joseph Bashman, two-story and basement brick front addition at No. 90 Judd st, to cost $2,800.

A. M. Keoter, one-story brick cottage at No. 1057 Grenshaw st, to cost $1,000.

August Bandeleck, one-story brick rear addition at No. 110 String st, to cost $1,100.

LOST AND FOUND.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

$50 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN TO 228 Jay-st. a dark bay horse, with crooked hind legs and white right hind fetlock, and scar on the left breast; weight 1,150 pounds; and top side-spring buggy; strayed from the above number.

LOST—SCOTCH TERRIER; ANSWERS TO name of Nelly; a good reward will be paid for its return to MISS LULU RICHMOND, 82 and 84 4th-av.

LOST—YELLOW SCOTCH TERRIER—"Snoozer"—Lame one hind leg. Reward at 57 St. Clair-st.

LOST—A SEALSKIN MUFF ON TUESDAY AFTernoon, Feb. 10, at the reading, 21 Walton-pl. Any one finding the same will please report to the above address.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS AT IMPORTERS prices and trade terms. Goods delivered on first payment. Examine my stock before purchasing.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Diamond Importer,
110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. E. SHOWERS Japanese Bldg., 283 State-st. cor. Jackson.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 225 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 6.

PERSONAL—THE RESIDENCE OF 622 WEST Jackson-boulevard has been rented for regular business purpose.

PERSONAL—WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, invitations, circulars, business cards, etc. Birmingham Engraving Co., 96 State-st., elevator.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS FIRMS SUPPLIED GRATUITOUSLY AT A FEW HOURS' NOTICE WITH CAPABLE AND EFFICIENT CLERKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. CLERICAL EXCHANGE, SUITE 413 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 22, AS assistant bookkeeper; well acquainted with office work; can write a good hand; quick and accurate in figures; can furnish good references. V 24, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL BOOKkeeper; best of recommendations from last employer. Address V 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, AGED 21 years, as office assistant or general office work. Address V 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ACcountant and credit man, seven years with a leading sash, door, and blind house in city, wishes to negotiate his services for a term of years. Address V 169, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FINE RAPID PENman, to address envelopes or other office work. Address V 115, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN DRUG STORE BY well educated boy of 18. Address V 68, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS BILL clerk or general office work. Address V 110, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY REliable bookkeeper, best of city references; or typewriter. Address M F 43, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION AS STENographer; have had experience; am willing to do office work. Address V 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ACTIVE, PROFIcient, experienced stenographer. V 94, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MALE stenographer will do work in exchange for desk in real-estate or law office. Address V 139, Tribune.

Designers.

SITUATION WANTED—FURNITURE DRAUGHTSman desires position in interior decorator's office; wages moderate. Address V 121, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STATIONARY ENgineer. Address P. LEWIS, Manheim, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman; 10 years' best city references; willing and obliging; last employer can be seen. Call or address 308 Cass-st., basement.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDER, BY EXperienced young man. Best of references. Address W 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WAITER WITH BEST of New York references, in hotel or private family. Address V 25, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE WORK—BY lady accustomed to billing and typewriting. Address W 61, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT young lady stenographer. Address W 97, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer and typewriter; moderate salary; good references. Address V 112, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY stenographer and Caligraph typewriter; experienced; references. Address V 118, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS stenographer and typewriter; would accept small wages at first. Address W 98, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO IRISH GIRLS; general housework. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY by competent German girl. Good reference. Call in store. 3529 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO assist in general housework. 399 Drexel-boul.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—SUITS FITTED IN FAMilies and taken home. 106 38th-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY, AS MANAGER hotel housekeeper; best references. Address D D 43, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GOVERness; 10 years' experience; excellent references. 288 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EDUcated German wishes situation as children's nursery governess. F., 91 Southport-av., Lake View.

SITUATION WANTED—COPYING OR WRITING of any kind to do at home. W 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A GERMAN-AMERICAN PHARMAcist competent to take full charge, or purchase an interest and run the finest and largest retail drug store in the city. Address Kinsler Drug Co., Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—CLERKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Clerical Exchange, Suite 413 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PHARMACIST. Young, unmarried man preferred. Address V 122, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, WHO HAS EMPLOYment and can spare from 5 until 9 o'clock three evenings in the week. Address V 117, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD, RAPID LEDGER MAN; must write good hand and understand retail dry goods business; state salary required. Address V 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES A good hand, quick and correct at figures and who has had some experience in shipping department; salary, $50 per month. Seneour Manufacturing Co., 2520 Quarry-st.

Stenographers.

WANTED—WILL MR. STOCKING, STENOGRApher, please call on Mr. Deale, with Wyckoff, Seamans and Benedict, soon as possible?

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter for general office work; must understand operating Hammond typewriter; state experience and salary expected. Address V 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE a competent stenographer and Remington operator; permanent position. V 123, Tribune office.

WANTED—SHORTHAND STUDENTS DESIRing to take finishing course of rapid reporting contractions, phrases, etc., in office of expert law and court reporter who will assist them to position in law office. Call for REPORTER, 39 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

Salesmen.

WANTED—LIBERAL TERMS ARE OFFERED BY an old established real estate firm to a few energetic salesmen. Address, with references, T 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN LARGE WHOLEsale and retail houses to sell choice lots on commission; property good and sells readily. Inquire between 12 and 1:30 p. m. of J. A. F., 52 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

Salesmen.

WANTED—A CAPABLE, ENERGETIC YOUNG man as salesman to handle a line of ladies' stockinette jackets and boys' stockinette suits and other garments for the Chicago and Western market; must be thoroughly acquainted with the retail trade. Address A W 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR CITY SALESman; one posted in glue business preferred. Address V 128, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN TO SELL AN article to manufacturers; will pay good salary; give references and state experience. V 129, Tribune.

WANTED—CITY SALESMAN TO REPRESENT line of pants, etc., etc., for outside factory; hustler and high grade salesman only. Michigan Overall Mfg. Co., Ionia, Mich.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL PETIT LEDGers, advertising cards, and many other specialties to merchants. W. E. PERSHING, S. Bend, Ind.

Boys.

WANTED—A BOY IN REAL-ESTATE OFFICE; one well acquainted with city and living with parents. Address, stating age, references, and wages expected, T 148, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRIGHT, ACTIVE, AND HEALTHY office boy, good writer. Address in own handwriting, stating terms, W 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE in stock department of large mercantile house. Address, stating references, W 33, Tribune office.

Designers.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MECHANICAL draughtsman. Address, giving experience and references, Post-Office Box No. 684, Chicago.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COPPER-PLATE engraver; send samples of work done; state age, married or single, and salary expected; position permanent. Address Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., St. Louis, Mo. Inclose references.

WANTED—ABOUT TWENTY EXPERIENCED furniture upholsterers. Apply to Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—CUTTERS AND TAILORS. WHY IS it that the Cleveland Cutting School is now completely filled with students from all parts of the United States and Canada?

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER for light mechanical work; must possess mechanical ability and sobriety; age for 20 to 35 years. Call in person at 197 La Salle-st.

WANTED—RIVETERS, CALKERS, AND RIVeter heaters at South Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GENTS AND LADIES TO LEARN TO color photographs; any one taught in one hour free; no glass used; no canvassing; $20 weekly. IRVING B. SNEEL, patentee, 184 N. Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HARDWOOD LUMberman with $5,000 to $10,000, to take charge of office, act as Secretary; mills located South; profitable established business. Address T 157, Tribune.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN OR LADY AGENT TO handle sewing machines on a new plan; city or country; $20 per week to right party. 308 Chicago Opera-House.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO CARRY MORNING Tribune routes; those attending school or doing light day work. Apply to M. C. EAMES, 4 Tribune Building.

WANTED—BY THE MINNEOLA CLUB, FOX Lake, Illinois, near Chicago, a capable man, married preferred, to run the club-house and care for its properties the coming season. Address J. G. DWEN, Secretary and Treasurer, 8 Rialto Building.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR FOR A FIRST-CLASS mercantile agency; salary or commission. Address today W 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT for wagon and truck manufactory in this city. Please state qualifications and reference. Address V 111, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED, WELL-BRED YOUNG lady stenographer and typewriter for general work; one who can work on books and who writes good, legible hand; state experience and salary wanted. Address P.-O. Box 175, Chicago.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER; ONE WHO has some knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; state salary. Address V 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, real-estate office; beginner will answer; must write good hand; state if own a machine and salary expected, which must be small to start. Address W 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY CALIGRAPH WRITER AND stenographer; must be rapid and correct; give age and price; none but A1 will be accepted. Address W 71, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of two; must be a good cook and settled. Only those who have worked for first-class families, with best of references need apply. 2333 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Apply, with reference, at No. 7 Woodland Park.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages. Apply 3123 South Park-av., first flat.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small family; Swedish preferred; city references. Call at 442 La Salle-av., second flat.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; small family; comfortable home. Apply 5707 Drexel-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of three; wages $3.50. 2425 Wabash-av.

Milliners.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY TRIMmer; steady position to competent one. Address, with particulars, V 96, Tribune office.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRAPER FOR dressmaking to go out of city; reference required. Apply at Palmer House Friday and Saturday, from 10 to 1. WINEGAR & WENZELL, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SCARF HANDS, band and end turners, Willcox & Gibbs operators. A few good sewers will be taken to learn scarf-making; permanent employment. Neckwear Department, Wilson Brothers, Market and Jackson.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—10 NEAT, CLEAN, RESPECTABLE girls from 10 to 3 each day; first-class lunch counter; business center. Call at 230 W. Madison-st. Friday at 8 p. m.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL, superior instruction in shorthand and typewriting; full course, $40; dictation for writers of all systems, with typewriting practice, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

ANY STUDY ANY TIME, DAY AND EVENING. Institute Technology, 125 Dearborn-st.

EDUCATION—PARIS—AN ENGLISH LADY, THE Principal of an educational establishment in Paris, being now in Chicago, will be glad to call upon or receive any parents intending to send daughters to Europe for study. English home life is combined with every advantage for acquiring French. French is the language of the household. Excellent French Professor for accomplishments and all studies. The highest references given. Address V 124, Tribune.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Auditorium. All languages taught by seventeen native teachers.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278, AND 280 West Madison-st. Nineteenth year. Day and evening sessions. FREDERICK F. JUDD, Principal.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—SOME DRIVING, DRAFT, AND express horses, for which I will exchange exceptionally good South Side lots. These lots are clear and are in the best part of South Englewood inside of the city limits and within four blocks of two stations on the Rock Island suburban line. These lots will be exchanged at their cash value, as to which I invite close investigation. The title is perfect and a certified abstract will be furnished with each lot. This is by no means the class of property which is usually offered in trade for horses, but is property in a subdivision where lots are being constantly sold for cash to a good class of buyers. I am in a position to place horses and owners desiring to sell can in this way get a good, full price instead of sacrificing their horses, as must be done for cash at this time of the year.
O. J. BARRETT,
94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av. car barns.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A MECHANICAL DESIGNer, with office, wants a partner with business ability and means to assist in the construction and operation of a grand and paying attraction for the World's Fair. Address V 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER IN REAL ESTATE OFfice; must have experience and references. Address W 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $2,000 OR $3,000 to go in grain shipping business; advertiser has been in grain business for five years. Address at once V 18, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WE WANT AGENTS IN every town and county in the United States to sell the Dow's Electro Galvanic Belt; pays 100 per cent profit. Address V 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SEND FOR THE DAISY Knife and Scissors Sharpener; guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded; sells at sight; popular price; territory free. Apply at once. Bradford Co., 21 School-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—AGENTS TO TAKE ORDERS FOR painting shingle and metal roofs. Call 2889 Archer-av.

TYPEWRITERS.

SAVE MONEY BY CONSULTING TYPEWRITER headquarters, 144 La Salle-st., near Madison. Telephone 281.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by the FORD ROOFING CO., 182 Washington-st.

MACHINERY.

GAS-ENGINE, 4 TO 6 H. P., SECOND-HAND, IN good order, wanted for cash. Address particulars, F. W. WIESEBROOK, 29 Lincoln-av., city.

STEAM YACHTS, STEAM LAUNCHES, BOAT engines and boilers complete and in progress, at our works on North Branch; illustrated catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., 236 Randolph-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT fortune-teller and healer, 465 West Madison-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FOR SALE—FINE DIAMONDS AT WHOLESALE prices and save retailers' profit. C. FALCK, 11 Washington-st., R. 5.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

FOR SALE—
DOUGLAS-BLVD. SYNDICATE.
$500 PER SHARE.
Each share represents a full-sized lot with streets and sidewalks.
61 LOTS, 150 FT. DEEP, FRONT ON THE BOULEVARD.

This property is by no means prospective or speculative; it is in the heart of the City of Chicago, within three blocks of street cars, five-story brick buildings, etc., and in the immediate vicinity of some of the largest manufacturing plants in the world, such as the McCormick Reaper Works, Kimball's Organ and Piano Factory, the Chicago Malleable Iron Works, the Wells & French Bridge Works and Car Shops, the Maus & Kelley Hardware Co., etc., where thousands of people are employed.

It is nearer to the Court-House than any other subdivision now on the market.

Adjoining property cannot be bought for double the money.

Prices will double in a very short time.

ONLY A FEW SHARES LEFT.
THINK QUICK IF YOU WANT THEM.
EASY TERMS.
FIRTH & COCHRAN,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE ON Prairie-av., near 28th-st., for larger residence or business property; will pay cash difference.
3 houses on Dearborn-av. for Kenwood residence.
3 fine residences on Lincoln-av., near Clark-st., for business property; well rented.
80 acres near Cragin for business property.
Distillery leased for 25 years, $100,000; pays $6,000 per annum; for fine residence or business property.
House and lot at Oak Park for house at Kenwood; will pay difference.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st. 2d floor.

FOR SALE—
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Business corner, N. Wells-st., near Division-st., 80x100; fine stone building, stores below and flats above; first-class in every respect; rented at $12,000 per an. Will pay well as cash investment. Might take choice property in city as part payment.
40x80 feet to alley, improved, on Randolph-st., near State; $140,000.
50 ft. on State-st.; leased for 99 years, improved, near Harrison; $120,000.
Stores and flats on Cottage Grove-av., 24x175; house in rear; well rented; $18,500.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—
NEW STOCK-YARDS LOTS
AT TOLLESTON, IND.
Right in town, near Logan-boulevard.
$150. $150. $150. $150.
EASY TERMS.
Only think what you have lost by not buying when you could.
DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE.
PERRY RUSSELL, R. 55, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—99 YEARS LEASE—BUILDING, ETC., for $100,000; paying $8,000 net yearly. WM. GARNETT & CO., 149 La Salle-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR 21ST	$65,000
West Side business corner paying 10 per cent	50,000
Central business leasehold, 99 years	20,000
Van Buren, near Paulina, bargain	11,000
Modern residence, Oakwood-blvd	11,500
Ashland-av., residence, near Adams	17,500
Monroe-st., near Kedzie-av., cozy home	5,500
Huron-st., near Dearborn-av	16,500

Midway-plaisance, near Drexel-blvd., 40 ft.
20 acres fronting 16th and No. Pacific shops.
100 acres 123d-st., near Grand Trunk and Calumet Terminal railroads.
J. ROSTER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$25,000 FEE, 6 PER CENT, WELL protected by active, money-making improvements. DOCKRILL, R. 516, 85 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—
We have for sale for $27,000 a fine piece of business property on one of our best streets and we have a party ready to lease same for 99 years at 6 per cent at a valuation of $37,500; just like making a loan of $25,000 at 9 per cent.
KENNY & BRADY,
33 South Halsted-st.,
Cor. Washington-blvd.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE GREAT BARGAINS IN business blocks and flats; investigate.
DUTY BROS. & CO.,
155 Washington and 582 Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE INvestments in all parts of city call on HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ONLY $475; $10 MONTHLY; INside city limits; only a few left; send for plat. GEO. G. GOODMAN, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY BEtween River and Halsted-st. JAMES R. LANE.

FOR SALE—THESE ARE BARGAINS—50 FEET, Congress-st., near 42d, $1,500. 40 feet, 79th, near Jeffery, $1,600; easy terms. Owner, 500 Winchester-av.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 366.
CHOICE INVESTMENT.
ROBEY-ST., CORNER CARROLL.
3 buildings, rented for $1,260 per year; lot 50x125; a great bargain for $8,000.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$45,000 BUYS BRICK STORES AND flats on corner; rents, $4,080 per annum. OTTO E. PIETSCH, 84 La Salle-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 1,599.
CONGRESS-ST., NEAR KEDZIE-AV.
New brick flat building; price $7,000.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— BARGAIN. FOR SALE.
CENTRAL PROPERTY.
We are authorized to offer for sale for a few days a piece of centrally located business property; it is well worth today $80,000; can be purchased if taken soon at $65,000. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., Exclusive Agents, 56, 175 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RATLEDGE & WRIGHT,
88 and 90 Washington-st.
Branch office, 7118 Cottage Grove-av.
$500 PER LOT $550.
Storms-av., Drexel-av., Schell-av., Ellis-av.; 2 blocks from Ill. Central depot and 2 blocks from Cottage Grove-av., 82d to 83d-sts. This the best offer ever made. Look at the terms, $200 to $250 cash, $100 per year balance; call for plat. 10 days only; $700 per lot after that; think of the convenience of transportation and location; show us any such bargains in Chicago and we will buy them; a positive 100 per cent profit in a year. Abstract to every lot; title perfect.
$550 PER LOT $600.

FOR SALE—
By J. C. MAGILL & CO., Madison and La Salle-sts.
SOUTH SIDE VACANT.
University-place, 200 feet east of Rhodes-av., 45x125; cheapest lot in block.
SOUTH SIDE IMPROVED.
Facing the lake, near 30th-st., a stone front residence at less than cost; cheapest house on the street; only $9,250.

FOR SALE—
WABASH-AV., opposite Havlin's Theater, 25x168, with first-class 3-story and basement stone-front improvement.
MICHIGAN-AV., near 12th-st., 20x180 ft., with frame improvement; cheap.
MICHIGAN-AV., near 18th-st., 26¾ ft., with substantial stone-front improvement.
MICHIGAN-AV., near 31st-st., 25x168, with basement brick house. Bargain.
PECK-COURT, near State-st., 43¾ ft., with 4-story brick improvement.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCES—
3260 Wabash-av., 2-story modern w. f. brick, $8,500.
4353 Oakenwald-av., 2-story modern brick, $10,500.
4408 Oakenwald-av., 3-story modern brown stone, $9,000.
4526 Oakenwald-av., 3-story modern, stone, $10,500.
4519 Oakenwald-av., 2-story modern, stone, $8,000.
4347 Lake-av., 2-story modern, frame, $10,500.
4392 Lake-av., 2-story, modern, stone, $8,500.
4317 Berkeley-av., 2-story modern, stone, $9,000.
WHITE, WOODRUFF & WENTWORTH,
Telephone 5196. 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
DEARBORN-AV. LOT, 25X152,
East front, near Burton-place, at a bargain.
MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
40 FEET ON
Wabash-av., north of Harmon-court; $2,000.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
31ST-ST.—$12,000, $25,000, $140,000; net 6 per cent.
STATE-ST.—$11,000, $30,000, $60,000; well rented.
WABASH-AV.—$65,000; $300 and $250 a foot vacant.
MICHIGAN-AV.—$60,000, near 12th-st.; 50x180 ft.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Cor. 43d-st.; for lease 99 years.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—$85,000; pays 6 per cent net.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
STATE-ST., near 30th, 85 feet, with frame improvements; east front; cheap.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR 24TH, CHOICE vacant lot; $400 per foot. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., N. E. COR. 33D-ST.—Large brick house; in good order; all conveniences; good brick barn; lot 50 feet front; at a bargain if taken quick. B. R. DeYOUNG & CO., 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
A WABASH-AV. INVESTMENT.
Near 14th-st.; lot 25x180; brick and frame improvements; $27,000. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CENTRAL CHICAgo property—Large six-story and basement brick and stone office building on a prominent corner near the Board of Trade; well rented and a growing property; price $175,000; one-third will be taken in unimproved property; balance one-half cash and one-half one, two, and three years at 6 per cent. SNOW & DICKINSON, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—LATEST STYLE MODern dwelling, 12 rooms, in one of the finest locations on the South Side, price, $11,500; this is a good opportunity to purchase as the owner is very anxious to sell. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW STONE-FRONT TEN-ROOM houses—South Side, near cable cars, Illinois Central trains, Board of Trade trains, and charming Drexel-boulevard; all improvements in the houses, and streets are beautifully improved and paid for; price, $7,800 and upwards; terms, $2,000 or more cash and balance on easy payments and long time.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., OWNERS,
Room 32 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
CALUMET-AV., near 31st-st., elegant modern green stone front house, $16,000.
RHODES-AV., near 32d-st., modern brick house, $6,500.
SOUTH PARK-AV., near 32d-st., modern brick house, $11,000.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
CORNER RESIDENCE AT A BARGAIN.
Corner 42d and Ellis-av.—House and barn; hot water, heated; might exchange for vacant on Michigan, Drexel, or Grand-blvd.
MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., COR. NEAR 43D., 64 FT. frontage; cheap. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.
GROVELAND PARK, north of Douglas monument, fine stone-front house, heated by steam; finished in hardwood and handsomely decorated; lot 55 ft. front; belongs to a non-resident who has no use for the property, and it will be sold very cheap; immediate possession; call at my office for the keys.

FOR SALE—
ON WABASH-AV.,
North of 12th-st., 40 feet; $1,300 per foot.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—House near 32d-st., with lot 50x170 ft.; $26,500.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Modern house near 22d-st., with lot 25x174 ft. and barn; $30,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Several magnificent homes with large lots; $100,000, $145,000, $55,000, $47,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—New brown-stone house, heated by hot water; finished throughout in hardwood; tile bathrooms; has never been occupied.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Fine house near 33d-st. east front; best location on the boulevard.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Two new houses, recently finished; neither have been occupied.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Handsome stone front house, built three years ago, heated by hot water; fine interior; $35,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Magnificent house, with corner lot; $90,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—One of the finest houses on the boulevard, designed by Burnham & Root; very choice location; $100,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone front house, with lot 51x170 feet, and brick barn.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone front house, south of 29th-st., lot 25x170 feet; brick barn; $26,500.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Modern house, near 27th-st., with lot 35x180 feet and barn; $35,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone front house, near 30th-st., dining-room on parlor floor; cost $18,000; eight bed rooms; to make quick sale will take $12,500.
DREXEL-BLVD.—Very elegant new house; the most costly house of its size in Chicago.
DREXEL-BLVD.—Brown-stone house, finished in hardwood; $18,000.
OAKWOOD-BLVD.—Brick house; 50 feet; $23,000.
DREXEL-BLVD.—Fine modern house on best part of the boulevard, with large grounds, $75,000.
GROVELAND-AV.—Modern house, bet. 32d and 33d-st., with pretty interior, finished in hardwoods; $13,000.
GROVELAND-AV.—Modern house, 50 feet; $15,000.
ELLIS-AV.—New first-class houses, southwest corner 44th-st.
CALUMET-AV.—New stone-front house near 33d-st., not quite completed.
CALUMET-AV.—Stone front house near 32d-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $9,000.
CALUMET-AV.—Fine house, with lot 37 ft. front; $23,000; easy payments.
HANDSOME MODERN HOUSE, with corner lot 48x174 ft. and barn; a delightful home; in perfect order; every room full of sunshine; $35,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—New house, with corner lot 85 ft. front; only $28,000.
FINE MODERN HOUSE, near 28th-st., with lot 98x170 ft.; only $44,000.
NEW HOUSE in vicinity of 22d-st., just completed; finely finished in hardwood; lot 35x170 ft.; $38,000. Look at it.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Beautiful new residence north of 22d-st.; very fine interior finish and decorations; $50,000.
KENWOOD—New brick house, with lot 67x297 ft.
KENWOOD—Fine place, with large corner lot 214x297 ft., hot-house, beautiful lawn, flowers, etc.; $100,000.
CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—100x174 ft. near 23d-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—112x176 ft. near 26th-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—50x144 ft. near 33d-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—50x144 ft. near 34th-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—100x250 ft., n. e. cor. 45th-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—100x214 ft. near 48th-st.
I can give a bargain in a choice lot on Drexel-blvd. Call for particulars.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.
WOODLAND PARK, north of Douglas monument—50x120 ft. fronting south on the park; will lease it for 99 years without revaluation.

FOR SALE— SOUTH SIDE.
MODERN HOMES.
By BARRY BROS., Owners,
Rooms 417 and 418 Inter-Ocean Bldg.,
130 Dearborn-st.

Nos. 3225 and 3229 Wabash-av. These are 3-story 10-room houses, rock-faced buff Bedford stone fronts, with stone steps, finished in hardwood all through, hardwood floors in lower hall, reception hall, and dining-room, wood mantels with art tiling, grates, dumping and dampers in grate openings; handsome buffet with beveled plate mirrors in dining-room; gas-fixtures wired for electric gas lighting; walls all tinted and decorated; butler's pantry, large kitchen well lighted; laundry with metal tubs; furnace, fruit room, etc., in basement; plumbing and sewerage the best that money will buy. We offer you in these houses an elegant home that will last you a lifetime in the choicest location on Wabash-av., the frontage being all built up with fine residences; lots 175 feet to 20-foot paved alley; only one block to State-st. cable cars, two blocks to Indiana-av. cars; price $11,500; easy terms.

We also have on Vernon-av., Nos. 3234, 3236, and 3238, same as above described; east front; deep lots to a paved alley; price $11,000 each.

FOR SALE—
25x163, Michigan-av., near 30th-st., improved fine brown-stone residence, with brick barn; will sell for $31,000.
24½x158, Michigan-av., near 18th-st., improved with first-class stone-front residence; will sell for $35,000.
50x165, Michigan-av., 100 ft. south of 43d-st., east front; bargain at $275.
H. G. GRIFFITH,
Room 5, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A CORNER ON 39TH-ST., WITHIN one block of Center-st. GEORGE M. SCHMIDT, 419 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—
A very nice 3-story and basement brick house, with brick stable, on 28th-st., near Michigan-boulevard, all in perfect order; with the furniture, which is choice, or without.
Any one in want of a real good, comfortable home to go right into at a bargain apply to
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—45 FT. E. OF GRAND-BLVD., 50X125 ft., cheap. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—NICE IMPROVED CORner on Wabash; one nice 11-room residence on Wabash, price $7,000; also several houses and flats with all modern conveniences; large number pieces of vacant property Wabash, Dearborn, and Butterfield; now is your time while these are cheap. COOPER & GLOVER, 4646 State-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST.—25 feet; a bargain. 25 feet near 18th-st.; good house; $25,000. State-st., east front, north of 22d-st., 25 ft.; $14,000. Wabash-av., near 16th-st., 50 ft.; $30,000. 25 ft. near 14th-st., east front; $30,000. J. B. OSBORNE, 169 La Salle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—WE WILL SELL 46 FEET ON STATE-st., with a party-wall paid for, near 45th-st., to the highest bidder this week; our price is $185; party-wall worth $10 per foot, and the location worth $10 per foot more. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCES, SOUTH Side, $5,500 to $14,000; choice locations. WALTER C. NELSON, Room 50, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE, NEW TWO-FLAT BUILDing on Calumet-av., near 39th-st.; small cash payment, long time. L. H. STAFFORD & CO., 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$2,000 BUYS LEASE OF TWO WEST Side stores; will net purchaser 37 per cent. Apply to JACKSON & JACKSON, 451 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—
46TH-ST. CORNER, 80X120,
Just east of Grand-blvd., at a great bargain if taken at once. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STANTON-AV., NORTH OF 39TH st., fine modern 3-story stone front flats, 6 rooms and bath on each flat; bargain. Call and investigate. J. E. PINGER & CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—
FRONTING OAKLAND SQUARE.
The only vacant property offered at this business center, at the junction of Drexel-blvd., Oakwood-blvd., and Cottage Grove-av. For particulars apply to W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 111.

FOR SALE—BY J. E. PINGER & CO., ROOM 28, 69 Dearborn-st.:
State-st., improved, east front, 24x125 ft., north of and near 35th-st. Bargain if taken at once.

FOR SALE—
FINE LOT ON DREXEL-BLVD.,
near 47th-st., 100x250; price low.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Indiana-av., residence, east front, near 30th-st., 10 rooms; furnace, gas fixtures, barn; all in good order; price, $8,000; a decided bargain.
Calumet-av., near 44th-st., two elegant modern residences of 10 rooms each; hardwood finish, elegant mantels and sideboards, hardwood floors, artistic gas-fixtures, sanitary plumbing; price, $8,000 and $11,000.
REA, MENDEL & CO.,
Tel. 4927. 42 Rookery (rotunda).

FOR SALE—
40 feet on Wabash-av., north of Eldridge-court; $2,000. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
INDIANA-AV., corner north of 31st-st., 100x125; light on 3 sides; a fine location for an apartment building; cheap.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Wabash-av., north of Congress-st.; 20 feet, with good improvement; pays 5 per cent; price reasonable. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—HOUSE, LOT AND GROcery; splendid chance to open meat market. Call at 3603 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A PROMINENT CORNER ON STATE-st., north of 23d; unimproved.
TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—A HOUSE, LOT, AND grocery; splendid chance to open meat market. Call 3603 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A 43D-ST. CORNER, EAST OF Grand-blvd., at a special bargain. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
WEST JACKSON-ST., E. OF CALIFORNIA-AV., WELL-BUILT BRICK COTTAGE, LOT 22½X100 .... $4,500
JAMES R. LANE.

FOR SALE—
A BUNCH OF ABOUT 60 LOTS,
near 45th-st. and Sacramento-av.; must be sold; can be had cheap. TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
217 AND 219 S. PEORIA-ST., double flat building, 2 flats in each; well rented; cheap.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON HUMBOLDT-blvd., near Western-av.; 166 feet deep; 18 minutes from Wells-st. Depot; fare 6¼ cents; $600 a lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LOT, 50X130, ON WEST Monroe-st., east of Halsted; can be had at a bargain if taken immediately. For particulars apply to ALFRED HERBERT, R. 4, 78 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN IF TAKEN at once—A choice lot on W. 12th-st. blvd., east of Lincoln, at a great sacrifice. A. GRAY, 71 S. Clark-st., main floor, opp. Court-House.

FOR SALE—FACTORY—THE LOT AND BUILDing known as 238-240 Carroll-av.; well suited for manufacturing purposes; five-story brick building and basement; light on four sides.
CHAS. F. CLEMENT, Assignee.

FOR SALE—CARPENTER-ST., NEAR INDIANA, 42x116 ft., with brick house; suitable for factory. GEORGE G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND CELLAR STONE-front house, 18x50; lot 20x116; 449 West Adams-st.; $7,000. J. L. BENNETT, owner, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL—12 LOTS ON HASTings-st., between Robey and Lincoln; first-class for manufacturing purposes; only $1,200 each.
H. G. GRIFFITH,
Room 5, 108 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

FOR SALE—
LA GRANGE.
27 minutes from Chicago,
on the C., B. & Q. R. R.
Triple track.
42 trains daily.
Have you seen La Grange?
Have you seen the Kensington Addition?
Have you talked with us about it?
Have you compared our subdivision with any or everything around Chicago?
Have you fully realized the bargain we are offering?

If you have done this you are now the owner of at least one share in the Kensington Addition Association and are telling your friends about your bonanza.

If you have not done this call and get your eyes opened wider than you ever thought it possible to have them.
PRATT & ELY. 138 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
BY D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.
BARGAINS IN BUILDING LOTS.

2 lots on Monroe-st., west of 41st	$1,200 each
1 lot on Garfield-blvd., near 12th-st	1,500
1 lot on Polk-st., between 39th and 40th-sts	800
2 lots on Polk-st., near Garfield-blvd	1,050 each
2 lots corner of Flournoy and 39th-sts	2,000
3 lots corner of Flournoy and Lawndale	2,500
2 lots on Harrison-st., bet. Sacramento and Francisco-avs	1,500 each
1 lot on Madison-st., near 43d	2,100
1 lot on Twelfth-st., near 41st-place	1,200
1 lot on Taylor-st., near Oakley-av., 24x158	1,850
1 lot on Harvard-st., near Garfield-blvd., 25x125	750
2 lots corner of 41st-st. and Congress-st	2,000

We have a good many lots we do not advertise. Call for list of residences and flat property from $5,000 to $30,000.

FOR SALE—
By J. C. MAGILL & CO., Madison and La Salle-sts.
IMPROVED.
Congress-st., near California-av., a modern 2-story and cellar 9-room brick, all conveniences; first floor finished in solid mahogany, same as put in a $50,000 residence; this property has cost the owner $6,000; if sold at once can be bought for $5,200; terms $1,500 cash.

12th-st., near Jefferson, a 3-story and basement brick store and flats; rented for $140 per month; will sell at a sacrifice.

Near Union Park, a desirable 2-story cellar and attic brick residence, on corner, etc.; will take good lots or smaller property in exchange or part pay.

VACANT.
Robey-st., near Van Buren; good location for flats; owner will accept any reasonable offer.
Monroe-st., near Homan-av., 25x125; $100 per foot.

FOR SALE—
We have all the choicest corners in the
GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS SUBDIVISION,
Fronting 12th-st. and 48th-st.
Call at once for prices before they are advanced.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
171 La Salle-st. and 1973 W. Madison-st. Tel. 620.

FOR SALE—
FULTON-ST., 6 fine lots, each 25x150 feet, near Sacramento-av.; streets paved and improvements in; only $1,400 each. Also, lots on
CARROLL-AV., in same neighborhood, at only $800 each; cheapest lots in the market; easy terms.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, NEW TWO-STORY modern frame house, brick basement, two distinct flats, with lot 25x125; Park-av., and 41st-st., at a bargain. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS, ELK GROVE-ST., NEAR HERvey-st., $700; Clybourn Junction.
H. G. GRIFFITH,
Room 5, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR 12TH AND 44TH-STS., $400 to $1,200.
Lots at South Oak Park, Wisconsin Central R. R., $300; 10 per cent cash, balance $5 monthly.
Lot 36 feet, south front, Washburne-av. (paved), $1,500.
Shares in Douglas-blvd. Land Association, $500.
SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER,
163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE PROPerty west of 40th-st. and all of the streets and avenues. Call at our branch office, 1973 W. Madison-st. Open Sundays. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st. Tel. 620.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST., NEAR ELIZABETH, 3-story brick store, with deep lot; $7,000. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY LOTS.
PARK-AV., NEAR 41ST-ST.
EASY PAYMENTS.
$1,000.
F. S. TYRRELL'S SUBDIVISION,
E. GOODRIDGE & CO.,
130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
WALNUT-ST., Nos. 741 and 745, near Albany-av., new 10-room brick houses, modern, with all conveniences, including furnace; price $4,800.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP.
OGDEN-AV., NEAR 12TH-ST.
TWO LOTS.
Make us an offer. Must be sold.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BIG MONEY IN THIS PURCHASE—N. W. corner of Randolph and Clinton-sts., 151x153 feet. Long time given. C. S. ENGLE, Room 58 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER ON WEST SIDE, now renting for 10 per cent of price asked; a bargain. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st., Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSES, TWO FLATS OF four rooms each; desirable location on West Side. First-class bargains. Price $3,500; very easy terms. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST CORNER ON THE West Side, pays 12 per cent net, $45,000; must have money. Address T 132, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING, store and two 8-room flats; North Halsted-st.; new, good light; corner of alley; brings 10 per cent on price; $10,000. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE VACANT—ASTOR-ST., n. of Goethe, w. front, 80 ft. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK FROM LINCOLN PARK in a delightful location, an elegant 13-room brownstone residence; just completed; contains every modern convenience, including hot water heating system, sideboards, electric appliances, etc., etc.; lot is full size, this is a genuine bargain; plans can be seen at our office. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000—2-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, 10 rooms, modern; steam heat; good neighborhood; Dayton-st.; a bargain. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 1,776.
—A MODEL RESIDENCE—
Dearborn-av., near Schiller-st., 3-story and cellar, stone trimmings, 12 rooms.
MODERN IN EVERY PARTICULAR.
Brick barn, lot 41x157; can be had at a great bargain. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—S. W. CORNER VINCENNES ROAD and 75th-st.; also the s. e. corner State and 75th-sts. Investigate these fine business corners, then see us. Room 75, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Two lots, 50 feet frontage, on Herndon-st., just south of Diversey-st., west front, at a great bargain; $600 per lot. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, 25 AND 35 FEET FRONT by 150 feet deep, on Dearborn-av. to alley, east frontage, between Maple and Elm-sts.; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE AND LAKE VIEW property-owners list same with us; no sale, no expense. SCHONBECK BROS., 68 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$7,000; 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, NO. 678 Fullerton-av.; fine neighborhood. HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—CHOICE LOTS NEAR Ravenswood, on Northwestern; $750; easy payments. OVERMAN & NEAL, 806 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—CORNELIA-ST., NEAR EVANSTON-av., lot 300x137 ft. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—CHOICE LOTS NEAR steam and cable cars in different localities; terms and prices can't be beat. OVERMAN & NEAL, 806 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—EASTWOOD-AV., E. OF SHERIDAN-drive, n. front, lot 50x124 ft. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE-FRONT HOUSE, Larrabee and Deming-court; 10 rooms; hardwood finish, all hardwood floor, electric gas lighting, burglar alarms, elegant mantels, plate glass, etc. Keys at 1741 Deming-court. $7,500; a bargain. Tel. 4927. REA, MENDEL & CO.

FOR SALE—$5,500 WILL BUY A 2-STORY BRICK flat building, well located in good neighborhood; it is worth $6,000. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD INVESTMENTS—
60x160 ft., Calumet-av., corner 77th-st.
200x160 ft., Calumet-av., corner 84th-st.
50x174 ft., e. f., Prairie-av., near 70th-st.
130x160 ft., Prairie-av., corner 82d-st.
600x124 ft., Vernon-av., corner 73d-st.
200x124 ft., Vernon-av., corner 78th-st.
100x124 ft., e. f., Vincennes-av., near 72d-st.
264x125 ft. on 79th-st., corner Vernon-av.
MIZE BROS., 140 La Salle-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—
ROSALIE-COURT, 1 block from Jackson Park and I. C. R. R. Station, modern frame house, with stone basement; lot 30x118; bargain.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
50 ft. on Elizabeth-av., north of 79th, e. f.
At $25 a foot for this week only.
Address W 98, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR 77TH-ST.—600X160 ft.; 3 corners; very desirable; can be purchased cheap and on easy terms. BUTLER, IRELAND & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—69TH-ST., 40X130, S. F., EAST OF JEFferson-av.; $50 per foot; this is $10 a foot less than anything in same block.
W. F. TAYLOR & CO.,
304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS BY OWNER—Bunch of lots at So. Chicago, Colfax-av., near 80th; fine corner on McChesney-av. and 65th; also Greenwood-av. and 66th. Address V 120, Tribune office.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 1,781.
Evans-av., near 50th-st., 132x165; $100 per foot.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT. ON ELLIS-AV., NEAR 53D-ST., $2100. Room 75, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR WORLD'S FAIR.
I have the exclusive sale of a large list of property just west and south of Jackson Park, including several hundred feet on Stony Island-av. Come and examine my list before you buy. C. E. FORN,
S. E. cor. La Salle and Madison-sts., R. 14.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

FOR SALE—

THE WORLD'S FAIR SITE LAND ASSOCIATION

250 SHARES STOCK—$500 EACH!!!

250 SHARES STOCK—$500 EACH!!!!!!

250 SHARES STOCK—$500 EACH!!!!!!!!!

This Association is being formed to purchase 10 ACRES of ground within THREE BLOCKS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS.

This property lies at the northeast corner of 71ST-ST. AND STONY ISLAND-AV. HERE IS THE OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN OF MODERATE MEANS TO MAKE A GOOD, SAFE INVESTMENT. $125 PAID DOWN ON EACH SHARE SUBSCRIBED.

This Association is formed on the mutual plan. One share of stock will realize as much profit in proportion as 50 shares. THE MEMBERS of this Association are the ones that will realize on the investment. This Association is not one of the wild cat schemes of real estate speculators, but is an association being formed and managed by BUSINESS-MEN of this city and Saginaw, Mich.

The officers of this Association are prepared to vouch for and substantiate the following statement of facts:

Property has sold on STONY ISLAND-AV. FOR $250 a foot during the last week within a block of this property.

Property just north of this is held at $250 to $500 per foot.

THIS ASSOCIATION IS BUYING THEIRS FOR ONLY $70 A FOOT.

Investors in this enterprise will realize 100% without question.

This is a strong statement but facts will bear it out and the STRONGEST ARGUMENT THAT CAN BE USED IN ITS FAVOR IS THAT OVER $80,000.00 HAS BEEN SUBSCRIBED TO THIS VENTURE WITHIN 10 DAYS.

Information will be cheerfully given by any of the officers of this association, or at the office of the agents.

E. B. LATHROP, Treasurer,
Cashier Nat. Bk. of America.
HAROLD STURGES, Secretary.
ERNEST S. SLAWSON, Saginaw, Mich.
FRANK S. BETZ, Chicago.
DAVID E. SLAWSON, Saginaw, Mich.,
Board of Managers.
STURGES, BARKER & BETZ, Agts.,
138 Washington-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—J. F. MICK & SON,
305 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Commercial-av., s. e. cor. 81st-st., 99x125	$6,000
Greenwood-av., near 65th-st., 50x125	70
Cottage Grove-av., near 66th-st., 25x125	140
Madison-av., near 69th-place, 48x120	65
Jefferson-av., s. e. and s. w. cors. 69th-pl., 115x125	100
State-st., near cor. 45th, e. f., 46x104	8,500
43d-st., near Langley-av., 54x116	10,000
Madison-av., n. w. cor. 74th-st., 50x125	75
Madison-av., n. e. cor. 74th-st., 50x125	70
State-st., n. e. cor. 70th, 150x160	75
State-st., n. e. cor. 72d, 100x160	75
State-st., s. e. cor. 72d-st., 100x160	75

FOR SALE—
GENUINE BARGAINS.
South Chicago-av., cor. of Lavant, 24 lots, each 25x125; only $300 each.

79th-st., near cor. of Jeffery, 80x125; only $3,000, or ½ cash if sold at once.

Lincoln-av., bet. 65th and 66th, east front, 50x125; only $75 ft.; all improvements in.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
Tel. 5331. 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
MICHIGAN-AV.—Near 43d-st., 50 or 100 ft., $250 per ft.; all assessments paid.
MICHIGAN-AV.—51st and 52d-sts., 50x161; only $185 per ft.
GRAND-BOULEVARD—25, 50, or 100 ft., near 41st-st., $225 per ft.
SOUTH PARK-AV.—Near 71st-st., 75x125, at only $43 per ft.; this is a bargain.
SOUTH PARK-AV.—Bet. 80th and 81st-sts., a whole block, 600 ft. on S. Park-av. and 600 ft. on Calumet-av., very cheap.
SOUTH CHICAGO-AV.—A splendid corner near 79th-st., only $40 per ft.
LOEB & GATZERT,
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
GRAND-BLVD.—East front, 200 ft. south of 40th-st., 50x150 feet, with party wall, $250 ft.
GRAND-BLVD. CORNER—Near 47th-st., 125x150 ft., $300 a foot; this is a bargain.
CALUMET-AV. CORNERS—North and south of 47th-st., $95 and $100 a ft.
INDIANA-AV. CORNER—Near 50th-st., $125.
PRAIRIE-AV. CORNER—Near 55th-st., $125.
PRAIRIE-AV., east front, near 55th-st., $100.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— GREAT BARGAIN.
1,200X125. $18 PER FT.
300x125, Cottage Grove-av., cor. 84th-st.
600x125, Storms-av., cor. cor. 84th-st.
300x125, Drexel-av., cor. 84th-st.
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—
MIDWAY PLAISANCE, $200 PER FT.
The only property on this 600-foot boulevard for the money. W. A. PRIDMORE,
115 Dearborn-st., Room 111, and
4305 Cottage Grove-av. Tel. 10067.

FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO INVEST your money; buy stock in the World's Fair Site Land Association; $125 secures one share in this enterprise. STURGES, BARKER & BETZ, Agents, 138 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., NEAR PLAISANCE, 150X170 at $100.
Ellis-av., near 62d-st., 100x170, at $80.
Drexel-av., near 62d-st., 100x170, at $75.
Oglesby-av., near Plaisance, 100x170, at $115.
N. e. cor. Oglesby-av. and 62d-st., 200x183, at $110.
47th-st., near Vincennes-av., 50 ft., at $140.
63d-st., cor. Madison-st., 150x90, at $250.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—JACKSON PARK CORNER; $125 PER ft.; 5 minutes' walk from main entrance.
179x124, cor. two prominent streets; all improvements in and paid for.
This price for few days only.
W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 111, and 4305 Cottage Grove-av. Tel. 10067.

FOR SALE—
Michigan-av., cor. 83d-st.
Wabash-av., cor. 83d-st.
600x160. $20 per foot.
This is the cheapest frontage on 83d-st. there is in the market. NESSLER & LEACH,
405 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—INVEST $125 TODAY, TAKE OUT July 1 $500. This is what the members of the World's Fair Site Land Association propose to do; 200 of the 250 shares of stock already subscribed. Don't fail to grasp this opportunity. Call and investigate. STURGES, BARKER & BETZ, Agents, 138 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
On Hope-av., corner 66th-st., modern 2-story and cellar house, 9 rooms, good barn; lot 40x125; price $8,500. NESSLER & LEACH,
405 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—ON VINCENNES-AV., NEAR 44TH-st., next to $12,000 residence, 25x150; stone sidewalk; sewer, water, and gas in; price $120 per ft. You will have to act quick.
REA MENDEL & CO.,
Tel. 4927. 42 Rookery (Rotunda).

FOR SALE—LOT ON 69TH-PLACE, NEAR STONY Island-av., at less than $15 if sold today. Address W 68, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV. BARGAIN, near 66th-st., for two days only; $125 per foot; ½ cash. O. L. BENEDICT, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—
Drexel-av., lot next to cor. of 60th.
Only $60 a foot if sold at once.
Address W 96, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 300 LOTS BET. COTTAGE Grove and Ill. Central, N. 83d-st., at a bargain. J. D. VANDERCOOK, 135 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 1,862.
Greenwood-av. near 53d, 50x151, $85 per foot.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st., 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—
MICHIGAN-AV.,
bet. 80th and 81st-sts., east front; $25 per ft.; a small snap. LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— BARGAIN— FOR SALE.
We are authorized to offer the n. e. cor. Berkeley-av. and 45th-st., 100x100, for $18,000.
HIBBARD PORTER & BROS.,
Exclusive Agents, 56, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IS $35 CHEAP FOR STONE SIDEwalked property just south of Jackson Park? I have some choice. SIDNEY B. KNOX, Owner, 175 Dearborn-st. Telephone 1000.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE LOTS ON LUella, Paxton, Farragut, and Spencer-avs., near 75th-st., both east and west front; very cheap.
W. F. TAYLOR & CO.,
304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—MARYLAND-AV., EAST FRONT, near 66th-st., $85. CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—
50X160, CALUMET-AV., NORTH OF 60TH-ST., $80.
75X160, CALUMET-AV., SOUTH OF 60TH-ST., $75.
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

FOR SALE—CHOICE VINCENNES-AV., NEAR 70th-st., at $40; ½ cash to quick buyer.
CHARLES G. ROSE,
807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—BUY SHARES IN THE WORLD'S Fair Site Land Association and double your money in 6 months. Call for plats.
STURGES, BARKER & BETZ,
138 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOOK, ST. LAWRENCE-AV., NEAR 43d, handsome brick 7-r. new residence; only $4,300; $1,000 cash. GEO. G. GOODMAN, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—
STONY ISLAND-AV.
50x125 NEAR 76TH-ST .... $75 A FOOT
48X129 NEAR 81ST-ST .... 50 A FOOT
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

FOR SALE—BY J. E. PINGER & CO., ROOM 28, 69 Dearborn-st.:
Michigan-av., near 71st-st., 100 feet; price $37.
Michigan-av., cor. 72d-st., 100 feet; cheap.

FOR SALE—
Lots on Central-av., bet. 79th and 80th, e. f.
Only $25 a foot if taken at once.
Address W 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH PARK-AV., east front, midway between Washington Park and the race track. 50x120 feet.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 50 feet north of 46th-st.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-AV., S. OF 58TH-ST., 100 FT. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—STONY Island-av., near 64th-st., 50x190, at $275.
S. e. cor. 70th-st. and Adams-av., 161x96 ft., at $75.
N. e. cor. Avenue A and 70th-st., 81x162 ft., at $100.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD—FINE RESIDENCE at Hyde Park; all modern improvements, 50 feet of ground. For full particulars see W. H. WELLS, 302 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., COR. 80TH-ST., 300X160. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCES ON LOTS 48X125 near Jackson Park, one block from Plaisance; all modern improvements; $12,000 to $14,000. For particulars address WALTER C. NELSON,
Room 50, 95 Washington-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—RESIDENCES.
The private residence No. 4823 Kimbark-av., nearly complete, 14 rooms, three bath-rooms, finished in hardwood throughout; construction the most substantial and plumbing the very best; lot 75x188 ft.; price $33,000. House open for inspection. Inquire at 4850 Kimbark-av.

Two new brick houses, 10 rooms, on 46th-st., near Woodlawn-av.; hardwood floors and finish; $11,000 and $12,000.
New frame house, 13 rooms, on 46th-st., near Lake-av.; hardwood floor and finish; $13,000.

Vacant lot, 50x188, Kimbark-av., near 49th-st.; $185 ft.

MODERN RESIDENCES
At Kenwood and Hyde Park.
A large list, from $3,500 to $50,000.
$13,000 will buy the prettiest modern 12-room house in Kenwood; nearly new, with all improvements and conveniences; hardwood floors and finish; 6 minutes to depot; lot 50 feet.

Kenwood, near depot, several fine stone and brick 10 room houses, new and modern, for $8,500 and $9,000.

Kenwood residences, for $20,000, $25,000, $35,000 and $45,000, with large lots and locations the choicest.
Call for list.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—
HYDE PARK HOUSES.
$8,500.
Washington-av., modern 2-story and cellar residence, 8 rooms and bath; every convenience; east front; lot 40x150; location the best; a desirable homestead.
$7,500.
Fine corner south of 51st-st., consisting of 3-story and cellar modern rock-faced stone front residence of 9 rooms; wood and tile mantels; hardwood, etc.; the cheapest home in Hyde Park.
$5,500.
52d-st., near Illinois Central Ry., cozy 2-story attic and cellar modern 8-room residence; every convenience; lot 25x140; bargain.
For the necessary permit to inspect premises apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.,
Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—MIDWAY PLAISANCE BARGAIN.
Between Cottage Grove and Drexel-avs., 75x125, $200 per foot.
57th-st., corner nr. Jackson Park; only $125 per ft.
Cottage Grove-av., nr. 93d-st., 100 ft., $40 per ft.
Cottage Grove-av., near 65th-st., $10 per ft. below value.
65th-st., near Langley, only $45 per ft.
71th-st., nr. Stony Island; bunch of lots; $25 per ft.
South Chicago-av., triangular corner; cheap.
Jackson-av., nr. 53d-st., 50 or 100 ft.; great bargain.
Drexel-av., nr. 83d-st., 50 or 200 ft.; cheap.
50 ft., near Vincennes and 45th-st.; complete street improvements; $95 per ft.
63d-st., corner, near Cottage Grove-av., 30 ft.; $150 per ft.
Vincennes-av., nr. 46th-st., 50x150; e. f.; choice bargain.
W. A. PRIDMORE, 4305 Cottage Grove-av.,
Tel., 10067. City office, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 111.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT BARGAINS AROUND Jackson Park—the World's Fair site—we are the people that have them.
Look at these for instance:
Coles-av., near 72d-st., $45 per foot.
Luella-av., near 73d-st., $50 per foot.
Luella-av., near 75th-st., $35 per foot.
Paxton-av., near 76th-st., $30 per foot.
71st-st., only 500 feet from park, $110 per foot.
Corners of Cregier-av. and 71st and 72d-sts., $60 per foot.
A fine house and lot on Woodlawn-terrace very cheap.
Call and see our list before looking elsewhere.
BRYANT SMITH & CO.,
415, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER 58TH-ST.—50 feet at $150 per foot; big bargain. Indiana-av. near 57th-st., 25 ft., at $125; all assessments paid; worth $160. J. B. OSBORNE,
169 La Salle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN I HAVE a genuine snap if sold immediately on Bond-av., and one on Ontario-av., lake shore property at Cheltenham; also 2 fine corners on 79th-st. very cheap. I. S. MAHAN, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO-AV.; SNAP.
Near 79th-st., 25 to 75 feet; n. e. front; $38.
Elizabeth-av., north of 79th, 40 feet; $23.50.
Central-av., cor. 77th, 75 feet; big snap; $30.
RHODES BROS. & CO., 415 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO BARGAINS—BEtween 83d and 84th-sts., 50 ft. on Colfax-av., $1,000.
100 ft. on Colfax-av., $2,000.
100 ft. on Sumner, $2,200.
120 ft. cor. 83d and Sherman-av., $2,600.
THEODORE WINNINGHAM, R. 45, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DO YOU KNOW THAT WE ARE OFfering the s. e. cor. 74th-st. and Yates-av. at the greatest of all bargains? Call and get terms and particulars. We can figure you a big profit. This is no fiction. BRYANT SMITH & CO.,
R. 415, 167 Dearborn-st., Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—
Cottage Grove-av., bet. 49th and 50th-sts., 100 feet at $200 per foot, or will exchange for income-paying property. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS.,
Exclusive Agents, 56, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—LOT 50X125, WHARTON-av., between 64th and 65th-sts., with all improvements; price $75; terms easy; worth $85. Owner, Address V 176, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SNAP—KENWOOD RESIDENCE property; $25,000. Address V 131, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE 50-FOOT LOT ON 45TH-st., near Grand-blvd., at great sacrifice. Address V 132, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
MICHIGAN-AV.
600X160, 78TH TO 79TH-ST.; $30 PER FT.
THIS IS THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY NORTH OF 79TH-ST.
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

FOR SALE—EXTRA BARGAINS—ONE OR TWO vacant lots near main entrance to World's Fair; will soon double in value. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—12 LOTS LEFT—KINGSTON-AV., near 83d-st.; you can have them for $235 each. A. H. KINKAID, R. 31, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—JACKSON PARK BARGAINS—
S. W. cor. 69th-st. and Jefferson-av., 34x125, at $125.
N. W. cor. 69th-place and Adams-av., 54.5x125, at $110.
N. W. cor. 69th-place and Jefferson-av., 99x125 ft., at $110.
69th-place, n. f., 211 feet west of Stony Island-av., 75x125 feet at $85.
Avenue A, near 70th-st., 37x161, at $63.
67th-st., near Stony Island-av., 100x125 feet, at $200.
Avenue B, near 69th-st., 50x162 feet, at $65.
Stony Island-av., near 69th-st., 50x213 feet, at $200.
N. W. cor. Palmer-av. and 70th-st., 200x179, at $50.
Call for list south of the park near the Water-Works. E. N. WEART & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STONY ISLAND-AV. FRONTAGE—We have a long list fronting Jackson Park, including several corners, $300 to $700 per ft. Two special bargains (non-prohibition district) on Stony Island-av., bet. 67th and 71st-sts.; several pieces, including corners, one specially adapted for saloon, $250 per ft. and upwards. E. N. WEART & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
200 feet, east frontage on Seipp-av., $42.50 per ft.; this property adjoins first-class improvements; is within four blocks of Jackson Park, and less than two blocks of Parkside Station on the Illinois Central road. HAZLEWOOD & WRIGHT,
706 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE CORNERS—
Evans-av., cor. 48th, 50x120 ft.; $125 per ft.
Vincennes-av., cor. 46th, 110x120 ft.; $160 per ft.
Sheridan-av., cor. 66th, 100x165 ft.; $85 per ft.
Sheridan-av., cor. 67th, 138x165 ft.; $120 per ft.
Woodlawn-av., cor. 66th, 100x165 ft.; $85 per ft.
WHITE, WOODRUFF & WENTWORTH,
Telephone 5196. 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
61st-st., near Stony Island, 60 ft.; $110.
79th-st., near Central-av., 40 ft.; $40.
JACKSON & MURRAY,
504 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

FOR SALE—
Wharton-av., 50x125, e. f., near 66th-st.; $62.50 per ft.
W. F. TAYLOR & CO.,
304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—SNAP—DREXEL-AV., 1 LOT, E. F., near 63th. Wabash, near 60th, 25 ft.
A. H. KINKAID, 31, 116 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-AV., S. OF 56TH-ST., W. F. 72 ft.; $85 per ft.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT $35 ON 70TH-ST., EAST OF Stony Island-av., 300 ft. SIDNEY B. KNOX, Owner, 175 Dearborn-st. Telephone 1000.

FOR SALE—5153 PRAIRIE-AV.—A MODERN 8-room stone-front house; finished in hardwood; price only $5,500; terms easy.
C. B. OTT, Owner, 5540 State-st.

FOR SALE—STONY ISLAND-AV., S. OF 76TH-ST., 100x125 ft.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-AV., NEAR 66TH-ST., $61.50 per foot. CHARLES G. ROSE,
807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—100X240, N. W. CORNER OF ELLIS-AV. and 46th-st.; finest corner in Chicago for a block of houses. J. F. KEENEY,
Room 1123 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—1,200 FT. ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV. and 84th-st., at $19; can you match it?
CHARLES G ROSE,
807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—STONY ISLAND-AV. AND 74TH-ST., 50 ft. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BOND-AV. LOT, 50X200, EAST FRONT, near 77th-st.; bargain if taken at once; other desirable property. STIMSON & WARWICK,
Cheltenham.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT WOODlawn and Jackson Park, $3,500, $4,000, $5,000, $6,000, $7,000, $8,000, $9,000, $10,000; easy terms.
BRANDENBURG & GILBERT,
503 and 504 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—BROOKS-AV., NEAR 75TH-ST., AT $32.50. CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

JEFFERSON REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 DEARborn-st.
New one and one-half story brick houses, Norwood-av., one block west of Humboldt Park, $1,800.
New two-story brick houses and flats, Dickey-av., two blocks west of Humboldt Park, $3,300.
Lots between North-av. and Division-st., just west of Humboldt Park, $550.
All these on easy monthly payments, with cash payment of about 10 per cent on value.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK—WE HAVE LOTS AT Irving Park, 2½ blocks from station, 50 ft. by 144 68-100 ft., and 40 ft by 173 6-100 ft.; best located in the park; price $650 to $850; also we have Montrose lots in bunches of 5 to 10 or singly, ranging in price from $275 to $300. FOSTER & GAMBRILL,
613, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE LOTS IN JEFFERSON AT the small figure of $150 to $200, on easy terms; good transportation. Now is your time while they are cheap. FOSTER & GAMBRILL,
613, 167 Dearborn-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK—ONLY SEVEN MILES west of Court-House, on Wis. Cent. R. R.; only 4 blocks west of Grant Locomotive Works; streets graded, trees planted, sewer built, sidewalks laid; lots on Harrison and Twelfth-sts., Lombard and Austin-avs., and all intervening streets; only $400 and upwards. Office in depot on the ground. Call for free tickets and plats. BASS, NESSLER & [illegible], 103 Dearborn-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

FOR SALE—$200 DOWN—GEM OF A HOUSE—[illegible] rooms, elegantly papered; well, cistern, $134-foot lot; close to depot in live suburb of Clyde; only 20 minutes out; balance $25 monthly; salaried men, this is your chance. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
40x172, Dakin-av., near Rokeby, $82.
40x122, Graceland, near Sheffield, $60.
50x120, Sheffield, near Grace, $65.
40x122, Sheridan-drive, Buena Park, $80.
H. C. LOCKWOOD,
Room 44, 115 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—GRACELAND-AV., NEAR LAKE Shore-drive, lot 200x233 ft.; cheap.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
EDGEWATER—ON THE NORTH SHORE.
Residence, business, and investment lots on streets with all improvements in and paid for. We own and represent property, both east and west of the railroad, near the depot and lake. Lowest prices. Easy terms. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
Room 32, 187 to 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
2 houses at Edgewater, new, with all improvements, $4,500 and $5,500; easy payments.
J. L. BENNETT & CO.,
87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MELROSE-ST., BET. EVANSTON-av. and Sheridan-drive, s. front, lot 30x160 ft.; cheap. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUENA PARK—NEW MODERN house, beautifully finished; fine grounds and trees; $9,000. B. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW-AV., N. W. COR. OF Frederick-st., 158x164 ft.; cheap.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WILL OFFER FOR THIS WEEK only—Rogers Park and Sheridan corners [illegible] at $15 per foot below the actual market value, including improvements. LOUIS A. TRAPET & CO., 93 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PINE GROVE-AV., N. OF CORNELIA, e. front, 200x225 ft. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—13-ROOM HOUSE; lot 50x165; central location; $4,000; a bargain.
B. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES—

Dickey-st., near 64th, 7 rooms, good shape	$3,300
Wright-st., brick flats, rent $1,200	12,000
Stewart-av., 2 elegant modern houses, 50 ft	7,500
Wright-st. cor., 2 new modern houses, 34 ft. each	[illegible]
Harvard-st., best house in Englewood, 50 ft	[illegible]
Honore-st., s. 65th, e. f., 7 rooms, modern	4,000
Honore-st., s. of 66th, 7 rooms, modern	[illegible]
60th-st., w. of Wright, 9 rooms, new, modern	[illegible]

J. F. MICK & SON, 305 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—COR. ELIZABETH AND 58TH-STS., [illegible]x125, vacant; cheap; cash, $3,000. SCHONBECK BROS., 68 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—5 FIRST-CLASS LOTS NEAR 70TH-st., Auburn; bargains. H. G. GRIFFITH, Room 5, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—YALE-ST., NEAR 71ST, 49x132 ft., at $63; s. e. cor. Stewart-av. and 68th-st., 100x160 ft. at $65. E. N. WEART & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY IN SOUTH Evanston.

JUDSON-AV., 11-room house, lot 100x175 ft	[illegible]
FOREST-AV., 6-room cottage, lot 50x175 ft	[illegible]
LEE-ST., 9-room house, lot 40x100 ft	[illegible]
WESLEY-AV., 7-room house, lot 100x175 ft	[illegible]
HERMAN, 7-room house, lot 40x122 ft	5,000
RIDGE-PL., 7-room house, lot 50x175 ft	[illegible]
MAPLE-AV., 9-room house, lot 50x175 ft	[illegible]
JUDSON-AV., 12-room house, lot 50x100 ft	[illegible]
HINMAN-AV., 10-room house, lot 55x182 ft	7,500
HINMAN-AV., 10-room house, lot 40x182 ft	6,000

RIDGE-AV., 4 acres with fine 11-room house, ripe for subdivision; a bargain at the price; price, $25,000.
Also several new houses with all modern conveniences, ranging from $6,000 to $7,500, on favorable terms, and VACANT LOTS in the FINEST portions of SOUTH EVANSTON.
O. [illegible] GIBBS, 518, 85 Dearborn-st.
BRANCH OFFICE, DUGAT BLOCK, SOUTH EVANSTON.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE PROPERTY—HOUSES, lots and acres. A few desirable places to rent; daily trains, free tickets.
C. W. PIERCE & CO.,
154 La Salle-st., Room 21.

FOR SALE—A MODERN $6,500 SUBURBAN HOME, 30 minutes on the Burlington R. R., for $4,000; snap. Address T 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—22 LOTS, PROSPECT-AV., NEAR STAtion depot; very desirable; only fifteen dollars per foot. Owner, Room 214, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON, ILL.; 11-ROOM HOUSE with all modern improvements, lot 50x150; best location in village; can make terms to suit purchasers. Address V 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NICE LARGE TWO-STORY AND cellar brick house, completely finished; stone foundation, with frame stable and an acre of choice land about it; choice large trees; streets on three sides; buildings front east; one of the best locations in Wheaton, Ill.; within five minutes' walk of the station on Chicago and Northwestern railway; less than one hour's ride from Chicago. Apply to
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH FRONT LOTS ON 31ST-ST. in Berwyn and LaVergne at $350, on easiest terms. CHARLES G. ROSE,
807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MORGAN PARK ONLY $225; payable $2 per week; no advance payment; free excursion every Saturday. C. H. STODDART, 225 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH EVANSTON—CHOICE corner for investment on Ridge-av., 131x160 feet.
C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5,200 FEET AT $8.50; ADJOINING property selling at $35; a snap.
L. C. & J. C. KEELER, 5, 81 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE NEW STOCK yards on Lake Shore, only $25 each; they will sell next summer for $200 each; title perfect; abstract furnished. J. B. HOGUE & CO., 177 La Salle, Room 4.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS AT BEVERLY Hills at low prices and on easy terms; be quick and get lots before the spring rise in prices; this beautiful suburb is nicely located on high ground and near three depots; don't let this opportunity pass unimproved. J. A. PRESCOTT,
16, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSES LOCATED AT La Vergne, near depot; 35 trains daily on C., B. & Q. road; time 22 minutes; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on ground floor; fine stone cellar; sewer, sidewalks, trees, and streets made; lot 50x126 to 16-foot alley; prices $3,000, $3,250, and $3,500, on easy terms. For plans and full information call.
Room 301 Chicago Opera-House.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
ACRES FOR SUBDIVISION.
10 acres at Elsdon, on 51st-st.; $2,250.
40 acres at Clyde, on Ogden-av.; $2,500.
10 acres at Crawford; $2,750.
20 acres near Harvey; $1,000.
80 acres near Hammond; $400.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,200—70 ACRES—$1,200.
Only 9 miles from Court-House. Cheapest acre tract on market. Will retail quick at over 100 per cent profit.
SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER,
163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—
ACRE BARGAINS.
20 acres, 67th-st. and Crawford-av.
20 acres, 67th-st., just west of Crawford-av.
15 acres, 67th-st., west of Crawford-av.
40 acres, 71st-st. and Crawford-av.
10 acres, 56th-st. and Crawford-av.
Great improvements are contemplated in this district, which will surely enhance values this early spring.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—64 ACRES ADJOINING THE CAMPmeeting grounds at Desplaines; this is beautifully wooded and ripe for subdivision, being near the depot and the Columbia Steel Car Company's works.
J. F. KEENEY,
Room 1123 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR STATION, $300 PER acre; also 12 acres, very fine, 400 ft. from station; buyers only. Address owner, V 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—10, 20, OR 30 ACRES, WELL LOCATED and ripe for subdivision, $1,500 per acre; two railroad depots and two street-car lines now; elevated and electric lines soon to be in operation; choice for syndicate. J. T. SUTOR, 1264 Madison,
150 La Salle.

FOR SALE—
—TOWN OF LAKE ACRES—
WE HAVE A VERY DESIRABLE TRACT WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS AT A BARGAIN. CAN BE RETAILED AT A LARGE PROFIT.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS,
156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE 60 ACRES AT HAMMOND at $1,000 per acre; best located acres down there. Also lots cheap and under the market price. East Chicago lots cheap for cash. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE 20 ACRES AT EDGEwater, cheapest property out there; a bargain if taken at once.
FOSTER & GAMBRILL,
613, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, N. E. COR. 83D-ST. AND Johnson-av., at $1,500.
5 acres, n. w. cor. 69th and Blanchard-av., at $2,600.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Cor. Chicago and Western-avs., 5-acre block, 50 lots; 4 street frontages.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—200 ACRES NEAR ELMHURST; RIPE for subdivision; frontage on Lake and Madison-sts.; two railroads run through this tract; a fortune in this at $300 per acre. Room 206, 112 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE AND A HALF ACRES, LAFlin-st., Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth; five hundred dollars per acre less than present prices. Owner, Room 214, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CICERO ACRES—5, 10, 15, OR 20 acres near crossing C., B. & Q. and Ill. Cent. R. Rs.; $2,000 to $2,500 per acre; ripe for subdivision; also 5-acre blocks farther out with stately trees of 30 years' growth, $400 to $500 per acre.
D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ON I. C. RY. AT $325 AN acre. This is a great bargain.
5 acres at 80th-st., $1,250 an acre, ripe to subdivide.
BRANDENBURG & GILBERT,
503 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 LA Salle-st.; 13¼ acres facing Jackson Park, near the water-works.

FOR SALE—
HARVEY ACRES.
80 acres on corner 159th-st. and Western-av., [illegible] 60-day contract. 80 acres more, cornering on above, $225. I am sole agent for these and can deliver them. Terms one-third cash. JOHN S. KING, Room 83, 155 Washington-st. Harvey acres our specialty.

ACRE PROPERTY.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

FOR SALE—ACRES—

SOUTH CHICAGO BARGAIN.

11 9-1 acres, K-av. and 114th-st.; $1,250 per acre; streets are paved to within two blocks; water-pipes already laid; subdivides into 104 lots; worth $250 each.

SEVERAL SPECIAL BARGAINS.

5 acres at Grand View Station, opposite N. W. R. R. depot, already subdivided; will net 100 per cent profit.

Several choice acre properties in the immediate vicinity of Jackson Park at reasonable prices.

3¾ acres at Beverly Hills on the ridge, beautifully wooded; can be subdivided and readily sold at a large profit; $2,750 per acre.

10 acres at 52d and Robey-sts.; $2,750 per acre; opposite fine improvements.

100 acres on Wabash railroad; depot on the land; all fine, high property; for sale at $85 per acre and worth $150.

B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—JACKSON PARK ACRES.
10 acres on 75th-st., e. of Stony Island.
5 acres on 79th-st., corner Yates-av.
10 acres on 75th-st., corner Cottage Grove-av.
C. E. DORN, Sole Agent, 143 La Salle-st., R. 56.

FOR SALE—90 ACRES, WINNETKA, $300, NEAR station; 40 West, $250. L. C. & J. C. KEELER, R. 5, 81 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO 25-FOOT LOTS IN HARVEY, ON Loomis-st., for $325 each; one-half cash. Address W 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES—96 LOTS—82D AND Robey-sts.; a great bargain; fully $500 per acre under present prices. OWNER, R. 204, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO—113TH-ST. AND J-av.; about 11 acres for $1,250. OWNER, R. 204, 85 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM—
91 acres excellent land, with good house, barns, and outbuildings, in nice order, in Lake County, near Lake Forest, at a bargain. Apply to
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Farm at Fox Lake, 87 acres, for $4,500; speak quick.
Farm eight miles north of Waukegan, 162¼ acres; $60.
J. L. BENNETT & CO.,
Telephone 2,353. 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 700 ACRES in Cook County, Illinois, on the line of the Wabash railway; all cultivated land, high and dry; two dwellings, barns, sheds, and outbuildings; in first rate condition; can be bought at a great bargain. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—

MICHIGAN TIMBER LANDS.

160 acres of timber land in North Michigan, with 1,000,000 ft. of standing pine.
For full particulars address
A. H. STACK, 83 Dearborn-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—Ranch in the Southwest, owning all water privileges and controlling forty miles square of fine grazing lands, stocked with eight thousand head of graded cattle, and five hundred well bred horses; all necessary buildings, corrals, etc.; the most thoroughly equipped ranch in this country.
For all particulars call or address,
A. T. LEGG,
120 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—ONLY 50 MORE 20-ACRE LOTS IN Turnbull Colony, California; raisin land; cultivation money only required; price of land from crops. Stamp for pamphlet 506 Rialto, Chicago.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE at Twin Lakes, Wisconsin, opposite the hotel; will sell at great bargain; $2,000. H. G. GRIFFITH, Room 5, 108 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ALL REAL-ESTATE MEN TO CALL and see our new method of listing property. We have the finest and most complete system yet adopted.
The books can be had at a reasonable cost in a short time from one of our prominent stationery firms with whom we have about completed arrangements for handling. BRYANT, SMITH & CO., 415, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sale call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made. HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE CLIENTS WITH CASH TO buy equities in flats and business property; must be bargains. DOTY BROS. & CO., 155 Washington-st. and 582 W. Madison.

WANTED—LOTS FROM OWNERS IN ALL parts of the city; we are having quite a demand; answer at once, giving price per foot or lot. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, R. 612, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS FOR CUSTOMERS—For quick sales list your Chicago real estate with HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—VACANT AND IMPROVED CITY OR suburban property from the owners; we have many purchasers for North, South, or West Side property. SASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn, S. W. cor. Washington-st.

WANTED—WE ARE HAVING A LARGE DEmand for acres in all directions for subdivision purposes. Owners will make quick sales by listing their acre tracts with us. No expense unless sale is made by us. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, 612, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WEST SIDE IMPROVED PROPERTY to satisfy our clients; only owners need answer; write full description. We have a good demand for income improved property. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—I HAVE $50,000 TO $75,000 TO INVEST in property between Van Buren and Randolph-sts., east of Halsted-st.; will deal only with owners and pay cash; it must be cheap; what have you? Address T 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE HAVE LARGE LIST OF PROPerty in all directions, but need more, in order that we may satisfy our customers; no expenses unless sales are made. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, 612, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WE MUST INCREASE OUR LIST OF property to lease. Owners will do well to list theirs with us. We have a demand for such property. No expense unless deals are carried through. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, 612, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FEES OF GROUND ON SOUTH SIDE, West Side, and North Side; also have customer for 99 years' lease on centrally located property. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, R. 612, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—
Improved and vacant property on the West, North, and South Sides; also acre property west, south, and north; no charge unless sale is made. For prompt attention and quick returns list your property with H. S. DIETRICH, Room 16, 116 La Salle-st.

WANTED—
East of Drexel-blvd. and south of 44th-st., modern brick or stone residence, not less than 10 rooms; not less than 25-ft. front; must be cheap.
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 Chamber of Commerce Building.

WANTED—5 TO 15 ACRES NEAR TOLLESTON for customer. SAXE & OSMUN, 167 Dearborn.

WANTED—THE BEST 50-FOOT LOT ON BUSIness street $150 per foot will buy. Address W 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A BUSINESS BLOCK, WITH lot, worth $300,000 to $400,000; will pay all cash if suited. E. S. DREYER & CO., N. E. cor. Washington and Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE ON MICHIGAN-AV., good location, from $25,000 to $35,000; modern house preferred. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—30 OR 40 FEET, EAST OF ELLIS-AV. and north of 55th-st., for a customer. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

WANTED—GOOD CORNER LOT OR LOTS IN any desirable residence district suitable for immediate improvements. Will put in $3,500 cash and $2,500 equity (cash value) in Englewood house; inflated values not considered. Address W 66, Tribune.

WANTED—MANUFACTURERS TO LOCATE ON the most desirable site in Cook County; concessions made. Address V 129, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY ACTUAL PURCHASER—12 OR 14 room house on West or South Side, worth from $8,000 to $10,000; cash. Address V 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—A $1,000,000 CHICAGO PROPERTY FOR cash and exchange; also for cash and exchange, a $25,000 dividend property. RUSSELL & SPACH, Room W Rookery.

WANTED—WE HAVE A GOOD DEMAND FOR South Side improved income property; owners send in full description of yours; no expense unless deal is made. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—PARTIES TO LIST THEIR PROPerty for sale, rent, or trade with us; best of bank references; we do a legitimate real estate business. OVERMAN & NEAL, 806 Tacoma Building.

WANTED—WE HAVE A STRONG DEMAND FOR equities in income property; list yours with us and find purchaser. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—VACANT OR IMPROVED CORNER, South or West Side, Hyde Park or Lake; part cash, bal. on time; prefer dealing with owners. Address T 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—100 FT. OR MORE ON South Park-av., in the vicinity of 83d-st.; will pay $40 per foot; one-third cash. A. H. STACK, 83 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, WITH BARN, Indiana-av., between 23d and 33d-sts. H. G. GRIFFITH, Room 5, 108 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ACRE BARGAIN FROM OWNER; South Side. ELBERT C. SMITH, 302 Tacoma Bldg.

WANTED—LOCATION FOR WAGON FACTORY, in or near Chicago; what inducement can you offer? Address V 172, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACRES OR BLOCKS OF LOTS NEAR the intersection of Archer-av. and 47th-st. State prices and terms of payment. Address W 101, Tribune office.

WANTED—IF YOU HAVE ANY SNAPS OR small equities in real estate to sell cheap, address W 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—100 FT. OR MORE ON Jeffery-av., in vicinity of 75th; north of 75th preferred. A. H. STACK, 83 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ABOUT 40-ACRE FARM, THIS SIDE Aurora, near Burlington R. R.; farming purposes only; must be bargain. Address T 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—FLAT BUILDING ON SOUTH SIDE, from $7,000 to $12,000; also modern house from $6,000 to $8,000; cash for both pieces. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

WANTED—I WILL CONTRACT TO HANDLE A good South Side subdivision near city limits. Address V 114, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE BEST BARGAIN WE CAN GET north of 75th-st. and east of Jeffery-av. We want this for a bonafide purchaser and prefer direct from owners. We also must have good terms. This means business. What have you? Address at once
BRYANT SMITH & CO.,
415, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—50 OR 100 FT. ON 75TH-ST., east of Cottage Grove-av.; corner preferred. A. H. STACK, 83 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HOUSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS in all parts of the city to submit to customers; houses, stating price, terms, location, etc.; no expense without sale is made.
FOSTER & GAMBRILL,
R. 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

EXCHANGE $4,800—CLEAR VACANT SOUTH Jackson Park and North 79th-st.; want residence within 2 miles business center; will assume. F. B. YOAKUM & CO., 78 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

EXCHANGE $42,000—EQUITY IN A 4-STORY AND basement brick hotel; the best hotel in Joliet, Ill.; leased for $4,000 per year; want clear acres in Chicago; here is a bargain and permanent income. F. B. YOAKUM & CO., 78 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

EXCHANGE—FARM AND MONEY FOR MERchandise; give particulars. Lock Box 17, Henry, S. Dak.

FOR EXCHANGE—CLEAR FARM NEAR INDIANapolis, Ind.; on gravel road; A1 soil, tile drained. Owner. Address A V 103, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—$2,000 EQUITY IN CHICAGO for vacant Chicago lots. GEORGE M. SCHMIDT, 419 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR EXCHANGE—BEAUTIFUL HOME IN ELgin; grounds may be subdivided; want city or suburban. Address Owner, A V 104, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR INCOME PAYING property to trade for a home on the South side, not to exceed $10,000; just the opportunity for any one desiring to make a good trade. J. C. MAGILL & CO., Madison and La Salle-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—60 ACRES NEAR STATION ON C., B. & Q., $42,000; one-third exchange, $5,000 cash; balance easy with release clause. This is cash price, so do not offer inflated values.
H. C. LOCKWOOD, 44, 118 Dearborn.

TO EXCHANGE—CONTROLLING INTEREST IN publishing and supply company for clear real estate; price $10,000. Splendid opportunity. Investigate. Address V 26, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED 160-ACRE FARM, well located in Kansas; also 160 acres partly improved and 500 unimproved timber and farm land in Missouri; cash paid or received; merchandise considered. Address C., Box 1631, Joliet, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—250 FT. AT IRVING PARK FOR clothing and furnishing goods. H. G. GRIFFITH, Room 5, 108 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR ONE OF THE best wholesale manufacturing business in city; invoices about $12,000; part cash and part mortgage. Address A R 109, Tribune office.

WANTED—SIGN AND CARPENTER WORK IN exchange for merchant tailoring and men's furnishings. Address W 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—SUBURBAN LOT IN EXCHANGE for merchant tailoring and cash. W 55, Tribune.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF $15,000 in flat building paying well for vacant business property. Address W 71, Tribune office.

WILL EXCHANGE FURNISHED 15-ROOM house, with or without lease, value about $1,500, for cottage and lot in suburb; will pay cash difference. Give full particulars to receive attention. Address W 58, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENtral business property at 5 and 6 per cent.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON CHICAgo real estate, funds on hand, at lowest rates; property examined promptly and no charge made for drawing papers.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

A SPECIAL FUND—NO COMMISSION—MONEY to loan on real estate at lowest rates; building loans made. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LIBERAL LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE can be obtained by applying to E. RUBOVITS, Secretary of the Republic Loan and Building Association, 120 Randolph-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT.
MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
E. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN large and small amounts, at
5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT.
LOEB & GATZERT,
85 Dearborn-st., Rooms 307 and 308.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums to suit at lowest rates. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st., 2d floor.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate at 5½ per cent, 6 per cent, and 7 per cent.
DOTY BROS. & CO.,
155 and 157 Washington and 582 Madison.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOWest rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr. s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

OWN A HOME—PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR build and pay it back in small monthly payments to about equal rent of the property call The United States Loan Syndicate, 310 Opera-House Building.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

WANTED—$18,000—5 YEARS AT 6 PER CENT., first mortgage on factory property valued at $45,000; no commission. Address W 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—$8,000 AT 6 PER CENT, 5 YEARS, ON my 14-room stone-front corner house on South Side; worth $20,000. Address T 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD INSIDE improved property at 6 per cent; most always have a few good loans on hand.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
Tel. 620. 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED—LOAN OF $1,800 ON LOT WITH A new building on; value of property $4,000; being on South Chicago-av., in Park Manor; will pay 7 per cent interest. Address W 99, Tribune office.

$5,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at 6 per cent without commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN amounts of $1,000 and upwards at 5½ and 6 per cent for a term of years, or will loan on small monthly payments to buy or build. The U. S. Loan Syndicate, 310 Opera-House Building.

FINANCIAL.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? KINDLY CALL. Loans made from $1 to $1,000 on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, etc. If you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call at Heyman's Collateral Loan Bank, 145 E. Madison-st., near La Salle.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CORner Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGES ON CHICAGO REAL estate, netting purchasers 6 and 7 per cent, in large and small amounts.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—FEW SHARES IN SYNDICATE; NOT much money needed; lots 40 per cent below market value. Address V 119, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS PERSONAL PROPERTY, OR ANY GOOD SECURITY, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES. ALL BUSINESS IS STRICTLY PRIVATE. CALL AND SEE ME BEFORE MAKING A LOAN. GEO. WRIGHT, 69 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 29.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 86 LA SALLE-ST., THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST., "GROUND FLOOR."

ADVANCES. LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 86 LA SALLE-ST. THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.

"GROUND FLOOR."

RELIABLE PERSONS WISHING $200 OR MORE on chattel mortgages very cheap from person not in loaning business, address V 9, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN WOULD LOAN AMOUNTS FROM $5 to $500 on furniture, jewelry, etc. CLARK, Room 18, 154 La Salle.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS—ON EAST VAN Buren-st., 60x166 feet. WM. GARNETT & CO., 149 La Salle-st., Room 26.

WANTED—TO LEASE.

WANTED—
A good party to lease building (within three blocks of river) for term of years; light manufacturing; will build to suit tenant. WINSTON & CO.,
83 Washington-st.

MEDICAL.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENNERT, 41 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

FREE SAMPLE BOX W. B. TROCHES, WHICH cure enuresis (weak bladder) in children or adults; inclose 10c stamps. W. B. Troche Co., P.-O. Box 577, Chicago.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST.—ADvice free; confidential cases a specialty; business quietly transacted.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 148 EAST INDIANA-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GENTS' CAST-OFF clothing; orders by mail promptly attended. Address M. SIMON, 238 S. Clark.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED MODERN BROWNstone dwelling, 9 rooms, elegantly furnished; near 35th-st., convenient to I. C. trains and cable; rent $1,800. Address A V 133, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR A term of years if desired; first-class and modern in every respect; location unexceptionable. Apply at Room 66, No. 115 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FRANK WELLS, 137 LA SALLE-ST.—Modern brick residence, 7 bedrooms; brick barn; corner lot, 80x125; possession can be given at once.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE ON ONTARIO-st., near State, south front, after May 1.
J. W. FARLIN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—123 PEARSON-ST.—VERY CHEERful house of 14 rooms, 3-story and basement, pressed brick, green-stone trimmings; mirrors, mantels, gas-fixtures, and every convenience.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ELEGANT CORNER HOUSE, FINEly furnished, to responsible private family; none others need apply; no boarding-house. Address V 83, Tribune office.

Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—8-ROOM DETACHED DWELLING, 5719 Rosalie-court, near So. Park sta. Ill. Cen. Ry. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AN APARTMENT BUILDING OF 36 rooms near Jackson Park; will give five-year lease. D. A. PEIRCE, 111 53d-st.

FOR RENT—307 53D-ST., HYDE PARK, EIGHT-room frame, brick basement residence; five minutes from Illinois Central Depot; lot 33x100; $50; immediate possession.
R. H. GARRIGUE,
Owner, 135 La Salle-st.

Lake View.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE; EVERY convenience; in Buena Park; to small family for 6 months. Address V 155, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL 6-ROOM FLAT, WITH all modern improvements, in the new stone front building 4724 State-st., third floor; rent $22.50 per month.
Also two 6-room flats, with all modern improvements, in the new 2-story brick building 5252 and 5256 South Halsted-st.; street paved and street cars in front; first-class location; rent $15 per month to May 1 and $18 per month after May 1 one year longer. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 108 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN FIVE ROOM FLATS at 530, 538, and 540 Wabash-av., with janitor service; also large two story and basement barn in rear, 28 stalls. Apply to janitor at building or
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 5550 TO 5568 WENTWORTH-AV.—Choice 6-room flats; bath, gas, mantles, speaking tubes, shades, etc.; convenient to cable and steam-cars; agent on premises from 3 to 5 p. m.; or apply to REXFORD & BELLAMY, 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM FLAT, 222 MICHIgan-av.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM FLAT, STEAM HEAT, bath, etc., Cottage Grove-av. and 32d. GEORGE M. SCHMIDT, 419 Chamber of Commerce.

West Side.

TO RENT—
4-room flat, 10 Morgan-st. $14.50
5-room flat, 10 Morgan-st. 18.50
6-room flat, 278 W. Randolph-st. 27.50
Freight elevator; janitor service. Janitor, Flat E, 274 Randolph-st., or V. H. SURGHNOR,
85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT 7-ROOM FLAT; EVery modern convenience; well lighted; good neighborhood; rent $25. Call at 1029 Adams-st.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS ON ADA-ST.
Apply to JACKSON & JACKSON,
457 West Lake-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT; ALL MODERN IMprovements; 129 East Pearson-st., opposite waterworks; fine view of lake and shore drive; screens, and range furnished. For particulars inquire W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM MODERN FURNISHED FLAT. Call at Flat 2, 22 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT 6-ROOM SOUTH-FRONT flat, Fullerton-av., near Lincoln Park; cheap to good party.
C. P. WHITNEY,
132 La Salle-st., Basement.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—1822 46TH-ST., NEAR Lake-av., 7 and 8 room flats; new brown-stone house, finished in hardwood and tile vestibule; private residence style and all conveniences; $35.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—37 32D-ST., OPPOSITE GROVELAND-av., upper flat, a suite of rooms, nicely furnished, pleasant view.

North Side.

TO RENT—286 OHIO-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED hall room. References.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, NEAR WATER WORKS, one or more furnished rooms. CARY & CO., 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—286 OHIO-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED hall room; references.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—IN A REFINED PRIVATE FAMILY A large, pleasant front room, heated with hot water, for one or two gentlemen. Address V 29, Tribune.

TO RENT—PARTIES WISHING ROOM OR board will save time to call and get our list. PENTECOST & CRAINE, 167 Dearborn-st., R. 719.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SOUTHWEST CORner Lake and Dearborn-sts., stores and basements now occupied by the Gas company, Nos. 32, 34, 36, and 38 Dearborn-st., together or separate. Apply to W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES ON QUINCY-ST., BET. La Salle and Fifth-av., in new Rand-McNally Bldg. JOHN H. BOGUE, Agent, 165 Adams.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 5550 TO 5568 WENTworth-av.; fine opening for drugs, boots and shoes, hardware, etc.; agent on premises from 3 to 5 p. m. daily; or apply to REXFORD & BELLAMY, 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CENTRALLY LOCATED BUILDings, stores, and floors; call for list.
ROUNDS & CLOUGH, 156 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—STORES, 3202, 3204 COTTAGE Grove-av. GEORGE M. SCHMIDT, 419 Chamber of Commerce.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES—BETWEEN RIVER AND Halsted-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—BY E. W. ZANDER & CO.,
Telephone 1,486. 169 Washington-st.
Store and 2 lofts at 32 Milwaukee-av., 20x80; double front; good light; low rent.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDing (new) for restaurant and boarding house on Lake-av., near World's Fair Grounds. D. A. PEIRCE, 111 53d-st.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—STORES AND BUSINESS PROPerty. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn.

TO RENT—STORES IN WHOLESALE AND REtail districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES, FLOORS, AND BUILDings. ROUNDS & CLOUGH, 156 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—PART OF NICELY-FURNISHED OUTside office. 308 Chicago Opera-House.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—REVERE HOUSE, 200 ROOMS, OPPOsite County Buildings; all modern improvements; also buildings 221 to 227 Kinzie-st., 80x100; whole or in part; concrete floors in basement; also basements and flats. Apply to owner.
THOMAS MACKIN,
276 E. Indiana-st.

TO RENT—SPACE WITH POWER FOR PRINTers and light manufacturers; 148-154 Monroe-st. JOHN H. BOGUE, Agent, 165 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—507 LINCOLN-AV.—LARGE ROOM, 30X 60; light on 3 sides; good vault; suitable for manufacturer or printer. G. H. BAUER, 81 Clark-st., R. 16.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in my elegant new building; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $20 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 4166. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES, for manufacturing; we are agents for a large list of factory buildings and warehouses. Call or send word to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TO PRINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 1 front room, 45x55; or will divide, making 2 rooms, 2 basement rooms, 45x55; freight and passenger elevators; splendid light and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers, and low insurance. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Phone 4166.

TO RENT—S. W. CORNER CANAL AND WASHington-sts., first floor rear; 2d floor corner; basement with engine and boiler; bridge at Washington-st. next month.
SAWYER & GARRETT,
99 Madison-st., Room 6.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORES, LOFTS, OFfices, residences, and flats; a large inquiry. General management of property solicited.
GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO.,
407 Tacoma Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—RENTS TO COLLECT and property to manage in any part of the city.
DOTY BROS. & CO.,
155 Washington-st.
582 W. Madison-st., Main Floor.
Open evenings.

WANTED—TO RENT—
Houses and flats in all parts of Chicago. I have twice the inquiry that I can supply. Owners or exclusive agents please send in lists. A. GRAY,
77 Clark-st., main floor,
Opposite Court-House.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, GOOD neighborhood, 8 rooms, steam-heated flat, or part of large flat, furnished or unfurnished for light housekeeping. Address W 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MARRIED COUPLE, no children, a nicely furnished flat or suite of three, four, or five rooms, complete for light housekeeping, with all modern improvements; state price. Address W 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

WANTED—TO RENT—CENTRALLY LOCATED desk room or small office by real-estate man. Address V 125, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO TO FOUR FURnished rooms for light housekeeping, North or South Side; state location and price. Address W 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO GENTLEMEN DEsire furnished room in private family at Kenwood; references. Address W 106, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board, within 5 minutes' walk of City-Hall. Address L., 78 Monroe-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO SEcure a commanding position on a good salary by investing $2,500 in a rapidly developing Chicago enterprise, backed by wealthy connections, where investment will double in value in six months.
A SOUTH SIDE CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY store; rent $35; good living rooms; $400.
AN ELEGANTLY AND NEWLY-FITTED UP down-town six-chair barber shop and Turkish bath outfit for $500 cash and balance easy payments.
W. T. COLLINS, Licensed Broker, 142 Dearborn-st.

A STOCK OF FURNITURE AND GENERAL household goods for sale at much less than inventory prices; store is in good location and cheap rent if purchaser desires to continue business. Apply 115 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

A PRACTICAL GLUCOSE MANUFACTURER wishes to correspond with consumers who have capital to invest in plant. Address A V 86, Tribune office.

AT MOONEY & CO.'S, BUSINESS BROKERS, 182 Washington-st., 100 chances, $100 to $5,000.

CASH PAID FOR STOCKS OR PART STOCKS OF dry goods, clothing, shoes, furnishings, or any goods; confidential. Address A V 137, Tribune office.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE—271 WABASH-AV., BEtween Van Buren and Jackson-sts. Apply at store for particulars.

FOR SALE—CLOTHING STOCK IN A TOWN OF 3,000 in Kansas; doing an annual cash business of $30,000. Address O 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, MACHINERY, FIXTures, real estate, and chattels of the Comstock & Wing Nickel Works, located at 236-240 Carroll-av. Bids on the whole or parts are solicited to be delivered to CHAS. F. CLEMENT, Assignee, on or before Saturday, Feb. 14, at the above address.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE; FINE stock of fancy and staple groceries; grand opening for a continued business; no reasonable offer refused; no commission. 625 63d-st., Englewood.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE BUSINESS ESTABlished five years; big list of clients; well located, with suite of nice offices; net profits average $175 per month; reason for selling party leaving city; investigate. Address W 79, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME GROCERY ON STATE-st.; cash; sickness; investigate; no humbug. Inquire SMITH'S, 49 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BEST MILLINERY STORE ON SOUTH Side; $2,000. Address W 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LIME-KILN PLANT AT A BARGAIN For particulars address C. A. MERCER & CO., Quincy, Ill.

FOR SALE—FINE-PAYING RESTAURANT, WITH bar, centrally located, square from Court-House; average daily receipts $150.
C. H. THOMPSON & CO.,
806 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE; OLD STAND; GOOD locality. Address V 120, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$12,000, MANUFACTURING BUSIness; good wholesale and retail trade; down-town. Address R 157, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$20,000 BUYS A SCHOOL FURNITURE manufacturing business that has paid well for many years. Address V 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A DOCTOR'S PRACTICE IN SUBurban town just south of city; a fine practice, including house and barn, $5,000, part time. L. WHITNEY, 125 Clark-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—THE BEST GROCERY IN THE CITY. McDONOUGH, 130 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

GREAT BUSINESS CHANCE—VALUABLE NEW invention—Patents not for sale. We wish to manufacture and furnish goods, and will give exclusive right to sell in Chicago; there is a fortune in this business if worked; only about $3,000 required; please investigate fully and examine goods. Rooms 9 and 10, Exchange Building, 134 Van Buren-st.

PHILADELPHIA MNFG. CO. WANTS A PARTY with small capital to manage their business in this city; full value given for money invested. Call from 10 to 2, 108 Washington-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—CHEAP, MEAT MARket, machinery, power, ice-house, cold storage, etc.; could be used for other purposes. EVANS, 112 Randolph-st., Room 2.

WE WILL TAKE IN A PARTNER WITH FROM $3,000 to $5,000 who will join with us in renting a first-class building on Clark-st., near Court-House, now vacant; low rent, long lease; we wish to fit it up—second floor for first-class restaurant and cafe and the upper floors for European hotel; this is one of the best locations in the city and a barrel of money can be made in the next few years; parties having the cash and meaning business call and investigate at once. GEO. W. COLE & CO., 707 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—MAN WITH $1,500 CASH CAN BUY half interest in good 20-acre subdivision; $15,000 profit. Address W 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH CAPITAL TO PATENT and manufacture combination lock; something new; for doors, drawers, trunks, etc. W 69, Tribune.

WE LEAD THEM ALL IN BUSINESS CHANCES; we have for sale sample rooms, grocery stores, meat markets, drug stores, and rooming houses, in all locations, with prices and terms that will make you smile. PALMER & MILLER,
Office open evenings. Room 85, 185 Dearborn.

8 PER CENT—FOR SALE—25 TO 50 SHARES OF stock in new office building paying 2 per cent quarterly dividends, and good for 10 per cent hereafter; I need money; will sell at par, donating 3 months' dividends; this is a first-class investment and will stand thorough investigation. Address W 73, Tribune office.

$500 WILL PURCHASE A QUARTER INTERest in legitimate business; 50 per cent profit per week. Address W 76, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

5 AND 6 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., DEARBORN Park Building—Our rooms are richly furnished; we make a specialty of keeping them neat and clean, and do not take transients or children; table is first-class and dining-room overlooks the lake; price $8.50 to $9 a week; steam heat, elevator, etc.

1636 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board, also day board.

1804 INDIANA-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED room with board for gentlemen only; references.

2246 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE, VERY handsomely furnished, choice table board.

2529 INDIANA-AV.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHed front and other rooms. First-class board.

3224 CALUMET-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD and room; furnace heat; references.

3627 ELLIS PARK—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND board; near cable and Ill. Cent. trains.

ANY REFINED JEWISH GENTLEMAN WISHing a good home on South Side please address V 167, Tribune office.

North Side.

65 LINCOLN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with board; half a block from the cable.

213 DEARBORN-AV., COR. CHICAGO-AV.—A pleasant suite, front and single rooms, with board. References. Also first-class table board.

215 E. OHIO-ST.—PLEASANT SOUTH FRONT rooms, with good board.

221 ONTARIO-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED alcove and other rooms, with board.

240 LA SALLE-AV.—ONE ELEGANT FRONT double; also one pretty single room, with board; meal tickets.

352 LA SALLE-AV.—PLEASANT WARM FRONT room; 2d floor; day board.

424 BELDEN-AV.—SECOND FLAT—WANTED—To board and room two gentlemen; flat furnished elegantly throughout; home comforts. References exchanged. A. W. VAN HAFFTEN, 136 South Clark-st.

West Side.

440 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—ELEGANT FRONT room, suitable for 4 gentlemen; excellent table.

628 ADAMS—LARGE, ALSO SMALL FRONT room, with board; all conveniences.

748 JACKSON-BLVD.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; reasonable terms.

Hotels.

GRAND PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIANA—$3 weekly; transients, 50c; 4 minutes from Court-House; restaurant, popular prices; steam heat, elevator, hot water; Turkish baths, 50c; no extra charge for all night; newly ventilated; table d'hote, 50c.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND TWO ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in small quiet family, by gentleman, wife, and 4-year-old child; good neighborhood; walking distance preferred; terms must be reasonable. Address, with price, T 51, Tribune office.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1309 Tacoma.

BOARD—AND ROOM—FOR LADY AND LITTLE boy, near Jackson or Washington Park. Room 38, 126 Washington-st.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,373.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well-ventilated; 6-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79-81-83 Van Buren-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,378.
S. Side—250 and 252 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
GEORGE PARRY.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 139 State-st., Palmer House.

NEW POCKET TARIFF, U. S. CUSTOMS DUTIES, containing McKinley Tariff and Administrative bills. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.
G. W. SHELDON & CO., 225 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERship heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Hammond & Franche has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Harry H. Hammond.
HARRY H. HAMMOND.
Chicago, Feb. 11, 1891. DARIUS C. FRANCHE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF PIANOS. OVER ONE HUNDRED NEW AND SECOND HAND UPRIGHT PIANOS BY STANDARD MAKERS TO BE CLOSED OUT EITHER FOR CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS. INTENDING BUYERS WILL FIND THIS A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS PIANO FOR VERY LITTLE MONEY. ANY PIANO WILL BE SOLD ON TERMS TO SUIT THE BUYER. NO ADDITIONAL COST TO PERSONS PURCHASING ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN EXCEPT INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM. NO MISREPRESENTATIONS. EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED. OUR GUARANTEE IS GOOD, AND WE REFER TO ANY BANK OR BUSINESS HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.

SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.

ADAM SCHAAF,

276 WEST MADISON-ST., CORNER MORGAN.

LYON & HEALY'S CARD.

We have within the past few days received the first consignment of specially selected pianos, referred to in our announcement of last week, and feel confident that we can show to all comers an unequaled stock of instruments from the celebrated factories of

KNABE
KNABE
KNABE
FISCHER PEASE
FISCHER PEASE
FISCHER PEASE
NEW ENGLAND
NEW ENGLAND
NEW ENGLAND

We did not depend solely on the judgment of those houses, but in order to be able to show instruments BETTER than any other of their patrons our expert buyer made a visit to those factories and warerooms and culled their choicest pianos.

In addition to these special selections we have the following bargains to offer in slightly used and remade pianos:

Uprights.	Grands.
2 Kroeger & Sons	2 Steinways
1 Fischer	1 Horace Waters
1 Hallet & Davis	2 Chickerings
2 New England	1 Garland
3 Lyon & Healy	1 Knabe
3 Steinways	1 Chase

Grands.
1 Knabe
1 Steinway
1 Guild

The unusually cold weather of last week seems to have thrown nearly every piano in Chicago out of tune judging from the number of orders received at our tuning department, but as we employ so many tuners we are still willing to accept of orders, "a few more," and guarantee satisfaction.
LYON & HEALY,
STATE AND MONROE-STS.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.

This being the Western house of Chickering & Sons and Chase Bros., purchasers will have the advantage of dealing direct with the manufacturers. We also represent several other well-known piano manufacturers—Mathushek & Son, S. T. Gordon & Son, and Wisner, all of whom are legitimate manufacturers.

We have a large number of high-class pianos taken in exchange to be sold at low figures. We handle no stenciled instruments.

Especial attention of professional musicians and connoisseurs is called to Chickering & Sons' patent combination of the AGRAFFE and SUSPENSION BRIDGE, one of the most valuable improvements ever introduced in the pianoforte, found only in the Chickering. UNLIMITED GUARANTEE WITH EVERY CHICKERING AND CHASE BROS.' PIANO.

New pianos to rent. Rent allowed to apply if purchased. Every piano guaranteed as represented or money refunded. Old pianos taken in exchange. Pianos sold on monthly payments.

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av., Andrews Building.

F. H. KING, Manager.

NOW IS THE TIME

To purchase a second-hand piano. As we expect to move into our new building on Wabash-av., near Jackson-st. about March 1 and will sell
SECOND-HAND PIANOS
Lower than ever offered before in this city. The stock comprises the following makes: HALLET & DAVIS, KNABE, WEBER, HAINES, CHICKERING, KRANICH & BACH, STEINWAY, and many others. Prices, $30 to $150.
LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS.
We will allow price paid for any of the above towards new piano within two years. Sole agents for the celebrated pianos of HALLET & DAVIS and EMERSON & CO. Manufacturers of POPULAR KIMBALL PIANOS. Cash or on monthly payments.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

FAIR DEALING

CORRECT PRICES,

FAVORABLE TERMS.

NO MISREPRESENTATIONS.

We are the only authorized representatives in Chicago for the STEINWAY, A. B. CHASE, KURTZMANN, GEO. W. LYON, LESTER, and WEBSTER PIANOS, and the VOCALION, WILCOX & WHITE, A. B. CHASE, and the SELF-PLAYING ORGANS. Illustrated catalogues mailed free to any address.

LYON, POTTER & CO.
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC.
IVERS & POND
IVERS & POND
IVERS & POND
PIANOS.
With Their Patent
SOFT STOP
and a
MUSIC DESK.
As generous as our
prices and terms,
which will be the same
as the manufacturers'.
DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THEM
before purchasing.
AYRES & WYGANT CO.,
182 and 184 Wabash-av.

PIANOS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY!
We have a large number of slightly used and second-hand uprights, larger than ever before at one time, and all are in perfect order. Now is your chance to buy a piano without feeling the expense, as we propose to slaughter prices to get rid of this lot of pianos within the next ten days to make room for new goods coming in from our several factories. Our second-hand stock includes some well-known makes—Weber, Wheelock, Stuyvesant, Emerson, Kimball, and others. Prices very low, and terms so easy that you cannot afford to let this chance go by if you have any idea of purchasing.
We also have a bracket pedal piano full size, and a full set of organ pedals in perfect repair; just the thing for practicing organ-music. Price too low to mention. Terms to suit the purchaser.
MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.,
248 Wabash-av.

NO FANCY PRICES.

Several second-hand pianos, which have been thoroughly overhauled and refinished, will be sold very cheap. Old instruments taken in exchange. Rent allowed on purchase. Call on us before purchasing. Catalogue mailed free.

ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st., 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

$200 BUYS A NEW CABINET GRAND UPright piano, 7⅓ octaves, triple strings, ivory keys, full iron plate, and all modern improvements. Terms easy to suit buyers. Seven year warrantee given. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., cor. Morgan.

$10 CASH, $5 MONTHLY, BUYS UPRIGHT piano, fully warranted. Low prices. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison, corner Morgan.

MAGNIFICENT GRAND UPRIGHT PIANO will be sold by public auction Friday, Feb. 13, at 10:30 sharp at the elegant residence, 623 West Jackson-boulevard, including all the fine household furniture without limit or reserve. PARKER, PLATT & WILLIAMS, auctioneers.

BAUER PIANOS—
A complete stock of these favorite instruments in French walnut, mahogany, oak, etc., etc., is now on hand. Prices reasonable; terms to suit. New and second-hand pianos to rent.
JULIUS BAUER & Co., 156 and 158 Wabash-av.

HAVE YOU GOT AN OLD PIANO?

Do you want a nice new piano finished in any wood or style? It will cost you very little money to make an exchange if you deal with us. One price, and that very low. Call or send for catalogue.

ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st., 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

WE MANUFACTURE PIANOS A GOOD ONES.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$145 BUYS LARGE HALLET & DAVIS piano; easy terms.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$3, $4, $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—300 PIanos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF,
287 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ESTABLISHED 1821; VOSE & SONS' PIANOS; new improved; large assortment to select from; terms to suit; salesrooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$5 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano, fully warranted; price $165, $175, $200, and $225. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$125, $135, AND $150 EACH, THREE UPRIGHT pianos; easy terms. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$65 BUYS A GOOD HARDMAN PIANO.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SHONINGER PIANOS
AT LOWEST PRICES AND EASY TERMS.
PIANOS FOR RENT OR EXCHANGED.
B. SHONINGER CO., 235 STATE-ST.

$190 BUYS FINE UPRIGHT PIANO.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., cor. Morgan.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

DECKER PIANOS; LOW PRICES; EASY terms. Salesrooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

KROEGER & SONS' PIANOS, ALL STYLES; low prices; easy terms; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$50 BUYS SQUARE PIANO, CARVED LEGS.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., cor. Morgan.

FOR SALE—BANJO. CALL AT ROOM 40, 170 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

EXTRAORDINARY AUCTION SALE AT THE magnificent mansion, No. 623 West Jackson-boulevard, this day (Friday), Feb. 13, at 10:30 sharp a. m. The above house was furnished a few months ago at a cost of several thousand dollars and comprises some of the choicest furniture money could procure—viz.: Handsome parlor suits covered in brocatelle and English Wilton rugs, massive bedroom suits in oak and cherry, a magnificent grand upright piano, 7⅓ octaves, carpets, dining-room furniture, extension tables, writing-desks, sideboard, and a grand collection of fine oil paintings by eminent masters, including a large quantity of fine bric-a-brac, bronzes, and parlor cabinets, and other things too numerous to enumerate. All of the goods will be sold positively today at 10:30 sharp a. m., without limit or reserve, rain or shine. House open morning of sale 9 o'clock a. m.; catalogue on hand.
PARKER, PLATT & WILLIAMS,
Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—

Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

FOLDING BEDS TILL YOU CAN REST; ALL kinds. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 233 W. Madison-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR FURNITURE, carpets, and household goods; contents of houses and hotels a specialty. W., 21 Park-av.

THE EMPIRE BEDSTEAD CO. WILL FURNISH your house from cellar to garret for cash or partial payments; suburban delivery every day; free delivery within 200 miles. 231 to 235 W. Madison-st.

WHAT DO YOU WANT BETTER THAN AN 8-room nicely furnished house, when you can get it for $350, well worth $800?
PALMER & MILLER, Room 85, 185 Dearborn.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—FURNITURE 12-ROOM house Wabash, near Eldridge-court; income $200 monthly; $1,500; cost $3,000; terms to suit.
CARY & CO., 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE on Wabash-av., $450. Address W 81, Tribune.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—FURNITURE 11-ROOM flat State, near Van Buren; net income $80 mothly; $650; terms to suit. CARY & CO.,
115 Monroe-st.

WILL TAKE PARTNER, EITHER LADY OR gent, with $300 to $500 and will rent my elegantly furnished 14-room house on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., for a term of 3 years, and will change the dining-room so as to make a first-class restaurant and cafe and use the balance of the house for room renting; such a place is very much needed on Michigan-av. to accommodate the large number of people who take their meals out. GEO. W. COLE & CO., 707 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—$50,000 INVESTMENT IN NINETY-nine year leases; Wabash-av. or State-st.; owners only. Address V 60, Tribune office.

PROPOSALS.

COUPON SALE—2D NOTICE—
Notice of sale of school bonds.
Whereas, At an election held in School District number eighteen (18), Skagit County, Washington, held the 22d day of October, A. D. 1890, the Board of Directors of said school district were authorized by the electors thereof to borrow forty thousand dollars ($40,000) and issue negotiable coupon bonds thereof, one-half (½) of said bonds to run for the period of ten years and the other half (½) for a period of fifteen years for the purpose of building a school house, furnishing and equipping the same and for maintaining schools in said district. Therefore notice is hereby given that sealed bids for the sale of said bonds in amounts ranging from five thousand dollars ($5,000) to thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000) or for the whole amount will be received by me up to the hour of 2 p. m. on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1891, at which hour said bids will be opened at my office in Mount Vernon, Skagit County, Wash. Bidders are requested to state the price and rate of interest at which they will purchase said bonds. Said bonds will be made payable to the County Treasurer at his office in said county and State as follows: 20 per cent of said bonds to be paid on date of sale; 40 per cent of said bonds to be paid on May 1st, 1891, int. to begin on date of payment; 40 per cent of said bonds to be paid on Aug. 1st, 1891, int. to begin on date of payment. Said bonds will run for the period above named, int. payable annually, and will be issued in denominations of one thousand dollars each and will be numbered from one to forty consecutively.
Dated Jan. 17, 1891.
B. N. L. DAVIS,
County Treasurer.

HOSPITALS.

HOME FOR LADIES, BEFORE AND DURING confinement; female complaints successfully treated; strictly confidential; reasonable terms; baby adopted. MRS. DR. ZARA, 1409 Wabash-av.

LADIES PRIVATE HOSPITAL BEFORE AND during confinement; all female complaints treated successfully; also babies adopted; strictly confidential. MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ, 279 W. Adams-st.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WILSON'S STUDIO, 88 STATE-ST.—12 CABinets and one 11x14 crayon, $3; 12 cabinets and one life-size crayon, $5; use of flowers and laces

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Steamers.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER
LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.
SS. Trave, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1 p. m.
SS. Ems, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 8 a. m.
SS. Eider, Saturday, Feb. 14, 10 a. m.
SS. Havel, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1 p. m.
SS. Fulda, Saturday, Feb. 21, 5 a. m.
SS. Saale, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 7 a. m.
SPRING SAILINGS 1891.

Havel	Tues.	April	14	Eider	Sat.	May	16
Elbe	Wed.	April	15	Trave	Tues.	May	19
Eider	Sat.	April	18	Fulda	Wed.	May	20
Trave	Tues.	April	21	Saale	Sat.	May	23
Fulda	Wed.	April	22	Spree	Tues.	May	26
Saale	Sat.	April	25	Werra	Wed.	May	27
Spree	Tues.	April	28	Aller	Sat.	May	30
Werra	Wed.	April	29	Lahn	Tues.	June	2
Aller	Sat.	May	2	Kaiser	Wed.	June	3
Lahn	Wed.	May	6	Ems	Sat.	June	6
Ems	Sat.	May	9	Havel	Tues.	June	9
Havel	Tues.	May	12	Elbe	Wed.	June	10
Elbe	Wed.	May	13	Eider	Sat.	June	13

Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 an adult. Steerage at low rates.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago, General Western Agents.

1840—FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY—1890

OF THE OLD RELIABLE

CUNARD LINE.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Besides a weekly service (from Boston) every Saturday. THIS LINE HAS THE LARGEST, FASTEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT FLEET IN THE WORLD. Its character, record, and general reputation for speed, comfort, and safety (having never lost a passenger in the 50 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept.,
131 Randolph-st. (under Sherman House)

INMAN LINE.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

FRANCIS C. BROWN

Gen'l Western Agent.

77 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:30 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 1:15 pm
Burlington and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 3:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:10 pm	* 8:00 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln, & McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†10:30 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 108 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† [illegible] am	† [illegible] pm
Peoria Express	† [illegible] pm	† [illegible] pm
Spirit Lake and Dakota Express	† [illegible] pm	† [illegible] pm
Council Bluffs & Minneapolis Ex	[illegible] pm	[illegible] pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* [illegible] pm	* [illegible] am
Omaha Limited Vestibule	* 7:00 pm	* [illegible] am
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & Spirit Lake Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City, St. Jos. & Atch. Exp	* 11:00 pm	[illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Trains leave Union station, Canal and Adams-sts., for Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis: *[illegible] p. m.; *11 p. m.; †8 a. m. For Milwaukee: †8 a. m.; †11:20 a. m.; †3 p. m.; *4:20 p. m.; *7:20 p. m.; *11 p. m.; Sunday only, 9:30 a. m. For Omaha and Sioux City, *6 p. m.; *11:10 p. m. For time to other points apply at City Ticket Office, 207 Clark-st., or at Union Station. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 208 and 282 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee and Racine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette and Lake Superior	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac and Oshkosh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford and Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford and Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford via Harvard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dixon and Sterling	[illegible]	[illegible]

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Custer Park and Essex Accom.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worth Accomodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worth Accomodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worth Accomodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Local Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 12th and 22th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & New Orleans Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
aRockford, Dubuque & St'x City Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Freeport Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Rockford Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. bDaily except Monday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin and Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet and Streator Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Red Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
California Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville Night Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Attica Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	12:05 N'n	[illegible]
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.	6:00 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	11:00 pm	[illegible]
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	9:00 pm	[illegible]
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	11:00 pm	[illegible]
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	5:00 pm	[illegible]

Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES (N. P. R. R. Co., Lessee). Trains depart for St. Paul and Minneapolis, *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Portland, Ore., *10:45 p. m.; Ashland and Iron towns, *5:00 p. m., †10:45 p. m.; Duluth, *5:00 p. m.; Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire, †8:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh and Neenah, †8:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Burlington, *5:00 p. m. For time tables apply at City Office, 205 Clark-st., or Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.
* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at [illegible] p. m. daily; [illegible] a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive [illegible] am. and [illegible] pm.

EASTERN.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices, Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Day Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vestibule Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express (via Old Road)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic and Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	[illegible]	[illegible]
Funeral train	*12:00 m	[illegible]

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Oct. 1, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

HAS FILED HIS REPORT.

RECEIVER HEGEWISCH OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO.

He Has Issued Certificates in Settlement of $474,610 of Claims—How They Are to Be Used—An Effort Being Made to Have John Krause Removed from the Guardianship of Frank Bellewski—Charged with Attempted Fraud—Court Record.

Receiver Hegewisch of the United States Rolling Stock company filed a report before Judge Blodgett yesterday setting forth that in accordance with authority conferred upon him Dec. 22 he has issued certificates in settlement of claims against the company amounting to $474,610. Each of these certificates carries the interest accrued from date of maturity up to date of its issue. The court is informed that of the certificates issued $314,796 were given to take up notes, $111,148 in settlement of open accounts, and $48,665 for an advance made by Crews, Lichtenstadt & Co. of London.

Set Aside the Order.

John Krause is guardian for Frank Bellewski, a lad of 19, and yesterday Judge Kohlsaat issued a rule on him to show cause next week why he should not be removed from office. Bellewski is the son of a farmer in Dubois, Ill., and last November the boy had his right arm taken off while working at John Featherstone's Sons' foundry. At the instance of Krause Attorney M. E. Ames brought suit to recover $15,000 damages. Pending this case, it is said, Krause made arrangements to settle the claim of damages against the Featherstones for $350. To do this it was necessary to secure letters of guardianship and these were granted to Krause. It is charged that Krause represented to the young man that the settlement was for only $150. The charge was made that Krause got Frank to sign a release to the Featherstones. The armless youth was then given $150, and when Mr. Ames heard of the affair he applied to the Probate Court to set aside an order authorizing Krause to settle for $200. Judge Kohlsaat said that a fraud had evidently been perpetrated upon the court for the purpose of putting money into the pocket of Krause. The order authorizing a settlement was set aside and the suit for damages will be prosecuted.

Wants a Divorce.

John F. McDonald, a plumber, is sued for divorce by his wife Margaret, who says he attempted to set fire to their house and struck her with a stove-poker. Mrs. McDonald lives at No. 5552 Butterfield street. She asks to have the title decreed in her name.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

131,597—Granger Co. vs. Westberg Mfg. Co. and P. A. Westberg. Asst., $500. Beach & Beach, attys.
131,598—Henry Lye vs. Henry Garben and George E. Mayer. Asst., $1,000. J. M. Southworth, atty.
131,599—N. E. Spencer vs. N. P. Anderson. Asst., $300. E. L. Jayne, atty.
131,600—Matilda Cella vs. Andrew Cella. Bill for div. M. E. Harris, solr.
131,601—Mary Furnet vs. Henry Furnet. Same. Same solr.
131,602—Asst. Withheld for service.
131,603—Henry H. Roberts vs. Charles S. Cleaver and wife. Asst., $200. A. Cate, atty.
131,604—George Schaefer vs. Charles C. Hennings. Appl.
131,605—Mary Bennecke vs. Louis Bennecke. Bill for div. E. B. Frend, solr.
131,606—Portland Cement Paving Co. vs. Charles M. and Mary A. Hardy. Asst., $500. Vallette & Griffen, attys.
131,607—Stevens Paper Co. vs. Henry Hartt. Asst., $500. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connell, attys.
131,608—Lena Brown vs. Asher Brown. Bill for div. Spalding & Carson, solrs.
131,609—Otto W. Mayer vs. Frank Pitschke. Conf. judgt., $180.56. Walker & Lowden, attys.
131,610—Bradford A. Camfield vs. George M. Portmann. Asst., $1,000. E. Shinn, atty.
131,611—Chas. Reitz & Bros. Lumber Co. vs. D. Bogie Jr. Asst., $400. Runyan & Runyan, attys.
131,612—Ernst Offermann vs. Fred Beisswanger. Appl.
131,613—Garn. Withheld for service.
131,614—Christian Strassheim et al. vs. Charles G. Mayer. Attch., $739.78. Murphy & Cummings, attys.
131,615—Anthony McGloughlin vs. Ill. Terra Cotta Lumber Co., Louis and John Dass. Case, $10,000. Young & Makeel, attys.
131,616—Asst. Withheld for service.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

88,823—Gustav F. Swift vs. William and Charlotte Davidson. Conf. judgt., $365.18. Newell & Camp, attys.
88,824—Bill. Withheld for service.
88,825—Jane F. Enoch vs. Mary E. Boeber. Petn. for dower. T. Proulx, solr.
88,826—Ingersoll F. Knowlton vs. Lucius D. Chapin. Conf. judgt., $671.10. B. M. Munn, atty.
88,826—Bill. Withheld for service.
88,827—McAvoy Brewing Co. vs. George Kuhle and Otto Bergnor. Conf. judgt., $1,112.52. Winston & Meagher, attys.
88,828—Bill. Withheld for service.
88,829—Same.
88,830—Isaac Houlton vs. I. C. R. R. Co. Case, $5,000. Flanningham & Frisch, attys.
88,831—Louis Neumann, use of A. Neumann, vs. John P. Hanson Co. Asst., $800. Bisbee & Reed, attys.
88,832—R. G. Risser et al. vs. Palace Hotel Co., C. P. Newberry, and H. S. Powers. Asst., $1,000. Padon & Gridley, attys.
88,833—John J. Lockwood et al. vs. James L. Campbell et al. Bill. Matthews & Dicker, solrs.
88,834—George Smith vs. W. McGregor & Co. Tres., $2,000. F. L. Salisbury, atty.
88,835—Wolff Bros. Mfg. Co. vs. Friederike Friedrich. Conf. judgment, $218.73. H. C. Bennett, atty.
88,836—Same vs. August Gnurski. Same, $68.80. Same atty.
88,837—In re Est. of Vaclav Travnicek. Appl. from Probate Ct.
88,838—Asst. Withheld for service.
88,839—George Bretting vs. William Horn. Conf. judgt., $210. Borman & McGrath, attys.
88,840—Emma C. Hall vs. Charles H. Hall. Conf. judgt., $8,000. Page, Eliel & Rosenthal, attys.
88,841—E. Moll et al. vs. Same. Same, $4,110.33. Same attys.
88,842—Benjamin Rosenberg vs. Same. Same, $1,000. Same attys.
88,843—B. R.—Sarah Chapman vs. All whom, etc. Petn. to establish title. Lot 64, Kedzie's sub. c. t. sub. 7, 39, 14. Kerr & Barr, solrs.
88,844—B. Shoninger Co. vs. Wm. Bayor. Asst., $500. Page, Eliel & Rosenthal, attys.
88,845—Wm. V. Lippincott et al. vs. W. J. Walker. Asst., $500. Bisbee & Reed, attys.
88,846—Minnie Dannenberg vs. Henry Landwehr. Asst., $500. Barry & Stedman, attys.
88,847—Janetta Hunter vs. James Ashbrook. Asst., $1,000. E. Maher, atty.
88,848—Frederick Ruhstrat et al. vs. Edward A. Schenk. Conf. judgt., $117.12. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.
88,849—Petn. of City to condemn for opening Evans av. from 48th st. to 51st st. J. Hutchinson and F. E. Halligan, attys.
88,850—Same for widening Adams st. from S. Chicago av. to 79th st. Same attys.
88,851—Same for widening Ellen st., bet. Lincoln and Wood sts. Same attys.
88,852—Same for opening Congress st., from Harmon av. to Central Park av. Same attys.
88,853—Same for opening Thirty-second st., from Emerald av. to Halsted st. Same attys.
88,854—Same for widening Fiftieth st., bet. Cottage Grove av. and Vincennes av. Same attys.
88,855—Same for opening Springfield av., bet. West Lake and West Madison sts. Same attys.
88,856—Same for opening West Twentieth st., from Throop st. to Center av. Same attys.
88,857—Same for opening and widening Iowa st., from Washtenaw av. to Seymour st. Same attys.
88,858—Same for opening and widening Rockwell st. from Augusta st. to Chicago av. Same attys.
88,859—Asst. Withheld for service.
88,860—Joseph Sa[illegible]er vs. Jacob Mall. Bill. Beach & Beach, solrs.
88,861—Sophia A. Barker vs. Jerome L. Barker. Bill for div. D. T. Duncombe, solr.
88,862—Peter Gl[illegible] vs. John D. Tobey. Appl.
88,863—Courtland P. Carr et al. vs. Postal Telegraph Cable Co. Asst., $15,000. Sleeper & Whiton, attys.
[illegible]—Edward D. Wicker vs. R. J. Ransom. Bill. [illegible]
[illegible]—John T. Nye Mfg. Co. vs. [illegible] H. Cooper, solr. (Feb. [illegible])
[illegible]

County Court—New Suit.

[illegible]—Petn. of City [illegible] Wagner and wife to adopt [illegible]

Judgments.

JUDGE ANTHONY—[illegible] Schultz & Co. vs. [illegible] Shannon [illegible] Jr.—[illegible] Mary Shannon [illegible]

[illegible] Ventling and [illegible] by deflt. [illegible]

[illegible] BAKER—$1,284—John Rose vs. Henry Hohn. [illegible]

Decrees.

[illegible] Thermeyer; [illegible] vs. [illegible] Hanson; [illegible] for desertion.— [illegible] for [illegible] Gleyson; [illegible]

[illegible]

The Call.

[illegible]

Hotel Wanted.

We have parties on hand to purchase a hotel. Must be good location and right price; they have the money, but must have value for every dollar they invest.
See us at once.

KENNEY & CLARK,
152 La Salle-st.

GLOBE SAVINGS BANK
225 Dearborn-st.

CAPITAL $200,000 PAID IN.
Under State Supervision.

Our Nickel Savings System is now in full operation. Stamps on sale with about 70 druggists and at our office.

BUILDING LOANS MADE ON INSIDE PROPERTY.

OFFICERS:
C. W. SPALDING, President.
EDWARD HAYES, Vice-President.
J. P. ALTGELD, Second Vice-President.
H. S. DERBY, Cashier.

WM. B. WALKER. JOHN H. WRENN.
WALKER & WRENN,
225 La Salle-st., cor. Quincy,
"THE ROOKERY,"
Stock Brokers.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Members Chicago Stock Exchange.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.
Buy and sell on commission for cash or on margin Railway Stocks, Local Stocks, Grain, and Provisions.

A SPECIAL FUND.
NO COMMISSION.
MONEY to LOAN
On Real Estate at lowest rates.
Building loans made.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 Washington-st.

MONEY to LOAN
On Real Estate.
The Jennings Trust Co.
185 Dearborn-st.

Lake Geneva Water & Light Co.
6% Coupon 15-25 Year Bonds.
DUE 1915.

PRINCIPAL and INTEREST secured by mortgage on the water-works and electric light plant which supplies the City of Lake Geneva, Wis.
THE CITY OF LAKE GENEVA pays the rentals for water hydrants and electric light for the streets (which exceeds the interest upon the bonds) direct to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Trustee for the bondholders.
We recommend these bonds as a safe and choice investment.

PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

WATRISS, BREESE & CUMMINGS,
Bankers and Brokers,
111 and 113 Monroe-st.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.
Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

FOR SALE.
Grand Boulevard Bargain.
A northwest corner, 100x150 feet, will be sold cheap this week. An offer is solicited. This is a rare chance to get a bargain.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 Washington-st.

$1,200—70 ACRES—$1,200
Only 9 miles from Court-House. Cheapest acre tract on market. Will retail quick at over 100 per cent profit.
Schumacher & Gnaedinger,
163 RANDOLPH-ST.

MONEY to LOAN
In sums of $20,000 and upwards on improved business property.
A. LOEB & BRO.,
120 LA SALLE-ST.

BARGAIN AT HARVEY.
23½ acres on Grand Trunk R. R., one block from Harvey Steel Car Shops, only $1,250 an acre. Investigate, it will pay you. Address T 14, Tribune office.

FOR SYNDICATE
Of About 30 Members.
Will offer until Monday next small tract just south of Jackson Park. Address V 123, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Improved City Property at lowest rates. A Special Fund of $50,000 at 5½ per cent on choice security.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

$500.
Douglas Boulevard Land Association now being formed to purchase 125 LOTS, of which 70 are boulevard and corner lots. Only four miles from Court-House, inside old city limits. Average price (including sidewalks), $500. Draw lots will come down to $60. Terms, one-quarter cash, balance in 4 years. For plats and information apply to JOHN C. SCHUMACHER, President, 163 Randolph-st.

$50,000 to $100,000 to Invest.
Fee titles on long leases for ground rents on Wabash or Michigan-avs., north of 12th-st. Owners only address V 43, Tribune office.

Carette STOCK $75 a SHARE [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY.
O. F. GIBBS, 516, 85 Dearborn-st.

Office Desks,
Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 12.	Feb. 5.
New York	$108,016,057	$108,492,941
Boston	14,836,996	14,913,229
Chicago	12,472,000	12,150,000
Philadelphia	11,061,797	11,419,630
St. Louis	3,742,946	3,161,169
Baltimore	2,407,120	2,131,859
New Orleans	3,031,453	2,078,247

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 40@25c discount; Boston, 15@17c discount; St. Louis, 15@20c premium.

Rates for commercial paper are steadily going lower. There is now considerable first-class paper going at less than 6 per cent, and the supply is far below the demand. At the same time there are a good many borrowers who are paying 7 per cent for bank accommodations. There are two sides to that phase of the matter the bankers say. At the banks where 7 per cent is being charged it is admitted that the open market rate as based on supply and demand is not over 6 per cent, but the bankers say that the customers who are paying 7 per cent now were asked only 7 per cent at a time when it would have been easily possible for the banks to obtain 10 or 12 per cent, and now it is not unfair if they continue to charge 7 per cent for a time after rates might naturally be expected to be less.

Sterling rates were strong. It was reported that $1,600,000 gold was engaged for export to Germany, and it is said that it is the direct result of silver shipments from Germany to this country. Sterling rates yesterday were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted rates	486½	489
Actual	485¾@486	487¾@488
Documentary	484½	486¼

At the close sterling prices were a little weaker than the highest for the day. Wilson and Sturges report New York exchange as selling before clearings at 40c discount, and after clearings at 40@25c discount.

Transactions were limited at the Stock Exchange yesterday and prices were generally lower. Chicago Brewing and Malting was an exception. That opened at 52¼, which was ⅛ above Wednesday's close. It closed yesterday at 52¼. Packing company was down ⅛ to 47½. West Chicago Street railway stock was also weak, selling down to 132. In other stocks there were only scattering transactions. The most notable feature of the market was really its dullness, for the decline in quotations can be wholly attributed to that. There seem to be no buying orders, and as there is always a little pressure to sell the result is depression. The Calumet Dock Directors are still at work on the inventory of the property, and it may be several days yet before it will be completed. The sales yesterday were as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

100 C. B. & M. Co., b 30	52¾	100 W.C.S.R.R.Co.	132¾
50 do b 30	52¾	100 do	132½
152 do	52¾	100 do	132½
5 C. P. & P. Co.	48	171 do	132
100 do	47	100 do b 10	132½
20 do	47½	100 do s 10	132½
30 do	47½	100 do	132¾
50 do	47½	100 do b 10	132½
100 Chi. C. Ry. Co.	310	100 do b 30	132½
1 do	315	50 C.&C.C.&D.Co. b 30	83¼
16 do	310	50 C. A. L. & P. Co.	96
25 Nat. Lin. Oil Co.	40	10 C. P. & P. Co. pfd.	45¼
35 Street's S. C. L.	37½		

BONDS.

$5000 Chicago Gas Light and Coke Co. 5s 87

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

100 Chi. City Ry. Co.	310	50 A. Straw B. Co. Ill.	82
115 C. & C. C. & D. Co.	83¼	20 National Ry. Co.	108
400 do b 30	83¾	5 Chi. P. & P. Co.	47½
15 S. S. C. Line	37½	2 do pfd.	46
100 C.B.&M.Co.pd. b 30	51¾	50 N.C.S.R. R.Co. b 30	171¾
11 do	51¾	50 do b 30	171
225 do	52¾		

BONDS.

$1000 C. P. & P. Co.'s 6s	96	$500 W. Div. Ry. c. 5s	101½
60000 C. G. L. & C. C. 5s	87		

The stockholders of the Consumers', the Hyde Park, and Lake Gas companies met day before yesterday at No. 56 Dearborn street and elected directors for the ensuing year. For the Consumers' Gas company the following were chosen: C. E. Judson, C. K. G. Billings, George O. Knapp, F. S. Winston, E. J. Jerzmanowski, C. K. Wooster, E. C. Benedict, George A. Yuille, and C. F. Bryant. The new directors are C. K. Wooster, E. C. Benedict, and George A. Yuille. The first two gentlemen are residents of New York, while Mr. Yuille is the present Secretary of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke company. They take the places made vacant by Ira S. Younglove, T. H. Watriss, and W. F. Furbeck.

The new boards of the Hyde Park and Lake Gas companies are as follows: C. E. Judson, George O. Knapp, C. K. G. Billings, E. J. Jerzmanowski, E. C. Benedict, C. K. Wooster, George A. Yuille. The latter three take the places of C. T. Yerkes, S. A. Kent, and S. R. Cummings in the Hyde Park company and C. T. Yerkes, J. B. Cohrs, and C. R. Cummings in the Lake company.

Meetings of the Boards of Directors of the Consumers', Hyde Park, and Lake companies were held yesterday morning, at which the following-named gentlemen were elected to serve as officers of said companies for the ensuing year: C. E. Judson, President and Engineer; George O. Knapp, Vice-President; Charles F. Bryant, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—[Special.]—There is something suspiciously quiet about the market at present. While the street is teeming with bull points, and the air is filled with stories and reports of enormous combinations in the railroad world, combinations that are appalling to the ordinary mind because of their magnitude and far-reaching intentions; combinations that will revolutionize the railroad systems of this country, and which are calculated to reduce rate wars to a minimum and increase earnings and dividends to a maximum, yet in spite of it all, the stock market is as still as a mill-pond and gives no sign or intimation of any interest in the numerous deals under way, or agreements already in practical operation. The older men on Wall street are on the outlook, not too anxious for the first signal of an upheaval, and not a few of them venture the prediction that the speculative world is nearing a period of unusual interest and import. The market itself was quite too stagnant to require attention except that it was generally a shade stronger, and by a shade is meant ⅛ or ¼. A few stocks, however, were a shade lower, and there it hung in the balance. Burlington alone fluctuated to the extent of ⅝ of 1 per cent, and that was a decline. Sugar Trust and Sugar Refinery fell away ⅛@¼ on the fear of the Senate investigating difficulty, though reports of heavy profits in the legitimate business of the new company continue to sift out through the closed doors of the sugar king's sanctuary.

The market during the early afternoon could not stand the dullness without sagging off a little as tired time-holders peddled out their stocks. The fear of gold shipments and the knowledge that two orders for export had been given this morning were sufficient to cause an uncomfortable feeling. St. Paul sold down to 56 and Louisville and Nashville to 75⅝. Other stocks tended downward.

The weakness became pronounced later in the afternoon, and the whole list took to tumbling off from ½ to 1 point. Among the railroads Lake Shore and St. Paul were the heaviest losers, each scoring a point below the closing of yesterday. Louisville and Nashville lost ⅞ on the announcement that President Norton had resigned, as it was believed it indicated a lack of harmony on the part of the directors. Sugar stocks fell off ½ to 2 points each, and Missouri Pacific and Burlington ¾ each. The rest of the list followed suit only to a less extent.

Money on call easy, ranging from 2 to 3 per cent; last loan 3; closed offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7. Sterling exchange quiet but firm at 486 for 60-day bills and 488 for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 195,486 shares, including Atchison, 8,831; Lackawanna and Western, 6,450; Lake Shore, 3,905; L. and N., 18,138; Missouri Pacific, 8,310; North American, 9,735; Northern Pacific preferred, 18,550; Reading, 18,000; Richmond and West Point, 3,540; St. Paul, 26,120; Union Pacific, 7,950; Western Union, 4,025.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Feb 12	Closing Feb 11
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	70	21¾	21½	21½	22¼
Atchison	8,461	28¾	27¾	28	28¾
Am. Sugar	10,155	77⅜	75	75	77⅞
Do pfd	1,261	89	88	88	89¾
C., B. & Q.	6,889	86¼	85⅝	86¼	86⅝
Canada Southern	1,719	51¾	51	51¼	51⅞
Canada Pac.	300	74⅛	74¼	74¼	74⅞
Ches. & Ohio	450	19	18⅝	18⅞	19⅜
Do 1st pfd	550	52	51	52	53¾
Do 2d pfd	50	32½	32½	32½	34
Colo. Coal	100	36⅝	36⅝	36¼	37¼
C., St. L. & P.	100	14	14	14	13⅞
C. & E. Ill.	50	47½	47½	47½	......
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,735	62⅞	62½	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams ... American ... [illegible]

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg. ... U. S. 4s, coup. ... [illegible]

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

[illegible]

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

[illegible]

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28
Am. Sugar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	75
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	87¾
Bell Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	86⅝
Clev. & C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19⅝
Do 2d	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6
Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18¾
Fitchburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	84
Mexican	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22¾
Oregon S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21½
Sugar Tr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	86¾
Thom'n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	46
Do Se	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7
Union Pa.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	44¼
Wis. Cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21
Westingh.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12¾
Water Po.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4¼

Bond sales and quotations:

78000 Atch. ... 101; 36000 Do ... 96¼@96¾; 1000 N. E. ... 4s ... 88¾; 2000 Bell ... 94½; 1000 M. B. ... 95; 5000 K. M. ... 94½; 4000 Rutl. ... 5s ... [illegible]

Boston, Mass., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—Money at the clearing-house [illegible] at the ... per cent, and [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 12.—The market closed unsettled and [illegible] Reading, 16 5-16@16 [illegible] eral 4s, 81 [illegible] 36@36¼; d [illegible] second pfd. [illegible]

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Closing: Consols money, 97 3-16; do account, [illegible] 104½ ex-co[illegible] 4½s, 33¾; Canadian [illegible] 103½; Illinois [illegible] Northern firsts, ordinary, 45[illegible] seconds, 105¾; Mexican ordinary, [illegible] Central, per ounce [illegible] silver, 46⅛d [illegible] short bills [illegible] market for [illegible] cent. [illegible] 2¼ per

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £1,625,000 [illegible] proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities, which last week was [illegible] per cent. The amount of bullion [illegible] Bank of England [illegible] 21s 4½c per [illegible] seed oil, [illegible]

PARIS, Feb. [illegible]—Three per cent rentes, [illegible] 72½d for the account [illegible] Bank of France shows [illegible] gold and a decrease [illegible]

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Mining quotations: Adams Consolidated [illegible] Bodie, $1.[illegible] Eureka Consolidated, [illegible] Hale & Norcross, $2.[illegible] [illegible] ver, $2.80; [illegible] Plymouth $1.90; Savage, [illegible] Union Consolidated, [illegible]

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—Closing prices: A[illegible] Boston & Mont., [illegible] Catalpa, $35.00; Franklin, [illegible] Osceola, $13.50; Osceola, [illegible] Santa Fe Copper, $57.50; Tamarack, $145.00; Centennial Mining, $17.00; Butte & Boston Copper, $15.50.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 60c; Bulwer, 40c; Best & Belcher, $2.60; Bodie Consolidated, $1.35; Chollar, $2.15; Consolidated Pacific, $4.70; Crown Point, $1.70; Gould & Curry, $2.35; Hale & Norcross, $2.20; Mexican, $2.55; Mono, 70c; Navajo, 20c; Ophir, $3.35; Potosi, $4.60; Savage, $2.20; Sierra Nevada, $2.35; Union Consolidated, $2.35; Utah, 75c; Yellow Jacket, $2.50; Commonwealth, 70c; Nevada Queen, 20c; Belle Isle, 45c; North Belle Isle, 45c; North Commonwealth, 50c; Delmonte, 20c.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The leading produce markets were rather quiet yesterday and generally held within narrow limits. Wheat was sold freely by the local crowd, but was not forced much below the close of the previous day and closed a little higher. Corn was dull and a shade lower. Provisions ranged lower, but closed only a trifle under the latest price of the previous day. A feature of the session was a sharp advance in rye, cash bulging nearly 5c per bu. The weather generally was fair and the cold wave that was expected may pass to the north of this part of the country.

Latest quotations on privileges follow: Puts on May wheat 97⅛@97¼c, and calls 98¼@98⅜c; puts on May corn 52⅝c and calls 52¾@52⅞c.

Scarcely any barley is arriving which sells as low as 60c, there being a ready outlet for all low grades with good to choice screenings quotable up to $22.00@23.00 per ton. This cheap barley is relatively firmer in tone than the medium grades.

Maclaren says ocean freights on grain are decidedly weak, and that rates on corn are now almost down to an export basis. Chicago through to Liverpool is quoted at 43½c per 100 lbs, to London and Glasgow 37½c, and to Bristol 39c. It is said that ocean steamers have been unable to secure needed cargoes at the old figures, and have gradually lowered their rates to the present level.

Receipts of oats have been relatively liberal for the last week or more. They are mostly picked up by sample for local use and shipment, however; hence the fact first noted does not seem to affect the speculative market, as May is selling only 2c and a fraction below the highest point touched on the crop. Local stocks are less than a third those of a year ago, but a considerable quantity is said to be held in private warehouses.

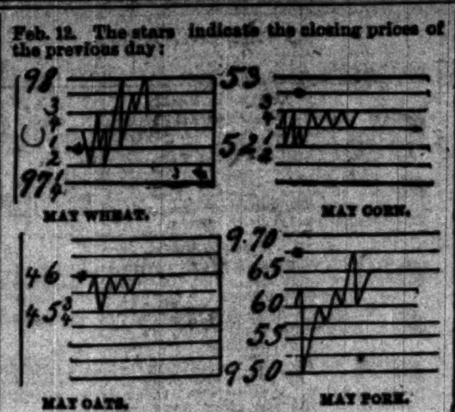
A shipper said yesterday that there is some complaint from Eastern millers that the quality of the Chicago No. 2 spring wheat is too good. The particular wheat that they complain of is No. 1 Northern that has been through the "hospital," cleaned, and enough No. 1 hard added to it to bring it up to the required weight. It is the presence of the No. 1 hard that they complain of and say that the wheat would answer their purposes better if that was left out.

The *Price Current* says of wheat: "Very full crop returns indicate condition of winter wheat well maintained at high average. Supplies in farmers' hands in nine Western States average 20 per cent of the production of these States, and about equal their estimated requirements until harvest." This was interpreted as meaning that there remains in farmers' hands 77,500,000 bu wheat, against 156,000,000 bu at this time a year ago. The requirements for bread and seed alone are estimated by some of the local traders at about 80,000,000 bu.

Among the cash sales of the day were 5,000 bu at Milwaukee to go to Ohio points at 92¾c, 15,000 bu No. 1 Northern and 5,000 bu No. 1 hard at Duluth to go East at $1.15 and $1.14½ respectively, and 16,000 bu No. 1 Northern at New York at $1.16½ in store. New York was asking Chicago for offers of No. 2 red for immediate shipment by rail, and there was some talk late in the session which could not be traced to its source about the sale of 150 cars of spring wheat to go to the seaboard. One of Armour's men stated that the demand for cash wheat at 1½c over last week's prices continued, and they would sell none of their wheat at less than the present figures.

The sharp advance in rye, with only a moderate attendant business, was really the culmination of a hardening tendency which has been noticeable for several days past. There is a good legitimate demand for rye for both milling and distilling purposes, and so little is coming in that sample offerings are entirely inadequate, and within a few days drafts have been made upon the local stock. With these facts presented, the short interest, which is said to be a small one, evidently became alarmed at the persistent indifference on the part of those holding rye for investment, and yesterday bid up the market to 80c, though only one or two trades were recorded. The 1890 crop is reported by one in the trade to be the shortest in ten years, and the distilleries are said to be running more nearly on full time than for many months past. Recent sales of cash have been for shipment to Western New York, Ohio, and Maryland. At the close of last week local stocks in regular warehouses aggregated 139,136 bu, against 704,273 bu one year ago.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and pork yesterday. The stars indicate the closing prices of the previous day:



THE MARKETS.

Wheat opened easy and rather unsettled, sales being made at ⅛c over to ⅛c under the closing price of Wednesday. The weather was not calculated to inspire a buying furor, as there was little apparent chance for a crop scare as long as the thermometer ranged so far above the freezing point. There was, however, a fair demand for cash wheat, and the outside markets reported a steady feeling. Northwestern receipts were fairly large, quite a large proportion of them being Oregon and Washington wheat. Cables showed little change in the foreign situation. There were numerous attempts to raid the market, but the strength in cash wheat here was too great to admit of much of a decline. The *Price Current's* review of the situation was a "sand-off," and cut little figure in the course of prices. Ream, Hutchinson, and Farnum were the best sellers of wheat early, Lindblom, Poole, Baker, Bayden, Mair, and Bryant being notable among the buyers. Not long before the close Farnum received a message from Minneapolis announcing that they had bid May up there for any part of 500,000 bu to go to millers, and the buying on the strength of this put the market up to 98c, but it quickly fell off under realizing sales to 97⅛c, reacted and closed at 97¾c. The local demand for wheat to be shipped to millers was excellent, and prices were well maintained. Samples were firmly held. There were sales in store and to go to store at 96¼@96⅝c for No. 2 red, No. 2 spring in store being nominally 94¼c at the close. Free on board lots of No. 3 red winter sold at 93@95¼c, No. 4 do at 85@91½c, and No. 3 spring at 92@95c. Total cash sales about 23 cars.

Corn seemed to have gotten into a rut and acted as if it was bound to stay there. As one of the traders put it, "Corn relapsed into its regular trance state, and trading was on the dog-eat-dog principle." Cables were ¼d lower, but there was a good shipping demand and the samples were readily taken in spite of the fact that they were in liberal supply and prices were well maintained. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 50¼@50½c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow. Sample sales were at 48@49c for No. 4 mixed, 49¼@51c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow, and 51@52c for No. 3 white. Total cash sales about 281 cars.

Oats were nearly steady with a quiet trade in May while other futures were neglected. Bartlett-Frazier and Harvey bought moderately, Hutchinson sold and bought a few, and trade was otherwise scattered. May sold at the narrow range of 45¾@45⅞c together, to 46c, and closed easy at the split below, with June slow at 45⅜c, and July weaker at 42¼@42⅜c. The receipts were liberal and the quality good, with No. 2 in store neglected and samples active and fully steady. Free on board sales were at 44½@45c for No. 3 mixed, 45@46½c for do white, 45@46c for No. 2 mixed, and 46¾@47¼c for No. 2 white. Total about 198 cars.

Rye attracted unusual attention, ruling materially higher, with May closing at fully 3c advance, while cash lots were irregularly 4@5c higher. Next to nothing was offered on the sample market, and there was an urgent demand for early shipment, which made it necessary to purchase in store lots. Distillers were said to be willing to pay close to 78c for No. 2 at the close, and it was even intimated that for a round lot 79c was obtainable. A small quantity sold at 76c, and later C. R. Clark sold 10,000 bu in store at 77½c. Near the close 80c was bid for a small quantity, although no business was recorded at that point, the market closing nominal. May sold sparingly at 79@80c, and near deliveries were inactive. The strong position of the cash market induced the buying for May delivery to cover a few shorts. Early sample sales were at 75@75½c.

Barley was quiet and uninteresting, and while some operators reported an easy tone the published transactions did not indicate any decline. The offerings were only moderate and the demand tame, with few shipping orders observed. Free-on-board sales were at 69@70c for No. 3, and 65c for No. 4. Screenings sold at $21.00 per ton. Total sales about 24 cars.

With hogs in liberal receipt and ranging 10c lower at the yards the early feeling in the speculative market was weak. Most of the packers were large sellers. There was moderate activity in the Eastern markets though prices were lower, and cables were weak. Then the packing in the West was reported to show a further increase of 125,000 hogs over the same time last year and this had a depressing effect. The shipping demand was not quite so good. Late in the session there was an improved inquiry from the shorts, Cudahy buying something like 6,000 brls of pork, and the Cudahy Packing company was also buying freely. Armour was a seller. The covering by shorts advanced prices somewhat, and nearly all the decline of the early part of the session was recovered. Cash pork was quoted at about $9.25@9.37½. May lard opened at $5.80, sold down to $5.75, and closed at $5.77½@5.80; cash lots being $5.47½@5.52½. May ribs opened at $4.80, sold up to $4.85, as low as $4.77½, and closed at $4.82½; with cash lots at $4.40@4.50 according to weight and age.

Cash sales included 1,500 brls old mess pork at $7.85@7.90, 3,850 tcs lard at $5.47½@5.52½, and 150,000 lbs short ribs on private terms.

Flour continued dull, with holders still firm. About the only sales were on local account.

Millstuffs were inclined to firmness, offerings proving light. Bran sold at $17.75@18.00, middlings at $17.00@17.50, and wheat screenings at $7.00@16.00.

Flaxseed was dull, and the previous slight advance was not entirely maintained. Offerings were small, but so was the demand. May selling ½c lower at $1.23, closing neglected and nominal, with near deliveries inactive. A small quantity of No. 1 on track went at a previous point of $1.21½, with rejected lifeless at 2½c discount. Timothy seed was unchanged, with $1.29 paid for a few cars March, while the moderate sample offerings met about the usual reception at the hands of regular dealers. Poor sold at $1.00@1.10, and fair to good country lots at $1.18@1.25. Clover seed was inanimate through absence of offerings, with March nominally $4.45@4.47½. A few bags good seed went at $4.40@4.42 delivered.

The markets for such lines of farm produce as are handled on South Water street were only moderately active. The weather was favorable for a good attendance of buyers on local account, but many of this class of operators were disposed to wait another day before securing needed supplies for the close of the week. Poultry was in fair to good demand but no higher, eggs continued easy in tone, and game was quiet. There were no indications of any accumulation of desirable butter, dairies arriving only sparingly and meeting ready disposition at 20c and upward when strictly choice. Fruits were quiet, with oranges selling at figures about as low as at any time this winter.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.				
February	$ 94	$ ....@	....	$ 94¼
May	97⅜	97⅛@	98	97¾
July	93	92⅞@	93⅜	93¼
CORN.				
February	$	$ ....@	....	$ 50¼
May	52¾	52⅝@	52⅞	52¾
July	52⅝	52½@	52¾	52⅝
OATS.				
May	$ 45⅞	$ 45¾@	46	$ 45¾
June	45½	....	....	45⅜
July	42½	42¼@	42⅜	42⅜
MESS PORK.				
February	$ 9.27½	$ 9.20	@ 9.27½	$ 9.25
March	9.37½	9.35	@ 9.37½	9.35
May	9.67½	9.50	@ 9.67½	9.65
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
February	$ 5.82½	$ 5.50	@ 5.52½	$ 5.50
March	5.60	5.52½	@ 5.60	5.57½
May	5.80	5.75	@ 5.80	5.77½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
February	$ 4.50	$ 4.42½	@ 4.45	$ 4.42½
May	4.82½	4.77½	@ 4.85	4.82½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	March.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$	$ 77¾	$ 75⅞
No. 2 corn	....	30¾	31
No. 2 oats	....	21½	20⅜
Mess pork	9.75	10.00	....
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Short ribs	[illegible]	[illegible]	....

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected in [illegible] the city Wednesday [illegible]

	Cont'ct grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l.
Winter wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
Spring wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	308
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	156
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	58
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	599

Inspected out: [illegible] bu oats, 48[illegible] to be announced [illegible] cars wheat [illegible] hogs.

The following were the receipts and shipments of [illegible] at 6 o'clock [illegible]

[illegible]

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows:

[illegible]

The following table, from *Bradstreet's*, shows the present and [illegible] series of [illegible]

[illegible]

...the May option at New York for the current week with comparisons:

[illegible]

Stocks of wheat at Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, and Buffalo, and stocks of corn at Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, and Toledo:

Year.	WHEAT. Stocks at 8 Western points.	WHEAT. Av. price May at Chicago.	CORN. Stocks at 4 points.	CORN. Av. price May at Chicago.
1891	20,480,347	$ .97⅛	1,237,699	$ .52⅜
1890	22,506,757	.77⅞	5,091,080	.30⅞
1889	22,536,193	1.07	7,591,572	.35⅛
1888	30,674,213	.80	5,432,725	.50⅛
1887	49,445,983	.79½	12,250,478	.39⅞
1886	40,883,990	.84⅛	4,938,368	.41⅛

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—There was an uneventful butter market, with a good demand present, which was sufficient to keep stocks well reduced. Buyers objected to outside asked prices, but were usually compelled to accede to them. Fancy separator goods, 26½@27½c; fine, 25@26c; fair to good, 23@24c; fancy dairies, 22@23c; medium to good, 15@20c; roll butter, 14@15c; packing stock, fresh, 10@11c; old, 4@8c.

BUTTERINE—Dairy, solid, 11c; extra dairy, 13½c; fancy creamery, 16c; rolls and prints, ½c additional.

CHEESE—A steady outward movement was the rule with all merchantable grades firmly held and wanted. Quotations are repeated: Strictly choice full cream twins, 10¾@11c per lb; do cheddars, 10¾@10½c; do Young Americas, 11@11½c; full cream goods, though slightly less desirable, sell at a fractional discount from above; pound skims, 9½@10c; hard skims, 4@6c; brick cheese, 11½@12½c.

COOPERAGE—Was in light demand, dull and weaker. Sales included two cars and 1,000 lard tierces at $1.20@1.22½, indicating 5@7½c decline.

EGGS—Receipts were fair and there was a moderate demand, with prices scarcely steady. In a small way fresh laid were quoted at 20@20½c per doz, with lines at a slight discount.

GAME—There was a fair trade in ducks and snipe, with prices much as recently: Good to choice mallard ducks, $3.50@4.00 per doz; blue wing teals, $1.00@2.50; green wing teal, $1.50@2.00; small ducks, $1.50@1.75; canvas backs, $8.00@15.00; jack snipe, $1.50@1.75; rabbits, $1.00@1.25.

GREEN FRUITS—The situation was not essentially changed, with a fair trade in apples at a wide range of prices, owing to the variable character of the offerings. Poor and common fruit was slow at $3.00@3.50 per brl. Oranges were plentiful and selling at low figures. Quotations: Good to choice apples, $4.00@6.00 per brl, and common stock, $3.00@4.00; bananas, $1.00@2.00 per bunch; Messina lemons, $3.50@4.25 per case; Florida bright oranges, $2.50@3.50 per case; California Riversides, $3.00@3.25; cranberries, Wisconsin bell and cherry, $9.00@9.50 per brl, bell and bugle, $11.50@12.00; Cape Cod, $13.00@13.50; pineapples, $2.50@3.25 per doz.

HAY—Though steady there was no real activity, with a fair inquiry for choice prairie. Sales were: On track—3 cars No. 1 timothy at $9.25@10.00; 15 cars upland prairie at $6.50@9.00. Receipts, 404 tons; shipments, 66 tons.

HIDES—The light offerings of choice country hides were in fair favor at steady prices on the basis of the following: No. 1 light and heavy green salted, 5½c per lb; No. 2 do, 4c; No. 1 calf-skins, 8c; No. 2 do, 5½@6c; deacons, each, 25@30c.

POTATOES—With continued light receipts and actual offerings and a good demand the market was firm, with some sales at a slight advance. Quotations: Fair to choice Burbanks, 93@97c per bu on track; Rose and Beauty of Hebron, 90@95c; common and mixed lots, 85@90c. Sweet potatoes—Illinois stock, $2.75@3.25 per brl.

POULTRY—There was a fair though not especially urgent demand, with prices practically steady, when the stock was attractive in appearance. Live fowls sold at 1@2c discount from the price of desirable dressed lots, which are quoted as follows: Good to choice hen-turkeys, dressed, 12¼@12½c per lb; mixed lots, 10@12c; gobblers, 9@11c; dressed chickens, 8@9½c; roosters, 4½@5c; dressed ducks, 11@12c; dressed geese, 8@9½c; live geese, full feathered, $5.00@6.50 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Choice vegetables were in fair favor at substantially steady prices. Old vegetables—Beets, $2.00@2.25 per brl; cabbages, $6.00@8.00 per 100; onions, $1.50@1.60 per bu and $3.75@4.00 per brl; carrots, $1.00@1.25 per brl; rutabagas, 20@23c per bu. New vegetables—Celery, 15@25c per doz; cucumbers, $1.50@2.50 per dozen; green onions, 25@35c per doz bunches; Southern head lettuce, $5.00@7.00 per brl; new cabbages, $3.00@3.25 per crate; pie-plant, 50@75c per doz bunches; radishes, 35@40c per doz; spinach, [illegible] per brl; tomatoes, [illegible] boxes, [illegible]

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.14.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Date.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,319
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,337
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,045
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,000
Week thus far	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	36,652
Same period last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	36,082
Shipments—				
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,324
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,354
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,018
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,000
Week thus far	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,697
Same period last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13,082

Today's receipts are estimated at 20,000 hogs, 10,000 cattle, and [illegible]

CATTLE—Receipts were comparatively light and active [illegible] ruled stronger [illegible] fully 10c [illegible] loads averaging [illegible] ers bought [illegible] $4.75@5.00 [illegible] Export[illegible] bulk at [illegible] steers at [illegible] Shippers bought 730 @1,180-lb cows and heifers at $3.10@3.75 and 851@1,434-lb steers at $3.55@4.85. Native cows sold principally at $2.45@3.10. Veal calves sold as high as $6.00@6.50. Stock cattle sold at $2.40@3.85, bulk at $2.90@3.65. Quotations:

Prime to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs	$5.35@5.75
Good to fancy steers, 1,300@1,800 lbs	4.75@5.30
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,400 lbs	4.10@4.70
Poor to medium steers, 950@1,200 lbs	3.25@4.15
Best native cows and heifers	3.00@3.50
Good native cows and heifers	2.65@3.00
Inferior to fair cows	1.50@2.35
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	2.40@2.90
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	3.00@3.85
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.50@6.50

HOGS—With 66,000 hogs on sale the feeling was naturally weak. Shippers bought freely until their orders were filled, but outside of lively buying by Cudahy the demand from packers was slow and of an indifferent character. At the close nearly 20,000 remained unsold. Prices ruled 5@10c lower than Wednesday evening, or about 15c lower than Tuesday. Closing prices were 25@30c lower than a week ago. Heavy sold at $3.30@3.60, bulk at $3.40@3.50; mixed, $3.25@3.55, bulk at $3.35@3.45; light, $3.20@3.50, largely at $3.35@3.45. Pigs sold at $2.50@3.30.

SHEEP—Receipts of sheep were large, but the demand was active and prices ruled steady. Lambs averaging 54@95 lbs sold at $4.75@6.15; sheep and lambs mixed, averaging 100@120 lbs, at $5.25@5.75; native sheep, averaging 70@130 lbs, at $3.75@5.50; and Westerns, averaging 78@125 lbs, at $4.00@5.30, bulk at $4.85@5.10. Some 43-lb Mexican sheep sold at $3.50.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 12.—BEEVES—Receipts, 120 head, all for slaughterers and exporters. No trade; feeling firm; dressed beef steady at 6¼@8c per lb. Shipments today, 950 beeves.

CALVES—Receipts, 16 head. Market steady; veals, $5.00@8.00; Western calves, $3.00@3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,178 head. Market firm. Sheep, $4.00@5.75; lambs, $6.00@7.00; dressed mutton firm, 7½@9c; dressed lambs steady, 9@10½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,245 head, consigned direct; nominally steady, $3.40@4.00.

Sioux City, Ia., Feb. 12.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,500 head. Market dull; 15c lower.

CATTLE—Receipts, 500 head. Brisk and steady.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,600; market about steady; steers slow and steady and butcher stock active and steady; best feeders are strong; others slow and weak; fancy 1,400@1,600-lb steers, of which there are light receipts, are quoted at $4.50@5.35; prime 1,200@1,475-lb steers at $3.90@4.10; fair to good 1,050@1,350-lb steers at $2.75@4.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,500; market slow and close to 10c lower; range, $3.00@3.40; bulk, $3.15@3.20; pigs, $1.50@2.50; light lights, $2.25@3.20; light, $3.00@3.25; heavy, $3.25@3.40; mixed, $3.15@3.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 556; market active and steady; natives, $2.75@4.50; Westerns, $2.50@4.60.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,400; shipments, 1,800. Market slow and dull; 5@10c lower; steers, $3.75@5.50; cows, $2.00@3.40; stockers and feeders, $2.65@3.55.

HOGS—Receipts, 12,040; shipments, 3,790. Market 5@10c lower; bulk, $3.25@3.35; all grades, $3.00@3.45.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,170; shipments, 960. Market steady and unchanged.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 1,000. Market strong; good fancy natives, $4.60@5.25; fair to good natives, $3.80@4.65; stockers and feeders, $2.30@3.40; Texas and Indians, $2.50@4.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,100; shipments, 200. Market lower; fair to choice heavy, $3.40@3.50; mixed grades, $3.20@3.40; light, fair to best, $3.25@3.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500; shipments, 200. Market steady; good to choice, $4.00@5.10.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork, wheat, and flour are in poor demand; prices unchanged. Lard—Is in poor demand; spot and February, 29s 9d, easy; March and April, 30s 3d, easy.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—Demand poor for spot and fair for futures; spot, 5s 4½d, steady; February, 5s 4¼d, steady; March, 5s 3d, steady; April, 5s 2½d, steady.

COTTON—Spot dull; middling, 4 15-16d. Sales, 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 6,500 American. Futures closed quiet but steady. American middling—low middling clause, February, 4 60-64@4 61-64d; February and March, 4 60-64@4 61-64d; March and April, 4 62-64d, buyers; April and May, 5 3-64@5 4-64d; May and June, 5 7-64d, buyers; June and July, 5 10-64d, sellers; July and August, 5 12-64d, sellers; August and September, 5 11-64@5 12-64d; spot and October, 5 9-64@5 10-64d.

New York, Feb. 12.—[Special.]—COTTON—There was not much life to the speculation to-day, the sales being 68,000 bales. At one time prices were 4 to 5 points higher, but the improvement was lost later on and a decline followed of from 1 to 2 points, closing weak. Liverpool was 1 to 2 points higher, with sales of 8,000 bales, closing quiet but steady. Here on the spot the market was quiet and unchanged, with middling upland 9⅛c, and sales 143 bales for consumption and 135 on speculation. The Southern spot market were generally unchanged and steady, but Memphis was easy on sales of 2,800 bales. New Orleans sold 5,200 bales, St. Louis 3,100, Mobile 1,500, and Norfolk 1,087 bales. In New Orleans options advanced 3 to 5 points, but lost part of this later on, with sales of 6,400 bales. The receipts at the ports were 19,181 bales, against 21,925 this day last week and 14,561 this day last year; thus far this week, 108,295 bales, against 135,363 thus far last week. The following is a summary of today's transactions:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
February	2,000	8.99	8.94
March	7,300	9.06	9.02
April	14,100	9.09	9.06
May	12,900	9.16	9.11
June	12,900	9.19	9.15
July	4,900	9.19	9.18
August	11,000	9.25	9.20
September	1,700	9.21	9.18
October	200	9.18	9.16
November	200	9.15	9.15
December	800	9.17	9.15

COFFEE—Small trading still; hardly a ripple of speculative interest, but the market firm and some options 10 points higher. The receipts at Rio for two days were 8,000 bags and at Santos 2,000 bags. Spot Rio firm but slow at 17½c for No. 1. Sales [illegible] No. 7 at 17¾c; 750 bags No. 8 to arrive at 17.50c; 1,000 bags Nos. 6, 7, and 8 to be shipped at 17.45c for 7; 200 bags Central American on private terms. Options closed steady after sales of 24,250 bags.

WHEAT—At one time was ⅛c to ¼c lower, at another time ⅛c to ¼c higher, and at the close it was generally at the same figures as last night. The trading was very light. Millers took two loads of No. 1 Northern at $1.17 afloat. No. 2 red was firm at about $1.11@1.12. Option sales 1,600,000 bu.

CORN—Was firm on the spot, with a little better business, but dull for speculation, and though firm for February and March was ⅛@¼c lower for later deliveries. Cash sales, 70,000 bu, including 12,000 for export. No. 2 mixed, 63c in elevator; No. 2 white, 63½c in elevator; yellow, in car lots, 63c, and New Jersey yellow at 64c afloat. Option sales, 160,000 bu.

OATS—Were easier for options, but firm on the spot. It was a quiet market. Cash sales, 55,000 bu. No. 2 mixed, 52½c in elevator; do white, 53½c. Option sales, 17,000 bu.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 27@28c.

CHEESE—Fancy State, 10½@10¾c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet but firm at 5¼c for fair refining, 5⅝c for 96 test centrifugals, and 3 7-16@3½c for do 1 and 2. About 5,000 bags centrifugals sold a day or two ago at 5¼c for 96 test. Refined was quiet, with prices firm and unchanged.

FLOUR—Receipts, 19,608 pks; exports, 4,532 brls, 6,198 sacks; steady, moderately active; sales, 21,350 brls.

DRY GOODS—There was no change in the dry goods market, though the tendency is in the direction of improvement. Demand for goods was fair and the movements from agents' hands are satisfactory.

PETROLEUM—Was even duller than usual today. The opening was steady and was followed by a slow advance of ¼ on a few small buying orders from the West. The close was dull but firm. Pennsylvania spot, opening, 79½c; highest, 79½c; lowest, 79½c; closing, 79½c. March options, opening, 79⅞c; highest, 80¼c; lowest, 79½c; closing, 80¼c. Lima oil, no sales. Total sales, 31,000 brls.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 25@26c; fancy well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 21@24c; extra imitation creamery, 20@21c; factory choice, [illegible]; New York and Vermont extra creamery, [illegible]; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, [illegible] 24c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 16@23c.

CHEESE—Northern choice, 10½@11c; Western choice, 9½@10c; sage, 10½@11c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 24c; New York, fancy near-by stock higher; firsts, 22@23c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 24c; Western firsts, 21½@22c; Michigan choice, 24c; Southern choice, 21½@22c.

CORN—Quiet; shipping price, 66½c for Chicago No. 3 yellow; country yellow, 66½c; high mixed spot, 66c; steamer yellow, 65¾@66c; steamer, 65c; good no grade, 63@64c, with off lots down as to quality.

OATS—Selling quietly at about the former range of values; Chicago No. 2 whites, to ship, 56¼@56½c, and 55½@55¾c for No. 3 white Minneapolis; No. 1 whites to ship, 55½c; clipped oats to arrive are selling at 57@58c; fancy clipped spot, 57½@58½c; No. 2 white, 56¼@56½c for track lots; No. 3 white, 55½c for track lots; low grades nominal, 52@54c.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—WOOL—Boston wool-dealers have had another good week. The sales aggregate 3,048,100 lbs of domestic and foreign, against 2,821,200 lbs for the corresponding week last year. The items included 176,000 lbs Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, XX and above 31@33c; 180,000 lbs Michigan X fleeces, 29@30c; 127,000 lbs combing and delaine, 35@43c; 646,300 Territory, 16@24c; 25,000 lbs fall Texas, 21c; 50,000 lbs Oregon, 17@22c; 35,000 lbs spring California, 17@23c; 338,800 lbs super and pulled, 22@45c; 290,600 lbs scoured, 30@65c; 466,000 lbs Australian, 36@42c. Ohio XX sells as a rule at 34c and X at 32c, though some business is done at 31@33c. Michigan X sells at 29@30c, with most transactions at the latter price. No. 1 wools are in good request and firm at 37@38c for Ohio and 36@37c for Michigan. Delaine and combing wools maintain the strong position previously noted, selling at 35@36c for Michigan and 36@37c for Ohio. Texas fall wools are very steady, with sales on the basis of 20@21c. Fine fall Texas holds at 55c, scoured for the best range being from 50@53c. Spring Texas may be quoted from 55@60c. Spring California free sells on a scoured basis of 55@62c and fall from 50@55c. In the grease spring wool sells at 20@25c. Prices hold firm on all lines of territories, especially on fine and fine mediums. The top price for the former scoured is 65c, sales having been actually effected at that quotation, but 60@62c covers most business in this line. For fine medium 55c are the ruling quotations, and for medium 50c. In the grease sales are made mostly at prices ranging from 18@24c for fine and fine medium. Most business in Montanas has been at 22c.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—WHEAT—First sales in May wheat were made at unchanged figures from yesterday. First sales in February at ¼c off for No. 1 hard and ¼c off for No. 1 Northern. Prices in May wheat ruled steady in the forenoon at unchanged figures from the opening with a fair demand. There were but few sales in wheat on track in the afternoon session. Some trading of February to May at 5c premium per bushel on the latter; there was a good demand throughout the session for May wheat in small quantities. No. 1 hard wheat sold at 99½c and closed at the same figure with bids. May No. 1 Northern ruled the most active of any of the futures. It opened at 96½c with a sale and sold steadily at that figure up to the close with a transfer of a lot of 20,000 bu. The close was at the same figure with bids. February wheat sold early at 94½c for the No. 1 hard grade, and closed after an advance of ½c, at 95c. February No. 1 Northern opened with a sale at 91¼c, and stiffened up in the afternoon ⅛c, closing at 91⅜c bid. There was no trading done in cash wheat in store, which closed steadily at yesterday's figures. Wheat on track sold steadily at 93½c for No. 1 Northern grade. The closing prices were as follows: No. 1 hard, cash, 94½c; February, 95c; May, 99½c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 91⅛c; February, 91⅜c; May, 96½c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 87½c. Cars on track—Wheat, 31; last year, wheat, 26. Receipts—Wheat, 24,162 bu. Inspection cars—No. 1 hard, 14; No. 1 Northern, 35; No. 2 Northern, 2, no grade, 1; total, 52.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat—Outside advices helped to depress the market at the opening, and first prices were ⅛c down for May as compared with yesterday's closing; values weakened later, then reacted and improved slightly, but the tone was dull and fluctuations were within a small range. Final quotations were unchanged to ⅛c down; No. 2 red cash, 96¾@97c; May, 97¼@98⅛c, closing 97⅞c bid; July, 87¼@87⅞c, closing 87⅛c bid. Corn opened 1 1-16c lower, but advanced later, again declining, only to strengthen near the close, and last prices were at the highest for the day: No. 2 cash, 49½@49⅝c; May, 50@50⅛c, closing 50⅛@50⅜c; July, 50⅛c, nominal. Oats quiet and easy; No. 2 cash, 45¼@46c; May, 45⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and depressed. Pork—$9.62½. Lard, $5.35. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders, $3.62½; longs and ribs, $4.70; short clear, $4.80. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $4.50@4.62½; longs and ribs, $5.20@5.25; short clear, $5.37½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 62,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 12.—WHEAT—Demand was very fair for spot wheat and several of the local millers took considerable at 93@93½c for No. 1 Northern, fresh from the country and suitable to their use. One or two elevators tried to buy on the basis of 92½c for No. 1 Northern, but did not get any worth mentioning. Representatives of outside millers also did some buying. Poor grain found little favor, and the sale of it was unsatisfactory on the part of holders. Receipts, twenty-four hours, 217 cars; shipments, 55 cars. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, February, 94c; on track, 94½c; No. 1 Northern, February and March, 92c; May, 96½c; on track, 93c; No. 2 Northern, February, 90c; on track, 90½@91c; July closed at 96c.

The *Northwestern Miller* says: The mills ground a little under 20,000 brls per day last week. The aggregate output was 116,015 brls, against 129,880 brls the previous week, 115,880 brls for the corresponding time in 1890, and 90,480 brl in 1889. A larger number of mills are running this week, but the product being turned out is not much different. Millers are quite unanimous in pronouncing the present flour trade the dullest so far on this crop. Quotations of flour are 15@20c lower than a week ago. A limited amount of storing is being done here and at Duluth. Northwestern millers complain a good deal of the failure of middlemen to give shipping directions for considerable orders carried by the former on their books. The export shipments for the week were 27,860 brls, against 35,500 brls the preceding week. London quotations for 280 lbs c. i. f. are: Patents, 29s 9d@31s 6d, nominal; bakers, 26s 3d@27s; low grades, 16s@17s 6d.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, February, $1.03@1.03½; March, $1.04@1.04½; April and May, $1.05½@1.06. Corn firm; No. 2 yellow, elevator, 61c; No. 2 low mixed, track, 61½c; No. 2 mixed, elevator, 61½c; No. 2 mixed and yellow in grain depot, 62c; No. 2 mixed, February, 61¼@61½c; March, 61¼@61½c; April, 61@61½c; May, 59@60½c. Oats—Car-lots firm; futures quiet and steady; No. 3 white, 52@52½c; No. 2 white, 53c; No. 2 white, February, 52½@53c; March, 52¾@53¼c; April and May, 53@53½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,400 bu; corn, 35,800 bu; oats, 9,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,700 bu; corn, 9,300 bu; oats, 11,900 bu.

Toledo, O., Feb. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, lower; cash, $1.00; May, $1.01¾; July, 93¾c; August, 90¾c. Corn dull; steady; cash and May, 53¼c. Oats quiet; cash, 47c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull; steady; cash and February, $4.50; March, $4.52½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,150 bu; corn, 3,347 bu; cloverseed, 311 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,040 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 600 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull; No. 2 winter red, spot and February, $1.02¾@1.03; May, $1.04¾@1.05. Corn—Western quiet; mixed, spot, 61@61½c; February, 60¾@61c; May, 59@59¾c; steamer, 58c. Oats—Western white, 53@54c; do mixed, 50@51c; graded No. 2 white, 52c; No. 1 mixed, 51c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 10,019 bu; corn, 12,843 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 12,427 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 12.—GRAIN—Corn active; lower; No. 2, 49¾c; No. 3, 48¼@49½c; No. 4, 47½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 45¼@46c; No. 3 white, 44¼@44⅝c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.15; spirits, $1.17.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 59,000 bu; oats, 45,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 78,000 bu; oats, 21,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard dull at $1.11; No. 1 Northern, $1.12; No. 2 red, $1.04½. Corn—No. 2, 58c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 509 bu; corn, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 12.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 31c.

Pension Bill of Mrs. Gen. Custer.

Washington *Dispatch:* The way in which the bill to pension the widow of Gen. Custer passed the House today savors of the romantic. Judge Chipman of Michigan introduced the bill, and it slumbered until his colleague, Capt. Belknap, took it up, argued the case before the Pension Committee, was ordered to report it favorably, and did so. All was going smoothly until the villain appeared on the scene in the person of Joseph B. Cheadle, who carried a musket in an Indiana regiment and who has taken a half-way stand in the matter of increasing pensions by special act. Last Friday night half a dozen members implored Mr. Cheadle not to make objection to the bill, and finally Capt. Belknap told him how Mrs. Custer had worked in a New York basement for $35 and $40 a month until her health broke down, and how she shared with soldiers' widows and children the money which came from the sale of her books. This was more than the Indiana soldier could stand. Tears of sympathy rolled down his broad cheeks. Still he felt that he must be consistent. He would be satisfied, he said, to speak against the bill for an hour during the morning session. Subsequently he cut the time down to thirty minutes.

When the bill came up in the House today Mr. Cheadle actually made a little speech in favor of Mrs. Custer. He recited the facts as he had heard them, and payed a glowing tribute to Gen. Custer and his widow. No sooner had he finished than a shout of "Vote!" "Vote!" went up from the friends of the bill, and in a moment the bill was passed. Mr. Cheadle's conversion was so sudden that those who did not know him well could not account for it. Sympathy did it. The bill will pass the Senate and Mrs. Custer will get $100 a month, the same that other widows of soldiers of Custer's rank get.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.